

THE  
INTERNATIONAL  
WHITAKER

## Calendar for 1914.

## January.

S.	—	4	11	18	25	—
M.	—	5	12	19	26	—
Tu.	—	6	13	20	27	—
W.	—	7	14	21	28	—
Th.	1	8	15	22	29	—
F.	2	9	16	23	30	—
S.	3	10	17	24	31	—

## February.

S.	1	8	15	22	—	—
M.	2	9	16	23	—	—
Tu.	3	10	17	24	—	—
W.	4	11	18	25	—	—
Th.	5	12	19	26	—	—
F.	6	13	20	27	—	—
S.	7	14	21	28	—	—

## March.

S.	1	8	15	22	29	—
M.	2	9	16	23	30	—
Tu.	3	10	17	24	31	—
W.	4	11	18	25	—	—
Th.	5	12	19	26	—	—
F.	6	13	20	27	—	—
S.	7	14	21	28	—	—

## April.

S.	—	5	12	19	26	—
M.	—	6	13	20	27	—
Tu.	—	7	14	21	28	—
W.	1	8	15	22	29	—
Th.	2	9	16	23	30	—
F.	3	10	17	24	—	—
S.	4	11	18	25	—	—

## May.

S.	—	3	10	17	24	31
M.	—	4	11	18	25	—
Tu.	—	5	12	19	26	—
W.	—	6	13	20	27	—
Th.	—	7	14	21	28	—
F.	1	8	15	22	29	—
S.	2	9	16	23	30	—

## June.

S.	—	7	14	21	28	—
M.	1	8	15	22	29	—
Tu.	2	9	16	23	30	—
W.	3	10	17	24	—	—
Th.	4	11	18	25	—	—
F.	5	12	19	26	—	—
S.	6	13	20	27	—	—

## July.

S.	—	5	12	19	26	—
M.	—	6	13	20	27	—
Tu.	—	7	14	21	28	—
W.	1	8	15	22	29	—
Th.	2	9	16	23	30	—
F.	3	10	17	24	31	—
S.	4	11	18	25	—	—

## August.

S.	—	2	9	16	23	30
M.	—	3	10	17	24	31
Tu.	—	4	11	18	25	—
W.	—	5	12	19	26	—
Th.	—	6	13	20	27	—
F.	—	7	14	21	28	—
S.	1	8	15	22	29	—

## September.

S.	—	6	13	20	27	—
M.	—	7	14	21	28	—
Tu.	1	8	15	22	29	—
W.	2	9	16	23	30	—
Th.	3	10	17	24	—	—
F.	4	11	18	25	—	—
S.	5	12	19	26	—	—

## October.

S.	—	4	11	18	25	—
M.	—	5	12	19	26	—
Tu.	—	6	13	20	27	—
W.	—	7	14	21	28	—
Th.	1	8	15	22	29	—
F.	2	9	16	23	30	—
S.	3	10	17	24	31	—

## November.

S.	1	8	15	22	29	—
M.	2	9	16	23	30	—
Tu.	3	10	17	24	—	—
W.	4	11	18	25	—	—
Th.	5	12	19	26	—	—
F.	6	13	20	27	—	—
S.	7	14	21	28	—	—

## December.

S.	—	6	13	20	27	—
M.	—	7	14	21	28	—
Tu.	1	8	15	22	29	—
W.	2	9	16	23	30	—
Th.	3	10	17	24	31	—
F.	4	11	18	25	—	—
S.	5	12	19	26	—	—

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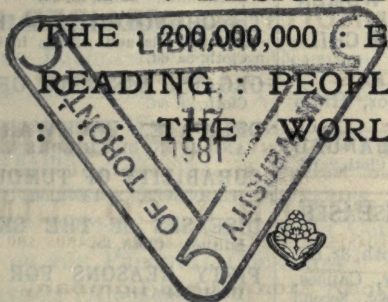
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# CONTENTS.

	PAGE
CALENDAR FOR 1914 ... ..	i
INDEX ... ..	x-xlviii
THE UNIVERSE ... ..	1-11
CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES ... ..	12-13
METEOROLOGICAL NOTES ... ..	14-15
EUROPE ... ..	16-19
ASIA ... ..	20-26
AFRICA ... ..	27-30
NORTH AMERICA ... ..	31-33
CENTRAL AMERICA ... ..	34-35
WEST INDIES ... ..	35-36
SOUTH AMERICA ... ..	36-39
AUSTRALASIA ... ..	40-41
OCEANIA ... ..	41-42
NORTH POLAR REGION ... ..	43-45
SOUTH POLAR REGION ... ..	46-47
THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD ... ..	48-49
AREA AND POPULATION OF THE NATIONS ... ..	50
FINANCES AND TRADE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES ... ..	51
PRODUCTS OF THE WORLD ... ..	52-53
GREAT TRADING NATIONS ... ..	53
EMIGRATION FROM EUROPEAN COUNTRIES ... ..	53
MERCHANT SHIPPING OWNED IN EACH COUNTRY ... ..	54
RULERS OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES ... ..	55
THE NATIONS (Alphabetically) ... ..	56-470
BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD ... ..	471-488
CALENDAR FOR 1915 ... ..	511

## P R E F A C E

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THE EDITOR desires to express his thanks to correspondents all over the globe for letters of appreciation and suggestion which have materially assisted him in the preparation of the second issue of this work. The cloth cover and rounded edges of the present volume are intended to meet the demands of those who carry the handbook with them on their travels, and the modest price (Two Shillings in the United Kingdom) is calculated to bring the INTERNATIONAL WHITAKER within the reach of all.

It has been suggested by many correspondents that no better "self educator," or universal school geography, has yet been published, and this appreciation of the book indicates the accomplishment of one of its principal aims.

The accounts of the various countries have been revised in every instance from official sources, and in many cases by Government Departments. Among those to whom the Editor is more particularly indebted are the Statistical Offices at Vienna, Brussels, Berlin, The Hague, Christiania, Stockholm, Berne, and Washington, and the British and American Embassies and Legations in the various Capitals; while the Colonial Offices at Berlin, Paris, The Hague, and Lisbon have most obligingly revised the portions submitted to them.

The Editor will endeavour to merit a continuance of the support he has so abundantly enjoyed, and trusts that former correspondents will renew their kind offices, and that others will favour him with suggestions for increasing the utility of this World Handbook.

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## INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE
Aarhus (Denmark) .....	208	AFRICA, CONTINENT OF— <i>continued.</i>	
Aberdeen (Scotland) .....	112	Physiography .....	27-29
Abo (Finland) .....	394	Population .....	27
Abuzzi e Molise (Italy) .....	305	Position .....	27
ABYSSINIA .....	57-8	Relief .....	28
Agriculture .....	57	Religions .....	30
American Legation .....	471	Africa, British .....	106
Area and Population .....	57	Africa, French .....	239, 241-3
British Legation .....	471	Africa, German .....	259-260
Capital .....	58	Africa, Italian .....	311-12
Commerce .....	58	Africa, Spanish .....	409
Communications .....	58	Africa, Turkish .....	419
Defence .....	58	Agadir (Morocco) .....	331
Education .....	58	Agadir Compensation (Cameroun) .....	260
Government .....	57	Age of the Earth (Chronological Notes) .....	12
Finance .....	58	AGRA AND OUDH, UNITED PROVINCES .....	274, 293-4
Foreign Relations .....	58	Agra (India) .....	112
Hydrography .....	57	Agram (Croatia) .....	93
Judicature .....	58	Aguascalientes (Mexico) .....	324, 326
Language .....	58	Ahmedabad (India) .....	112, 291
Live Stock .....	57	Ahorcados Is' and (Spain) .....	404
Manufactures .....	58	Aire Island (Spain) .....	404
Mines and Minerals .....	57	Aix-la-Chapelle (Prussia) .....	252
Monetary System .....	58	Ajaigarh State (India) .....	300
Physiography .....	57	AJMER-MERWARA .....	274, 297
Production and Industry .....	58	Akbar the Great (India) .....	278
Races and Religions .....	57, 58	Akershus (Norway) .....	352
Sovereign Ruler .....	57	Akron (Ohio) .....	458
Towns .....	58	ALABAMA, STATE OF .....	452
Weights, Measures and Currency .....	58	ALASKA, TERRITORY .....	452, 462
Abyssinian Chronology .....	12	ALBANIA .....	60-61
Accra (Gold Coast) .....	106	Albany (U.S.A.) .....	452, 457
Achaia (Greece) .....	262	Albemarle Island (Ecuador) .....	216
Acharmanlia (Greece) .....	262	ALBERTA, PROVINCE OF .....	117, 183-4
Achin (Sumatra) .....	341	Alderney (Channel Islands) .....	135
Adana (Turkey) .....	419	Alemtijo (Portugal) .....	371
Adelaide, South Australia .....	71, 78, 112	Aleppo (Turkey) .....	419, 425
ADEN AND PERIM .....	62, 63, 297-8	Aleutian Islands (U.S.A.) .....	462
Aden Protectorate (Arabia) .....	62-3	Alexandria (Egypt) .....	112, 218, 225
Adis Ababa (Abyssinia) .....	58	Alexander the Great (India) .....	277
Admiralty Islands (Bismarck Archipelago) .....	261	Algarve (Portugal) .....	371
Adrianople (Turkey) .....	420, 425	Algiciras Conference (Morocco) .....	331
Adrianople, Treaty of (Greece) .....	263	ALGERIA .....	238
AFGHANISTAN .....	59-60	Algiers .....	238
Area and Population .....	59	Alhucemas (Spain) .....	409
Capital .....	60	Alicante (Spain) .....	404
Commerce .....	60	Allahabad (India) .....	112, 294
Communications .....	60	Allentown (Pennsylvania) .....	459
Currency .....	60	Alor Star (Malay States) .....	163
Defence .....	60	Alps, Southern (New Zealand) .....	346
Education .....	59	Alps, The (Europe) .....	16-17
Finance .....	60	Alsace (Reichsland) .....	245, 258
Foreign Relations .....	59	Altenburg (Saxe-Altenburg) .....	245, 256
Government .....	59	Altona (Prussia) .....	252
Judicature .....	59	Altoona (Pennsylvania) .....	459
Live Stock .....	60	Aluminium (the World's Products) .....	52
Manufactures .....	60	Alwar State (India) .....	301
Monetary System .....	60	Amacuro Delta (Venezuela) .....	467
Physiography .....	59	Amapatuland (Zululand) .....	437
Production and Industry .....	60	Amazon, The (South America) .....	26, 38
Races and Religions .....	59	Amazonas (Brazil) .....	102
Towns .....	60	Amazonas (Peru) .....	368
AFRICA, CONTINENT OF .....	27-30	Amazonas (Venezuela) .....	467
American Consuls .....	487	Amboyna (Netherlands India) .....	340, 342
Area .....	27	AMERICA, CENTRAL .....	34-5
Climate .....	29	Area .....	34
Coasts .....	27-8	Climate .....	34-5
Ethnography .....	30	Ethnography .....	35
Extent .....	27	Hydrography .....	34
Hydrography .....	28-9	Nations of .....	34
Islands round Africa .....	27	Physiography .....	34
Nations of .....	27	Population .....	30

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	PAGE		PAGE
AMERICA, CENTRAL—continued.		Annohon (Spain) .....	243
Position .....	34	Antananarivo (Madagascar) .....	409
Relief .....	34-35	ANTARCTIC REGIONS (CONTINENTS) .....	46, 47
Religions .....	35	Area .....	46, 47
AMERICA, NORTH (CONTINENT) .....	31-3	Exploration .....	46, 47
Alaska .....	453	Marine and Bird Life .....	46
Area .....	31	Physiography .....	46
Climate .....	33	Antigua (Leeward Islands) .....	141, 149
Coasts .....	31	Antilles .....	140
Dominion of Canada .....	171-185	Antipodes Group (New Zealand) .....	348
Ethnography .....	33	Antung (China) .....	195
Extent .....	31	Antwerp (Belgium) .....	94, 98
French Possessions .....	244	Apia (Samoa Islands) .....	261
Hydrography .....	32-3	Appenzell (Switzerland) .....	414
Islands .....	31	Apulia (Italy) .....	305
Mexico .....	324-26	Arab Conquest of Persia (India) .....	277
Mountains .....	31, 32	ARABIA .....	62-63
Nations of .....	31	British .....	62, 63
Newfoundland .....	243-44	Independent .....	62, 63
Physiography .....	31-33	Turkish .....	62, 63
Population .....	31	Arabian Desert (Egypt) .....	219
Position .....	31	Arabistan (Persia) .....	363
Relief .....	31-33	Arabs of Morocco .....	330
Religions .....	33	Aragoa (Spain) .....	404, 405
United States .....	435-63	Arcadia (Greece) .....	262
AMERICA, SOUTH (CONTINENT) .....	36-38	Archipelago (Turkey) .....	419, 420-21
Area .....	36	Arcof, Defence of (India) .....	279
Argentina .....	64-66	ARCTIC REGIONS (CONTINENTS) .....	43-45
Bolivia .....	99-101	Area .....	43
Brazil .....	102-105	Currents .....	43
British Territory .....	138-139, 144-45	Depressions and Ridges .....	43
Chile .....	186-9	Ethnology .....	43-4
Climate .....	38, 39	Exploration .....	44-5
Coasts .....	37	Fauna and Flora .....	43
Colombia .....	199-201	Physiography .....	43-4
Ecuador .....	215-17	Ardalan (Persia) .....	363
Ethnography .....	39	Area & Population of the Principal Countries .....	50
Extent .....	36	Arequipa (Peru) .....	368, 370
French Territory .....	244	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC .....	64-6
Hydrography .....	38	Agriculture .....	66
Islands round South America .....	37	American Legation .....	471
Nations of .....	36	Area and Population .....	64
Netherlands Territory .....	342	Births, Deaths and Marriages .....	64
Paraguay .....	361-62	British Legation .....	471
Peru .....	368-70	Capital .....	66
Physiography .....	37, 38	Commerce .....	66
Population .....	36, 37	Communications .....	66
Position .....	36	Constitution and Government .....	65
Relief .....	37, 38	Debt .....	66
Religions .....	39	Defence .....	65
Uruguay .....	464-66	Education .....	65
Venezuela .....	467-470	Expenditure and Revenue .....	65
Amiens (France) .....	238	Finance .....	65
Amoy (China) .....	195	Foreign Residents .....	64
Amritsar (India) .....	112, 291, 294	Government .....	65
Amsterdam (Netherlands) .....	339	Increase of the People .....	64
Amsterdam Island (Madagascar) .....	243	Judicature .....	65
Amur Railway (Russia) .....	392	Language .....	64
Amur Region (Siberia) .....	384	Legislature .....	65
Andalucia (Spain) .....	404	Live Stock .....	65
Andes, The (South America) .....	37-38	Manufactures .....	66
ANDAMAN ISLANDS .....	274, 297	Mercantile Marine .....	66
ANDOREA, REPUBLIC OF .....	61	Mines and Minerals .....	66
Angers (France) .....	238	Ministry .....	65
Angola (Portuguese West Africa) .....	376, 377	Monetary System .....	66
Angora (Turkey) .....	419	Physiography .....	64-5
Angoumois (France) .....	232	President .....	65
Angra (Azores) .....	373	Production and Industry .....	66
Anguilla (Leeward Islands) .....	141, 149-150	Provinces .....	64
ANHALT, DUCHY OF .....	245, 256	Shipping .....	66
Anholt (Denmark) .....	209	Territories .....	64
Anjou (France) .....	232	Towns .....	66
Annam (French) .....	240	Universities .....	65
Annapolis (Maryland) .....	456	Weights, Measures and Currency .....	66

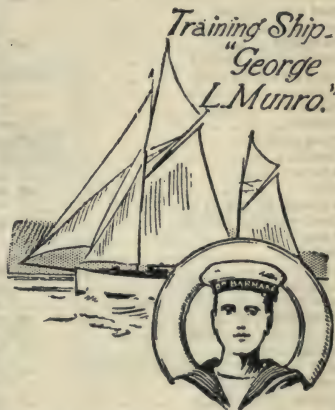
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	PAGE		PAGE
Argolis (Greece).....	262	AUSTRALIA, COMMONWEALTH OF— <i>continued</i> .....	
Argovie (Switzerland).....	414	Capitals of States.....	67
ARIZONA TERRITORY.....	452	Commerce.....	70-71
ARKANSAS STATE.....	452	Communications.....	71
Armenia (Turkey).....	419, 420	Constitution and Government.....	68-9
Armenian Chronology.....	12	Debt.....	70
Armenian Plateau (Asia).....	22	Defence Forces.....	69-70
Arnsen (Wallack).....	245	Dependencies.....	83-4
Arta (Greece).....	262	Executive Council.....	69
Artois (France).....	232	Federal District.....	68, 70
Aruba (Curaçao).....	342	Finance.....	70
Aryan Group (Ethnography).....	19, 26, 277	Government.....	68
Aryan Races (Asia).....	26	High Commissioner in London.....	72
Asama-yama (Japan).....	313	House of Representatives.....	69
ASCENSION.....	105, 136	Increase of the People.....	67
Ashanti (Gold Coast).....	146	Inter-State Commission.....	69
ASIA, CONTINENT OF.....	20-26	Judicature.....	69
Area.....	20	Legislature.....	69
Climate.....	25	Manufactures.....	70
Coasts.....	21-22	Mercantile Marine.....	71
Ethnography.....	25-26	Ministry.....	69
Extent.....	30	Monetary System.....	72
Hydrography.....	22-5	Nationalities.....	67
Islands.....	20, 21-2	Navy.....	69
Nations of.....	20	New South Wales.....	72-4
Physiography.....	21-5	Northern Territory.....	83
Population.....	20	Papua.....	83-4
Position.....	20	Physiography.....	68
Relief.....	22-5	Population and Area.....	67
Religions.....	25-6	Queensland.....	78-80
Asia, German (German Colonies).....	261	Religions.....	67
Asia Minor (Turkey).....	419, 420	Senate.....	69
Asir (Turkish Arabia).....	62, 63	Shipping.....	71
Asmara (Eritrea).....	312	South Australia.....	76-8
ASSAM, CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP.....	274, 296	States of the Commonwealth.....	67
Assyrian Chronology.....	12	Tasmania.....	80-1
Astrabad (Persia).....	363	Telegraphs and Telephones.....	71
Astrakan (Russia).....	383, 393	Territories.....	83-4
Asturias (Spain).....	404	Towns.....	71
Asuncion (Paraguay).....	362	Victoria.....	74-6
Athens (Greece).....	262, 265	Weights, Measures and Currency.....	72
Atlanta (U.S.A.).....	454	Western Australia.....	81-3
Atmosphere, The (Meteorological Notes).....	14	AUSTRALIA, CONTINENT OF.....	40-42
Atmospheric Movement (Meteorological Notes).....	14-15	Austral Isles (French Pacific).....	244
Atoms and Electrons (Stellar System).....	11	AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.....	85-8
Attica (Greece).....	262	American Embassy.....	471
Aucanada Island (Spain).....	405	Area and Population.....	85
Auckland (New Zealand).....	112, 348	Army.....	86
Auckland Islands (New Zealand).....	348	Austrian Empire.....	88-91
Augsburg (Bavaria).....	253	Bosnia.....	88
Augusta (Maine).....	455	British Embassy.....	471
Aurangzeb (India).....	278	Commerce.....	87
Austin (Texas).....	459	Constitution and Government.....	85, 86
AUSTRALASIA (CONTINENTS).....	40-2	Defence.....	86-87
Area.....	40	Delegations.....	85
Climate.....	41	Executive Government.....	86
Coasts.....	40	Finance.....	87
Ethnology.....	41, 42	Herzegovina.....	88
Extent.....	40	Hungary, Kingdom of.....	91-4
Hydrography.....	40-1	Imperial and Royal Family.....	85-6
Nations of.....	40	Ministry.....	86
Oceania.....	40, 41-2	Monetary System.....	88
Physiography.....	40-2	Navy.....	86-7
Population.....	40	Population and Area.....	85
Position.....	41	Sovereign Ruler.....	85
Relief.....	40, 41-2	Trade.....	87
AUSTRALIA, COMMONWEALTH OF.....	67-84	Trade Unions.....	470
Agriculture and Live Stock.....	70	Weights, Measures and Currency.....	88
American Consuls.....	488	AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.....	88-91
Area and Population.....	67	Agriculture.....	90
Banking.....	72	Area and Population.....	88
Births, Deaths and Marriages.....	67	Births, Deaths and Marriages.....	89
Capital.....	61	Capital.....	91
		Capitals of Provinces.....	88

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	PAGE		PAGE
AUSTRIAN EMPIRE— <i>continued.</i>		Barley (the World's Products).....	52
Communications.....	61	Barmen (Prussia).....	252
Constitution and Government.....	89	BARODA STATE.....	300, 301
Council of Ministers.....	89	Baroda State (India).....	301
Debt.....	90	Barometer indications (Meteorological Notes).....	15
Education.....	90	Barwani State (India).....	301
Executive Government.....	89-90	Basilicata (Italy).....	305
Finance.....	90	Basques, The (Europe).....	19
Fisheries.....	91	Basra (Turkey).....	419
Forestry.....	90	Basse Terre (French America).....	244
Increase of the People.....	89	Basseterre (St. Kitts).....	150
Judicature.....	90	BASUTOLAND.....	106, 158
Language.....	89	Batavia (Netherlands' India).....	340
Legislature.....	89-90	Batavia (Java).....	341
Live Stock.....	90	Batavian Republic (Netherlands).....	336
Local Government.....	90	Bathurst (Gambia).....	106, 146
Manufactures.....	91	Baton Rouge (Louisiana).....	455
Mercantile Marine.....	91	Batum (Caucasia).....	384
Mines and Minerals.....	90-91	Bautzen (Saxony).....	254
Ministry.....	89-90	BAVARIA, KINGDOM OF.....	253-4
Physiography.....	89	British Legation.....	476
Posts and Telegraphs.....	91	Bavian (Java).....	340
Production and Industry.....	90-91	Bayonne (New Jersey).....	457
Provinces.....	88	Bear Islands (Russia).....	385
Races and Religions.....	89	BECHUANALAND.....	106, 158-9
Shipping.....	91	Beer (the World's Products).....	52
Sovereign Ruler.....	85	Beira Province (Portugal).....	371
Towns.....	91	Belfast (Ireland).....	112, 134
Trade Unions.....	470	BELGIUM, KINGDOM OF.....	95-99
Universities.....	90	Agriculture.....	97
Auvergne (France).....	232	American Legation.....	472
Avignon (France).....	232	Area and Population.....	94
Ayacucho (Peru).....	368	Births, Deaths and Marriages.....	101
Ayuthia (Siam).....	400, 403	British Legation.....	471-2
Azerbaijan (Persia).....	368	Capital.....	98
Azores (Portugal).....	371, 372	Colony of the Congo.....	68-9
Aztecs (Mexico).....	325	Commerce.....	97-98
		Communications.....	97
Babanango (Natal).....	437	Council of Ministers.....	96
Babar (India).....	278	Debt.....	96
Babylonian Chronology.....	12	Defence.....	96
BADEN, GRAND DUCHY OF.....	245, 255	Education.....	96
British Chargé d'Affaires.....	476	Finance.....	96
Baghdad (Turkey).....	419, 422	Forestry.....	97
BAHAMAS.....	136, 141	Government.....	95
Bahawalpur State (India).....	301	Increase of the People.....	95
Bahia (Brazil).....	102, 105	Judicature.....	96
Bahrein (Persian Gulf).....	208	Language.....	95
Baku (Caucasia).....	384	Legislature.....	96
Baleares Islands (Spain).....	404, 405	Live Stock.....	97
Bâle (Switzerland).....	414	Local Government.....	96
Bali and Lombok (Netherlands' India).....	340, 342	Manufactures.....	97
BALKAN PENINSULA MAP.....	418	Mercantile Marine.....	98
Baltic Provinces (Russia).....	383	Mines and Minerals.....	97
Baltimore (U.S.A.).....	456	Ministry.....	96
BALUCHISTAN.....	274, 297	Monetary System.....	98
BALUCHISTAN AGENCY.....	303	Physiography.....	95
Bana Island (Spain).....	409	Production and Industry.....	97
Bangala (Congo).....	99	Provinces.....	94
Bangalore (India).....	112, 291, 302	Races and Religions.....	95
Banganapalle State (India).....	292, 301	Royal Family.....	95
Bangkok (Siam).....	400, 403	Shipping.....	98
Banjermasin (Netherlands' Borneo).....	341	Sovereign Ruler.....	95
Bangka (Netherlands' India).....	340, 341	Towns.....	98
Banks Islands (French Pacific).....	244	Trade.....	97, 98
Bansda State (India).....	301	Trade Unions.....	470
Banswara State (India).....	301	Universities.....	96
Banús of Croatia.....	93	Weights, Measures and Currency.....	98
Barbuda (Leeward Islands).....	141, 149	Belgrade (Servia).....	397, 400
BARBADOS.....	136-7, 141	Belize (British Honduras).....	139
Barcelona (Spain).....	404, 409	Benares (India).....	112, 300, 304
Bareilly (India).....	112	Benares State (India).....	300, 304
Barfurush (Persia).....	367	BENGAL PRESIDENCY.....	274, 293
		BENGAL STATES.....	303

	PAGE		PAGE
Benghazi (Barca) .....	312	BOLIVIA—continued.	
Benguella (Portuguese, West Africa).....	376	Local Government .....	100
BERAR AND CENTRAL PROVINCES .....	296	Mines and Minerals .....	101
Berber (Sudan) .....	226	Ministry .....	100
Berbera (Somaliland) .....	106, 158	Monetary System .....	101
Berbers of Morocco .....	30	Physiography .....	100
Bergen (Norway) .....	352, 356	Population and Area .....	99
Bergenhuis (Norway).....	352	President .....	100
Berlin (Prussia) .....	245, 255, 253	Production and Industry .....	101
BERMUDA .....	107, 137	Races and Religions.....	100
Berne (Switzerland) .....	411	Shipping .....	101
Berri (France) .....	232	Towns .....	101
Beyrout (Turkey) .....	419, 421	Trade.....	101
Bey of Tunis (Tunis) .....	241	Weights, Measures and Currency .....	101
Bharatpur State (India) .....	300	Bologna (Italy) .....	311
Bhatgaon (Nepal).....	334	Bolton (England) .....	112, 134
Bhaunagar State (India).....	300	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY .....	274, 292, 3
Bhopal State (India) .....	300	BOMBAY STATES .....	303
BHUTAN .....	99	Boma (Congo) .....	98, 99
Biblical Chronology .....	12	Bombay (India) .....	112, 274, 292
Bigha or Dardanelles (Turkey).....	419	Bone (Algeria) .....	238
BIHAR AND ORISSA PROVINCE .....	274, 295	Bordeaux (France) .....	238
BIHAR AND ORISSA STATES .....	303	BORNEO .....	137-8
Bikaner State (India) .....	300	BORNEO, NETHERLANDS' .....	349, 341
Bilbao (Spain).....	404, 409	Bornholm (Denmark) .....	208
Billiton (Netherlands' India) .....	340, 341	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA .....	85, 88
Binghamton (New York) .....	457	Boston (U.S.A.) .....	456
Bintang Archipelago (Netherlands' India) .....	341	Boston Tea Party, The (U.S.A.) .....	435
Birkenhead (England) .....	112, 134	Botafoch Island (Spain) .....	405
Birmingham (England) .....	112, 134	Bougainville (So'mon Islands) .....	154
Birmingham (U.S.A.) .....	453	Bounty Islands (New Zealand).....	348
Bismarck Archipelago (Kaiser Wilhelmsland) .....	261	Bourbonnais (France) .....	232
Bismarck (North Dakota) .....	458	Broussa (Turkey) .....	419
Bissagos Archipelago (Portuguese Guinea).....	376	Brabant (Belgium) .....	94
Bitlis (Turkey) .....	419	Brabant, North (Netherlands).....	335
Bizerta (Tunis) .....	241	Bradford (England) .....	112, 134
Blackburn (England).....	112, 134	Braila (Rumania) .....	378
Black Forest (Baden).....	246, 255	Brandenburg Province (Prussia) .....	253
Black Forest (Württemberg) .....	246, 254	Bratsberg (Norway) .....	352
Black Sea Province (Caucasia) .....	384	BRAZIL, REPUBLIC OF .....	102-5
Blantyre (Nyasaland) .....	154	Agriculture .....	104
Blekinge (Sweden) .....	410	American Embassy .....	472
Blitoeng (Netherlands' India) .....	340, 341	Area and Population .....	102
Bloemfontein (O.F.S.) .....	432	British Legation.....	472
Bluefields (Nicaragua) .....	349, 351	Capital .....	105
Blue Nile Province (Sudan) .....	226	Commerce .....	105
Bod (Tibet) .....	197	Communications .....	105
Bœotia (Greece) .....	262	Congress .....	103
Bogotá (Colombia) .....	199, 201	Debt .....	104
Bohemia (Austria) .....	88	Defence.....	104
Bohus (Sweden) .....	410	Education .....	104
Boisé (Idaho) .....	454	Finance.....	104
BOKHARA (Russia) .....	383, 384	Foreign Residents.....	102
Bolama (Portuguese Guinea).....	376	Forestry .....	104
Bolívar, coin (Venezuela) .....	470	Government .....	103
Bolívar, Simon (Venezuela) .....	468	Immigration .....	102
BOLIVIA, REPUBLIC OF .....	99, 101	Judicature .....	103
Agriculture .....	101	Language .....	102
American Legation .....	472	Legislature .....	103
Area and Population .....	99	Live Stock .....	104
British Legation .....	472	Local Government .....	103-4
Capital .....	101	Manufactures.....	105
Commerce .....	101	Mercantile Marine .....	105
Communications .....	101	Mines and Minerals .....	104-5
Debt .....	101	Ministry .....	103
Departments and Capitals .....	99	Monetary System .....	105
Education .....	100	Physiography .....	103
Executive Government .....	100	President .....	103
Finance .....	100-1	Production and Industry .....	104-5
Government .....	100	Races and Religions.....	102
Hydrography .....	100	Shipping .....	105
Judicature .....	100	States and Capitals .....	102
Language .....	100	Towns .....	105
Legislature .....	100	Weights, Measures and Currency .....	105

	PAGE		PAGE
Bremen (Hanse Towns) .....	245, 252, 257	BRUNEL .....	106, 138
Breslau (Prussia) .....	252, 253	Brünn (Austria) .....	88, 91
Brest (France) .....	238	Brunswick (Brunswick) .....	245, 252
Bridgeport (U.S.A.) .....	454	BRUNSWICK, DUCHY OF .....	256
BRIDGES, THE LONGEST .....	26	Buea (German Cameroon) .....	260
Bridgetown (Barbados) .....	137	Bucharest (Rumania) .....	378, 382
Brighton (England) .....	112, 134	Buckburge (Schaumburg-Lippe) .....	245, 257
Brisbane (Queensland) .....	71, 80	Budapest (Hungary) .....	91, 92, 94
Bristol (England) .....	112, 134	Buddhist Chronology .....	13
BRITISH BALUCHISTAN .....	297	Buen Ayre (Curaçao) .....	342
BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA .....	139-40	Buenos Aires (Argentina) .....	64, 66
BRITISH COLUMBIA, PROVINCE OF .....	171, 182	Buffalo (U.S.A.) .....	457
Agent General in London .....	182	Buganda (Uganda) .....	164
Agriculture .....	182	Buitenbezzittogens (Netherlands) .....	341
Area and Population .....	182	Buitenzorg (Java) .....	341
Capital .....	182	Buka (Solomon Islands) .....	261
Commerce .....	182	Bulawayo (Rhodesia) .....	159, 160
Fisheries .....	182	BULGARIA, KINGDOM OF .....	168-70
Forestry .....	182	Agriculture .....	170
Government .....	182	American Legation .....	472
Judicature .....	182	Area and Population .....	168
Legislature .....	182	Births, Deaths and Marriages .....	168
Manufactures .....	182	British Legation .....	472
Mines and Minerals .....	182	Capital .....	170
Population and Area .....	182	Commerce .....	170
Production and Industry .....	182	Communications .....	170
Shipping .....	182	Debt .....	170
Towns .....	182	Defence .....	169-70
BRITISH EAST AFRICA .....	106, 139-40	Education .....	170
BRITISH EMPIRE .....	106-67	Finance .....	170
American Consuls in .....	487-8	Government .....	169
Area and Population .....	106-7	Increase of the People .....	168
Army and Military System .....	126-7	Judicature .....	169
Australia .....	67-84, 107	Language .....	168
Canada .....	107	Legislature .....	169
Capital .....	112	Live Stock .....	170
Capitals of Dominions .....	106-7	Manufactures .....	170
Commerce .....	111	Mines and Minerals .....	170
Constitution and Government .....	108-9	Ministry .....	169
Crown Colonies .....	109	Monetary System .....	170
Defence Committee .....	111	Physiography .....	168
Education .....	111	Production and Industry .....	170
Finance .....	111	Provinces .....	168
Government .....	108-9	Races and Religions .....	168
Imperial Conference .....	109	Rivers .....	168
India .....	106, 274-304	Royal Family .....	169
Judicature .....	110	Shipping .....	170
King-Emperor .....	110	Sovereign Ruler .....	169
Legislature .....	110	Towns .....	170
Mercantile Marine .....	112	University .....	170
Mines and Minerals .....	111	War with Turkey .....	169
Monetary System .....	114	Weights, Measures and Currency .....	170
Navy .....	109, 123-5	Bundi State (India) .....	300
Newfoundland .....	107, 343-4	Burgundy (France) .....	232
New Zealand .....	107, 345-8	BURMA PROVINCE .....	274, 295
Population and Area .....	106-7	BURMA STATES .....	303
Production and Industry .....	111	Burnley (England) .....	112, 134
Royal Family .....	110	Bushire (Persia) .....	366, 367
Shipping .....	112	Bushire (Persian Gulf) .....	298
Sovereign Ruler .....	110	Bushman (Africa) .....	30
Towns .....	112	Buskerud (Norway) .....	352
Trade .....	111		
Union of South Africa .....	106, 426-434		
United Kingdom .....	115-134	CABLES, SUBMARINE .....	26
University Scholarships .....	111	Cabrera Island (Spain) .....	405
Weights, Measures and Currency .....	113, 114	Cadiz (Spain) .....	404, 419
BRITISH GUIANA .....	107, 138-9	CAICOS ISLANDS (Turks) .....	164
BRITISH HONDURAS .....	107, 139	Cairo (Egypt) .....	112
BRITISH NORTH BORNÉO .....	106, 137	Calabria (Italy) .....	305
BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY .....	159-60	Calais (France) .....	238
BRITISH WEST AFRICA .....	140	Calcutta (India) .....	112, 293
BRITISH WEST INDIES .....	107, 140-1	Calcutta, Black Hole of (India) .....	280
Brittany (France) .....	232	Calcutta Government (India) .....	293
Bruges (Belgium) .....	94, 97, 98	CALENDAR FOR 1914 .....	ii

	PAGE		PAGE
CALENDAR FOR 1915 .....	511	Cape Matapan (Europe) .....	16
Calgary (Alberta) .....	178, 184	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE PROVINCE .....	433
CALIFORNIA STATE .....	452	Administrator .....	433
California Territory (Mexico) .....	324	American Consuls .....	487
Callao (Peru) .....	368, 370	Area and Population .....	433
Cambay State (India) .....	300	Births, Deaths and Marriages .....	433
Cambodia (French) .....	240	Capital .....	433
Cambridge (U.S.A.) .....	456	Coloured Population .....	433
Cambridge University (United Kingdom) ..	128	Diamonds Produced .....	431
Camden (New Jersey) .....	457	Education .....	433
CAMEROON, GERMAN .....	259, 260	Executive Committee .....	433
Campania (Italy) .....	305	Government .....	433
Campbell Island (New Zealand) .....	345, 348	Harbours and Works .....	433
CANADA, DOMINION OF .....	171-185	Increase of the People .....	433
Agriculture .....	177	Live Stock .....	430
Alberta .....	171, 183-4	Mines and Minerals .....	431
American Consuls in Canada .....	487	Physiography .....	426
Area and Population .....	171	Population and Area .....	432
British Columbia .....	171, 182	Production and Industry .....	430-2
Canals .....	178	Religion .....	433
Cape Breton Island .....	181	Towns .....	432
Capital .....	107, 178	University .....	429
Cities .....	178	White Population .....	433
Commerce .....	177	Cape to Cairo Railway (Rhodesia) .....	159
Communications .....	178	Telegraph (Rhodesia) .....	159
Debt .....	176	Cape Town (South Africa) .....	112, 433
Defence .....	176	Cape Verde (Africa) .....	37
Education .....	176	Cape Verde Islands (Portuguese Africa) .....	376
Finance .....	176	Caracas (Venezuela) .....	470
Fisheries .....	177	Cardiff (Wales) .....	112, 134
Forestry .....	177	Caroline Islands (Kaiser Wilhelmsland) ..	259, 261
Government .....	173-6	Carriacou (Grenadines) .....	166
High Commissioner in London .....	175	Carson City (Nevada) .....	457
House of Commons .....	175	Cartagena (Spain) .....	408
Hydrography .....	32	Carthage, Site of (Tunis) .....	241
Immigration .....	171	Casablanca (Morocco) .....	332
Increase of the People .....	171	Casiquiare Canal (Venezuela) .....	332
Judicature .....	176	Cassel (Prussia) .....	252, 253
Legislature .....	175-6	Castamuni (Turkey) .....	419
Live Stock .....	177	Castile, Old and New (Spain) .....	404
Manitoba .....	171, 182	Catalonia (Spain) .....	404
Manufactures .....	177	Catania (Sicily) .....	305, 311
Mercantile Marine .....	178	CAUCASIA (Russia) .....	383, 384
Mines and Minerals .....	177	Caucasic Race (Asia) .....	25-6
Ministry .....	173	Cawnpore (India) .....	112, 294
Monetary System .....	178	CAYMAN ISLANDS .....	141
New Brunswick .....	171, 181-2	Cayenne (French South America) .....	244
North-West Territories .....	171, 184	Celèbes (Netherlands India) .....	340-1
Nova Scotia .....	171, 180-1	CENTRAL AMERICA (see America, Central) ..	34-5
Ontario .....	171, 179	CENTRAL ASIA (Russia) .....	383, 384
Physiography .....	31-3, 172	CENTRAL INDIA .....	303
Posts and Telegraphs .....	178	CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BEAR .....	296-304
Prince Edward Island .....	171, 183	CENTRAL PROVINCES STATES .....	304
Production and Industry .....	177	Cephalonia (Greece) .....	262
Progress of (1871-1912) .....	185	Cerro Corá, Battle of (Paraguay) .....	361
Provinces and Capitals .....	171	Cerro de Pasco (Peru) .....	368
Quebec .....	171, 180	Centa (Spain) .....	404, 405
Races and Religions .....	171	CEYLON .....	106, 142
Railways .....	178	Chaffarinas (Spain) .....	409
Saskatchewan .....	171, 184	Chagos Archipelago (Mauritius) .....	153
Senate .....	175	Chahbar (Oman) .....	257
Shipping .....	178	Chamba State (India) .....	300
Universities .....	176	Champagne Province (France) .....	232
Weights, Measures and Currency .....	178	Chander nagore (French) .....	240
Yukon .....	171, 184	Changsha (China) .....	195
Canary Islands (Spain) .....	404, 405	CHANNEL ISLANDS .....	106, 135
Canton (China) .....	195	Charkhari State (India) .....	300
Canton (Ohio) .....	458	Charles Island (Ecuador) .....	216
Cape Agulhas (Africa) .....	27	Charleston (West Virginia) .....	460
Cape Blanco (Africa) .....	27	Charlotte Amalie (Danish W.I.) .....	212
Cape Breton Island (Nova Scotia) .....	181	Charlottenburg (Prussia) .....	252
Cape Burr (Asia) .....	20	Charlottetown (P.E.I.) .....	183
Cape Chelyuskin (Asia) .....	20, 21	Chatalja (Turkey) .....	420
Cape Guardafui (Africa) .....	27	Chatham Island (Ecuador) .....	216

	PAGE		PAGE
Chefoo (China) .....	195	CHINA, REPUBLIC OF— <i>continued</i> .	
Chemnitz (Saxony) .....	254	Physiography .....	191
Chesterfield Islands (French Pacific) .....	244	Population and Area .....	190
Cheyenne (Wyoming) .....	460	President .....	191
Chhattarpur State (India) .....	300	Production and Industry .....	193-4
Chicago (U.S.A.) .....	454	Provinces .....	190
Chiang Mai Lapann (Siam) .....	400, 403	Races and Religions .....	190
CHILE, REPUBLIC OF .....	186-9	Railways .....	190-5
Agriculture .....	188	Shipping .....	195
American Legation .....	473	Telegraphs .....	195
Area and Population .....	186	Tibet .....	197-8
Births, Deaths and Marriages .....	186	Towns .....	195
British Legation .....	473-3	Universities .....	193
Capital .....	189	Weights, Measures and Currency .....	195
Commerce .....	188-9	Chinese Chronology .....	13
Communications .....	189	CHINESE TURKESTAN .....	198
Debt .....	188	Chinkiang (China) .....	195
Defence .....	187	Chios (Greece) .....	263
Education .....	187	Cho-sen (Japan) .....	318
Finance .....	188	Christchurch (New Zealand) .....	348
Government .....	187	Christian Chronology .....	13
Immigrants .....	186	Christiania (Norway) .....	352, 356
Increase of the People .....	186	Christianstad (Sweden) .....	410, 413
Judicature .....	187	Christians (Norway) .....	352
Language .....	186	Christmas Island (Straits Settlements) .....	161
Legislature .....	187	CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES .....	12-13
Live Stock .....	188	Biblical Chronology .....	12
Local Government .....	187	Epochs and Eras .....	12-13
Manufactures .....	188	Ethnological Periods .....	12
Mercantile Marine .....	189	Geological Periods .....	12
Mines and Minerals .....	188	Scientific Methods .....	12
Ministry .....	187	Standard or Zone Time .....	413
Monetary System .....	189	Chungking (China) .....	195
Physiography .....	187	Cincinnati (U.S.A.) .....	458
President .....	187	CITIES, THE LARGEST .....	42
Production and Industry .....	188	Cleveland (U.S.A.) .....	458
Provinces .....	186	Climate (Meteorological Notes) .....	14-15
Races and Religions .....	186	" of Africa .....	29-30
Senate .....	187	" Asia .....	25
Shipping .....	189	" Australasia .....	41
Towns .....	189	" Central America .....	34-5
University .....	187	" Europe .....	18
Weights, Measures and Currency .....	189	" North America .....	33
China, Great Plain of (Asia) .....	24	" North Polar Regions .....	43
CHINA, REPUBLIC OF .....	190-198	" South America .....	38-9
Agriculture .....	193	" South Polar Regions .....	46
American Legation .....	473	" West Indies .....	36
Area and Population .....	190	" (See also Particular Countries.)	
British Legation .....	473	Clive (India) .....	279-80
Budget .....	193	Coal (The World's Products) .....	53
Canals .....	191	Coburg (Saxe-Coburg-Gotha) .....	245, 256-6
Capital .....	195	Cochi Island (Venezuela) .....	467
Climate .....	191	Cochin China (French) .....	240
Commerce .....	194	COCHIN STATE .....	300-301
Communications .....	194-5	Cocoa (The World's Products) .....	52
Customs Service .....	195	Cocos Islands (Straits Settlements) .....	161
Debt .....	193	Coffee (The World's Products) .....	52
Defence .....	192-3	Coimbra (Portugal) .....	371, 374
Eastern Turkestan .....	198	Cologne (Prussia) .....	251, 252
Education .....	193	Colombo (Ceylon) .....	112, 142
Finance .....	193	COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC OF .....	199-201
Foreign Relations .....	192	Agriculture .....	201
" Residents .....	190	American Legation .....	473-4
Government .....	191	Area and Population .....	199
Hydrography .....	191	British Legation .....	473
Legislature .....	192	Capital .....	201
Manchuria .....	195-6	Climate .....	200
Manufactures .....	194	Commerce .....	201
Mercantile Marine .....	195	Communications .....	201
Mines and Minerals .....	193	Debt .....	201
Ministry .....	192	Defence .....	200
Monetary System .....	195	Departments and Capitals .....	199
Mongolia .....	196-7	Education .....	200
Nationalities .....	190	Finance .....	200-1

	PAGE		PAGE
COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC OF— <i>continued</i> .		COSTA RICA, REPUBLIC OF— <i>continued</i> .	
Government	200	Manufactures	204
Judicature	200	Mines and Minerals	204
Language	199	Ministry	203
Legislature	200	Monetary System	204
Live Stock	201	Nationalities	202
Manufactures	201	Physiography	202-3
Mines and Minerals	201	President	203
Ministry	200	Production and Industry	203-4
Monetary System	201	Provinces	202
Nationalities	199	Races and Religions	202
Physiography	199-200	Shipping	204
President	200	Towns	204
Production and Industry	201	Weights, Measures and Currency	204
Religion	199	Cotton (The World's Products)	58
Shipping	201	Coventry (England)	112, 134
Towns	201	Covington (Kentucky)	455
University	200	Cracow (Austria)	91
Weights, Measures and Currency	201	Craiova (Rumania)	378, 382
Colón (Panama)	358, 360	Crefeld (Prussia)	252
COLORADO STATE	452	Crete (Greece)	263
COLUMBIA, BRITISH	171, 182	Croatia and Slavonia	91
COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF	453	Croydon (England)	112, 134
Columbia (South Carolina)	459	CUBA, REPUBLIC OF	204-7
Columbus (U.S.A.)	458	Agriculture	207
COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER (U.S.A.)	434	American Legation	474
Comets (Planets)	9-10	Area and Population	204
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA	67-84, 107	Births and Deaths	205
Comoro Islands (Madagascar)	243	British Legation	474
Concepcion (Chile)	186, 189	Capital	207
Concord (New Hampshire)	457	Climate	205
Conejera Island (Spain)	405	Commerce	207
CONGO BELGE	98-9	Communications	207
Congo (French Equatorial Africa)	241, 242	Debt	207
Congo (Portuguese West Africa)	376, 377	Defence	206
Congo River (Africa)	28	Education	206
Connaught, Duke of (British Empire)	110	Finance	206-7
CONNECTICUT STATE	452-3	Government	206
Constance District (Baden)	255	Hydrography	205
Constantine (Algeria)	238	Immigration	205
Constantinople (Turkey)	420	Judicature	206
Continental Climate (Meteorological Notes)	14	Legislature	206
Cooch Behar State (India)	300	Live Stock	207
Cook Islands (New Zealand)	348	Local Government	206
COORG	274, 297	Manufactures	207
Copenhagen (Denmark)	208, 211	Mines and Minerals	207
Copper (The World's Products)	52	Ministry	206
Cordoba (Spain)	404, 409	Monetary System	207
Corfu (Greece)	262, 265	Physiography	205
Corinth (Greece)	262	President	206
Corisco Island (Spain)	409	Production and Industry	207
Cortes, Hernan (Mexico)	325	Provinces	204
Cortes (Spain)	407	Races and Religions	205
Costa Rica (Central America)	34	Shipping	207
COSTA RICA, REPUBLIC OF	202-4	Towns	207
Agriculture	203-4	University	206
American Legation	474	Weights, Measures and Currency	207
Area and Population	202	Cuba (West Indies)	35
Births, Deaths and Marriages	202	Cubagua Island (Venezuela)	467
British Legation	474	Curaçao (Netherlands' W. Indies)	340, 342
Capital	204	CURRENCY:—	
Climate	202-3	Of United Kingdom	114
Commerce	204	Of British Dominions	114
Communications	204	Of Other Countries, <i>see</i> conclusion of each article.	
Debt	203	Cutch, or Kutch, State (India)	300
Education	203	Cuzco (Peru)	368, 370
Finance	203	Cyclades, The (Greece)	262
Government	203	CYPRUS	106, 142-3
Hydrography	202		
Immigration	202		
Judicature	203		
Language	202		
Legislature	203	Dacca (India)	112
Live Stock	204	Daghestan (Caucasia)	384
		Dahna Desert (Arabia)	92-3

	PAGE		PAGE
Dahomey (French West Africa) .....	242	Detroit (U.S.A.) .....	456
Dallas (Texas) .....	459	Dewas State, Junior (India) .....	300
Dal Congresso (Spain) .....	409	Dewas State, Senior (India) .....	300
Dalmatia (Austria) .....	88	Dharampur State (India) .....	300
Dalny, now Tairen (Kwangtung) .....	319	Dhar State (India) .....	300
Damanhur (Egypt) .....	218, 225	Dholpur State (India) .....	300
Damão, or Damau (Portuguese India) .....	375	Dhrangadra State (India) .....	300
Damaraland (German S.W. Africa) .....	260	Diarbekir (Turkey) .....	419
Damascus (Syria) .....	422, 426	Dibra (Servia) .....	400
Damietta (Egypt) .....	225	Diego Alvarez (Gough Island) .....	164
Danish West Indies .....	212	Diego Garcia (Mauritius) .....	153
Danube District (Württemberg) .....	254	Dijon (France) .....	238
Danube Commission (Rumania) .....	381	Dilli (Timor) .....	375-6
Danzig (Prussia) .....	252, 253	Dindings (Penang) .....	161
Dardanelles (Turkey) .....	419	Direction Island (Cocos Islands) .....	161
Dar-es-Salaam (German East Africa) .....	259	District of Columbia .....	453
Darfur (Sudan) .....	227, 229	Diu (Portuguese India) .....	375
Darmstadt (Hesse) .....	245, 255	Dobrudja (Rumania) .....	378, 379
Datia State (India) .....	300	Dollart (Netherlands) .....	335, 336
Dauphny (France) .....	232	Dominica (Leeward Islands) .....	141, 150
Dayton (U.S.A.) .....	458	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC .....	212-4
Deccan, The .....	276	Agriculture .....	213-4
Delagoa Bay (Portuguese East Africa) .....	377	American Legation .....	474
DELAWARE STATE .....	453	Area and Population .....	212
Delhi (India) .....	112, 285, 286, 291	British Legation .....	474
Demarend, Mount (Persia) .....	363	Capital .....	214
DENMARK, KINGDOM OF .....	208-12	Climate .....	213
Agriculture .....	210-1	Commerce .....	214
American Legation .....	474	Communications .....	214
Area and Population .....	208	Debt .....	213
Births, Deaths and Marriages .....	208	Defence .....	213
British Legation .....	474	Education .....	213
Capital .....	211	Finance .....	213
Climate .....	209	Government .....	213
Commerce .....	211	Hydrography .....	213
Communications .....	211	Language .....	212
Debt .....	210	Legislaturo .....	213
Defence .....	210	Live Stock .....	213-4
Dependencies .....	211-2	Local Government .....	213
Education .....	210	Manufactures .....	214
Emigration .....	208	Mines and Minerals .....	214
Faroes .....	211	Ministry .....	213
Finance .....	210	Monetary System .....	214
Government .....	209	Physiography .....	212-3
Greenland .....	208, 212	President .....	213
Iceland .....	211-2	Production and Industry .....	213-4
Judicature .....	210	Provinces .....	212
Legislature .....	210	Shipping .....	214
Live Stock .....	210-1	Towns .....	214
Local Government .....	210	Weights, Measures and Currency .....	214
Manufactures .....	211	DOMINION OF CANADA .....	171-85
Mercantile Marine .....	211	DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND .....	345-48
Mines and Minerals .....	211	Don Cossacks (Russia) .....	383
Ministry .....	210	Dongola (Sudan) .....	226, 229
Monetary System .....	211	Dortmund (Prussia) .....	252
Physiography .....	208-9	Double Stars (Stellar System) .....	9-10
Population and Area .....	208	Douglas (Isle of Man) .....	135
Production and Industry .....	210-1	Dover (Delaware) .....	454
Provinces .....	208	Dover (New Hampshire) .....	457
Races and Religions .....	208	Dragoneria Island (Spain) .....	405
Royal Family .....	209	Drenthe (Netherlands) .....	335
Shipping .....	211	Dresden (Saxony) .....	245, 252, 254
Sovereign Ruler .....	209	Duala (Cameroon) .....	260
Towns .....	211	Dublin (Ireland) .....	112, 134, 143
Trade Unions .....	270	Dublin University (Ireland) .....	128
Universities .....	410	Duchies of German Empire .....	245, 254-7
Weights, Measures and Currency .....	211	Duisberg (Prussia) .....	252
West Indian Possessions .....	208, 212	Duluth (Minnesota) .....	456
Denver (U.S.A.) .....	453	Duma, The (Russia) .....	386-7
Derby (England) .....	112, 134	Dundee (Scotland) .....	112, 134
Desertas, The (Madeira) .....	372	Dungarpur State (India) .....	300
Des Moines (Iowa) .....	455	Durban (Natal) .....	432, 434
Dessau (Anhalt) .....	245, 256	Durham University (United Kingdom) .....	128
Detmold (Lippe) .....	245, 257	Diusseldorf (Prussia) .....	252

	PAGE		PAGE
EARTH, THE (Solar System) .....	2-3	EGYPT—continued.	
Age of (Chronological Notes) .....	12	Council of Ministers .....	221
Atmosphere (Meteorological Notes) .....	14	Debt .....	223
Climate (Europe—Antarctic) .....	18-47	Dual Control .....	220
Continents (Europe—Antarctic) .....	18-47	Education .....	223
Diameter (Solar System) .....	2-3	Fayum .....	219
Distance from Sun (Solar System) .....	1	Finance .....	223
Ethnology (Europe—Australia) .....	19-44	Foreign Residents .....	218-9
Geology (Chronological Notes) .....	12	Government .....	219-20
Land and Water (Solar System) .....	3	Irrigation .....	223
Motion (Solar System) .....	1, 3	Judicature .....	221
Nations (Nations of the World) .....	49-50	Khedive .....	220
Population (Nations of the World) .....	49-50	Legislature .....	221
Rainfall (Meteorological Notes) .....	15	Libyan Desert .....	219
Religions (Europe—Australasia) .....	16-42	Live Stock .....	224
Shape (Solar System) .....	2-3	Local Government .....	221-2
Size (Solar System) .....	2-3	Lower Egypt .....	218
Weather (Solar System) .....	4, 15	Manufactures .....	224
EAST AFRICA (German Colonies) .....	259	Mercantile Marine .....	225
EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE .....	106, 139, 143-4	Mines and Minerals .....	224
East Cape (Asia) .....	21	Ministry .....	221
Eastern China Railway (China) .....	194-5	Monetary System .....	225
Eastern Rumelia (Bulgaria) .....	168	Nationalities .....	218, 219
East Ham (England) .....	112	Nile Valley .....	219
East London (Cape Province) .....	432	Ottoman High Commission .....	220
East Russia (Russia) .....	383	Physiography .....	219
ECUADOR, REPUBLIC OF .....	215-7	Police .....	222
Agriculture .....	217	Population and Area .....	218
American Legation .....	474-5	Production and Industry .....	223-4
Area and Population .....	215	Provinces ( <i>Mudirias</i> ) .....	218
British Legation .....	474	Races .....	218, 219
Capital .....	217	Religions .....	218, 219
Commerce .....	217	Royal Family .....	220
Communications .....	217	Shipping .....	225
Debt .....	217	Sovereign Ruler .....	220
Education .....	217	Sudan .....	226-9
Finance .....	217	Suez Canal .....	230
Galápagos Islands .....	215	Towns .....	225
Government .....	216	Trade .....	224
Judicature .....	216	Universities .....	222
Legislature .....	216	Upper Egypt .....	218
Live Stock .....	217	Weights, Measures and Currency .....	225
Local Government .....	216	Eisenach (Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach) .....	256
Manufactures .....	217	Ekaterinoslav (Russia) .....	393
Mercantile Marine .....	217	El Arish (Egypt) .....	218
Mines and Minerals .....	217	Elberfeld (Prussia) .....	252
Monetary System .....	217	Electrons and Atoms (Stellar System) .....	11
Physiography .....	215-6	Elfsborg (Sweden) .....	410
President .....	216	El Hasa (Turkish Arabia) .....	62, 63
Production and Industry .....	217	Elis (Greece) .....	262
Provinces .....	215	Elizabeth (New Jersey) .....	457
Races and Religions .....	215	El Katâr (Oman) .....	357
Shipping .....	217	El Katr (Turkish Arabia) .....	62
Towns .....	217	Ellice Islands (Pacific) .....	154-5
University .....	217	Elobey Islands (Spain) .....	409
Weights, Measures and Currency .....	217	El Rey, Chaffarinas (Spain) .....	409
Edinburgh (Scotland) .....	112, 134	El Rey Island (Spain) .....	405
Edinburgh University (Scotland) .....	128	Emigration from European Countries (1911) .....	53
Edmonton (Alberta) .....	178, 184	Emilia (Italy) .....	395
EGYPT .....	218	England .....	115
Agriculture .....	223-4	American Consuls in .....	487
American Agency .....	475	Entebbe (Uganda) .....	105
Arabian Desert .....	219	Entre Minho e Douro (Portugal) .....	371
Area and Population .....	218	Epochs and Eras (Chronological Notes) .....	12
Army and Military System .....	222	Equatorial Current (Meteorological Notes) .....	14
Boundaries .....	219	Erfurt (Prussia) .....	252
British Agency .....	220, 475	Erie (Pennsylvania) .....	459
British Army of Occupation .....	220, 222	ERITREA, ITALIAN COLONY OF .....	311
Budget .....	222	Erzeroum (Turkey) .....	419
Capital .....	225	Eskimo Race (America) .....	33
Caravan Routes .....	225	Esapalmador Island (Spain) .....	405
Commerce .....	224	Essen (Prussia) .....	252
Communications .....	225	Estramadura (Spain) .....	404
Cotton Production .....	224	Estremadura (Portugal) .....	371

	PAGE		PAGE
Ethiopia (Abyssinia) .....	57	FRANCE (FRENCH REPUBLIC)— <i>continued</i> .....	
Ethnological Periods (Chronological Notes) .....	12	Finance .....	236-7
Euboea (Greece).....	262	Fisheries .....	237
Euritania (Greece) .....	262	Foreign Residents.....	233
EUROPE, CONTINENT OF .....	16-19	Forestry .....	237
Area .....	16	French Africa .....	241-3
Climate.....	18	"    America.....	244
Coasts .....	16	"    Asia.....	240
Ethnography .....	19	"    Oceania .....	244
Extent .....	16	Government .....	234-5
Hydrography .....	17-18	Judicature .....	235
Nations of .....	16	Laos .....	240
Physiography .....	16-18	Legislature .....	234-5
Population .....	16	Live Stock .....	237
Position .....	16	Local Government .....	239
Relief .....	16-17	Madagascar .....	243
Religions .....	19	Manufactures .....	237
FÆROERS (Denmark).....	208	Martinique .....	244
Fairs in Russia (Internal Trade).....	391	Mercantile Marine .....	238
FALKLAND ISLANDS.....	107, 144-5	Metric System .....	244
Fall River (U.S.A.).....	456	Mines and Minerals .....	237
Falster (Denmark).....	208	Ministry .....	234
Fanning Island (Pacific).....	155	Monetary System .....	238
Faridkot State (India).....	300	Morocco .....	239, 241, 409
Fars (Persia).....	363	Nationalities .....	233
Fayum (Egypt).....	225	Navy .....	235-6
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.....	106, 162	New Caledonia .....	244
Federated Malay States Loan (Siam).....	402	Occupations of the People.....	237
Ferghana (Central Asia).....	384	Physiography .....	233-4
Fernando Po (Spain).....	409	Population and Area .....	237-3
Ferrara (Italy).....	305, 311	Posts and Telegraphs .....	238
FEDERATORY MALAY STATES .....	106, 162-3	President .....	234
Fez (Morocco).....	330, 332	Production and Industry .....	237
Fezzan (Tripoli).....	312	Provinces .....	232
Fiji .....	107, 145	Races .....	233
Finances and Special Trade of the Nations... ..	51	Railways .....	238
Financial Commission (Greece).....	264	Religions.....	233
FINLAND (Russia).....	383, 384, 393	Réunion .....	241, 243
Finmarken (Norway) .....	352, 353	Sahara .....	242-3
Flanders (Belgium) .....	94	Senate .....	234-5
Flanders Province (France) .....	232	Shipping .....	238
Florence (Italy).....	311	Telegraphs and Telephones .....	238
Flores, Eastern (Timor).....	342	Tongking .....	240
Flores (Uruguay).....	464	Towns .....	238
FLORIDA STATE.....	453	Trade .....	237-8, 240
Florida (Uruguay).....	464, 466	Trade Unions .....	470
Foix (France).....	232	Tunis .....	239, 241
Formentara (Spain) .....	405	Universities.....	236
FORMOSA .....	318	Weights, Measures and Currency .....	238
Fort Worth (Texas).....	459	Franch Comté (France).....	232
FRANCE (FRENCH REPUBLIC) .....	232-244	Franconia (Bavaria).....	233
Agriculture.....	237	Frankfort (Kentucky).....	455
Algeria .....	238	Frankfort on Main (Prussia).....	252
American Embassy .....	476	Fredericton (New Brunswick).....	182
Area and Population .....	232-3	Freetown (Sierra Leone).....	106, 157
Army and Military System .....	235	Freiburg District (Baden) .....	255
Assemblée Nationale .....	234-5	FRENCH ASIA .....	239, 240
Births, Deaths and Marriages .....	233	COLONIES .....	233-44
Boundaries .....	233	"    EAST AFRICA .....	243
British Embassy .....	475-6	"    EQUATORIAL AFRICA .....	242
Budget .....	236-7	"    GUIANA .....	244
Cambodia .....	240	"    GUINEA .....	242
Capital .....	238	"    INDIA .....	240
Census Results 1856-1911 .....	233	"    INDO-CHINA .....	240
Chamber of Deputies.....	234-5	"    MOROCCO.....	239-1
Cochin China .....	240	"    SAHARA .....	242-3
Colonies .....	239-44	"    WEST AFRICA .....	241-2
Commerce .....	237-8	Fribourg (Switzerland).....	414, 418
Communications .....	238	Friendly Islands (Pacific).....	154
Corsica .....	232	Friesland (Netherlands).....	335
Debt .....	237	Frigid Zones (Meteorological Notes).....	14
Density of the Population.....	233	Fuchow (China).....	190, 195
Departments and Capitals.....	232	Fuerteventura (Spain).....	405
Education .....	236	Fuji-yama (Japan) .....	313

	PAGE
Funchal (Madeira).....	372, 374
Fünen (Denmark).....	208
Gabes (Tunis).....	241
Gabun (French Africa).....	242
Galápagos Islands (Ecuador).....	215
Galatz (Rumania).....	382
Galiccia (Austria).....	88
Galiccia (Spain).....	404
Galveborg (Sweden).....	410
GAMBIA.....	106, 145-6
Gambier Islands (French Pacific).....	244
Gara (Arabia).....	63
Gartok (Tibet).....	198
Garwhal (Tehri) State (India).....	300, 304
Gascony (France).....	232
Gateshead (England).....	112
Gatun (Panama Canal Zone).....	463
Gatun Lake (Panama).....	358
Gazaland (Portuguese East Africa).....	377
Gegenschein or Counterglow.....	2
Gelsenkirchen (Prussia).....	252
Geneva (Switzerland).....	414, 418
Genoa (Italy).....	311
Geological Periods (Chronological Notes).....	12
Georgetown (British Guiana).....	139
GEORGIA STATE.....	453
Gera (Reuss).....	245, 257
GERMAN EAST AFRICA.....	259
GERMAN EMPIRE.....	245-261
Agriculture.....	251
American Embassy.....	476-7
Area and Population.....	245
Army and Military System.....	248
Births, Deaths and Marriages.....	245
British Embassy.....	476
Budget.....	250
Bundesrat.....	247
Canals.....	252
Capital.....	252
Capitals of States.....	245, 253-258
Climate.....	246
Colonies.....	259-261
Commerce.....	251-2, 258
Communications.....	252
Constitution and Government.....	247-8
Debt.....	250
Defence.....	248-9
Duchies.....	245, 257-8
Education.....	250
Emperor.....	247
Executive Government.....	247
Finance.....	250
Fisheries.....	251
German Africa.....	259-260
" Asia.....	259-261
" Pacific.....	259, 260-1
Grand Duchies.....	245, 255-6
Hanse Towns.....	245, 257-8
Hydrography.....	246
Imperial and Royal Family.....	247
Increase of the People.....	245
Judicature.....	248
Kingdoms.....	245, 253-5
Language.....	246
Legislature.....	248
Live Stock.....	251
Manufactures.....	251
Mercantile Marine.....	252
Mines and Minerals.....	251
Ministry.....	247
Monetary System.....	252
Nationalities.....	246

## GERMAN EMPIRE—continued.

	PAGE
Navy.....	248-9
Occupations of the People.....	251
Pensions.....	250-1
Physiography.....	246
Population and Area.....	245
Posts and Telegraphs.....	252
Principalities.....	245, 257
Production and Industry.....	251
Prussia.....	245, 253
Railways.....	252
Reichsland.....	245, 258
Reichstag.....	248
Relief.....	246
Religions and Races.....	246
Shipping.....	252
Sovereign Ruler.....	247
Telegraphs and Telephones.....	252
Towns.....	252
Trade.....	251-2
Trade Unions.....	470
Trade with United Kingdom.....	258
Universities.....	250
War Treasure.....	250
Weights, Measures and Currency.....	252
GERMAN KAMERUN.....	259, 260
" NEW GUINEA.....	260-1
" SOUTH WEST AFRICA.....	259-260
" SPHERE OF INTEREST (China).....	259, 261
Ghent (Belgium).....	94, 98
GIBRALTAR.....	106, 146
Gijon (Spain).....	409
Gilan (Persia).....	363
Gilbert Islands (Pacific).....	154
Glarus (Switzerland).....	414
Glasgow (Scotland).....	112
Goa (Portuguese India).....	375
GOLD COAST.....	106, 146-7
Gold (the World's Products).....	52
Gomera (Spain).....	409
Gondal State (India).....	300
Göteborg (Sweden).....	410
Gotland (Sweden).....	410
Gough Island (Tristan da Cunha).....	164
Graham's Land (Falkland Islands).....	144
Granada (Nicaragua).....	349, 351
Granada (Spain).....	404, 409
Grand Canary (Spain).....	405
Grand Duchies (German Empire).....	245, 255-6
Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.....	322-3
Grand Rapids (U.S.A.).....	456
Grand Turk (Turks Islands).....	141, 164
Grätz (Austria).....	88, 91
GREAT BRITAIN, <i>see</i> UNITED KINGDOM.....	115-134
Great Plain of India, The.....	275-6
Great Russia (Russia).....	383
Great Trading Nations, The.....	53
Greco-Italic Races (Europe).....	19
GREECE, KINGDOM OF.....	262-5
Acquired Territories.....	262
Agriculture.....	265
American Legation.....	477
Area and Population.....	262
Boundary Map.....	418
British Legation.....	477
Capital.....	265
Commerce.....	265
Communications.....	265
Corinth Canal.....	265
Debt.....	264-5
Defence.....	264
Education.....	264
Finance.....	264-5
Government.....	265-7

	PAGE		PAGE
GREECE, KINGDOM OF— <i>continued</i> .....		Guinea, Portuguese .....	376
Hydrography .....	263	Guinea, Spanish (Spain).....	410
International Financial Commission.....	265	Gulf Stream, The (Meteorological Notes) ...	15
Islands .....	263	Gurkhas (Nepal).....	333
Judicature .....	264	Guyenne (France).....	232
Legislature .....	264	Gwadar (Oman).....	356
Live Stock .....	265	GWALIOR STATE.....	300, 301
Local Government .....	264		
Manufactures .....	265	Haarlem (Netherlands) .....	339
Mercantile Marine .....	265	Hadramut (Arabia) .....	62, 63
Mines and Minerals .....	265	Hadramut Coast (Aden).....	63, 298
Ministry .....	264	Hague, The (Netherlands).....	339
Monetary System .....	265	Hainaut (Belgium) .....	94
Physiography .....	262-3	HAITI, REPUBLIC OF.....	269-271
Population and Area .....	262	Agriculture .....	270
Production and Industry .....	265	American Legation .....	477
Races and Religions.....	262	Area and Population .....	269
Royal Family .....	264	British Legation .....	477
Shipping .....	265	Capital .....	271
Towns .....	265	Climate.....	269
University .....	264	Commerce .....	270
War with Turkey .....	262-3	Communications .....	271
Weights, Measures and Currency .....	265	Debt .....	270
GREENLAND (Danish) .....	208, 212	Departments and Capitals.....	269
Greiz (Reuss) .....	245, 257	Education .....	270
Grenada (Windward Islands).....	141, 165-6	Finance.....	270
Grenadines (Windward Islands) .....	166	Government .....	269-270
Grenoble (France) .....	238	Judicature .....	270
Greytown (Nicaragua).....	351	Language .....	269
Griend (Netherlands) .....	336	Legislature .....	270
Grisons (Switzerland) .....	414	Local Government .....	270
Groningen (Netherlands).....	335, 339	Manufactures .....	270
Guadalajara (Mexico) .....	326	Mercantile Marine .....	271
Guadaloupe (French) .....	244	Mines and Minerals .....	270
Guam (U.S.A.) .....	462	Ministry .....	270
Guatemala (Central America) .....	34	Physiography .....	269
Guatemala (Guatemala).....	268	President.....	270
GUATEMALA, REPUBLIC OF.....	266-8	Production and Industry .....	270
Agriculture .....	267-8	Shipping .....	271
American Legation .....	477	Towns .....	271
Area and Population .....	266	Weights, Measures and Currency .....	271
British Legation .....	477	Halfa (Sudan) .....	226, 229
Capital .....	268	Halifax (England) .....	112
Climate .....	267	Halifax (Nova Scotia) .....	178, 181
Commerce .....	268	Halland (Sweden) .....	410
Communications .....	268	Halle on Saale (Prussia) .....	252
Debt .....	267	Hamad (Arabia).....	62
Defence.....	267	Hamadan (Persia) .....	363, 367
Departments and Capitals.....	267	Hamatic Races (Africa) .....	30
Education .....	267	Hamburg (Hanse Towns).....	245, 257-8
External Trade .....	268	Hamilton (Bermuda) .....	137
Finance.....	267	Hamilton (Ontario) .....	178, 179
Government .....	267	Hangchow (China) .....	190, 195
Judicature .....	267	Hankow (China) .....	195
Language .....	266	Hanoi (French Indo-China) .....	240
Legislature .....	267	Hanover (Prussia) .....	252, 253
Live Stock .....	268	Hanse Towns (German Empire) .....	245, 257-8
Local Government .....	267	British Consulates .....	476
Manufactures .....	268	Harbour Grace (Newfoundland) .....	344
Mines and Minerals .....	268	Harrisburg (Pennsylvania).....	458
Ministry .....	267	Hartford (Connecticut) .....	453
Monetary System .....	268	Havana (Cuba) .....	204, 207
President.....	267	HAWAII TERRITORY .....	453
Production and Industry .....	267-8	Hebrew Chronology .....	13
Shipping .....	268	Hedemarken (Norway) .....	352
Towns .....	268	Hejaz (Turkish Arabia).....	62, 63
Weights, Measures and Currency .....	268	Helena (Montana).....	457
Guayaquil (Ecuador).....	217	Hellenes, King of the (Greece).....	264
Guelderland (Netherlands) .....	335	Helsingfors (Finland) .....	394
Guelph (Ontario) .....	179	Herat (Afghanistan) .....	60
Guernsey (Channel Islands) .....	135	Hereroland (German S.-W. Africa).....	260
Guiana, French .....	239, 244	Herne Island (Spain) .....	410
Guiana, Netherlands' .....	342		
Guinea (French West Africa) .....	242		

	PAGE		PAGE
HERZEGOVINA AND BOSNIA.....	85, 88	HUNGARY, KINGDOM OF— <i>continued</i> .....	
HESSE, GRAND DUKE OF.....	255	Legislature.....	93
British Chargé d'Affaires.....	476	Live Stock.....	94
Hesse-Nassau (Prussia).....	253	Local Government.....	93
Hierro (Spain).....	405	Manufactures.....	94
Hill Tippera State (India).....	396	Mercantile Marine.....	94
Himalayas, The (India).....	275	Mines and Minerals.....	94
Hindu Chronology.....	13	Ministry.....	93
Hiroshima (Japan).....	317	Physiography.....	92
Hispaniola (West Indies).....	35-6, 269	Production and Industry.....	92
Hjälmarén Lake (Sweden).....	411	Provinces.....	94
Hobart, Tasmania.....	71, 81	Races and Religions.....	92
Hoboken (New Jersey).....	457	Shipping.....	94
Hohenzollern Province (Prussia).....	253	Sovereign Ruler.....	85
Hokkaido (Japan).....	313	Towns.....	94
Hoko-to (Japan).....	318	Trade Unions.....	470
Hondo (Japan).....	313	Universities.....	93
HONDURAS, BRITISH.....	139	Huon Islands (French Pacific).....	244
HONDURAS, REPUBLIC OF.....	271-3	Hyder Ali (India).....	280
Agriculture.....	272	HYDERABAD STATE.....	300, 301
American Legation.....	478	Hyderabad (India).....	112, 291
Area and Population.....	271		
Births, Deaths and Marriages.....	271		
British Legation.....	477		
Capital.....	273	ICELAND.....	211-2
Climate.....	272	Ichang (China).....	295
Commerce.....	273	IDAHO STATE.....	453
Communications.....	273	Idar State (India).....	390
Debt.....	272	Ifni (Spain).....	331, 409
Departments and Capitals.....	271	Ile de France (French Province).....	232
Education.....	272	Ile des Saintes (French America).....	243
Finance.....	272	ILLINOIS STATE.....	453-4
Government.....	272	Imboos (Greece).....	263
Judicature.....	272	Inaccessible Island (Tristan da Cunha).....	164
Language.....	271	Indefatigable Island (Ecuador).....	218
Legislature.....	272	INDIANA STATE.....	454
Live Stock.....	272	Indianapolis (U.S.A.).....	454
Manufactures.....	272	INDIAN EMPIRE.....	274-304
Mercantile Marine.....	273	Agriculture.....	288-9
Mines and Minerals.....	272	American Consuls.....	487
Ministry.....	272	Area and Population.....	274
Physiography.....	271-2	Births, Deaths and Marriages.....	274
President.....	272	Boundaries.....	275
Production and Industry.....	272	Capital.....	291
Shipping.....	273	Capita's of Provinces.....	274
Towns.....	273	Census of 1911.....	274
University.....	272	Chronology.....	14
Weights, Measures and Currency.....	273	Commerce.....	290
HONG KONG.....	106, 147-8	Communications.....	290-3
Honolulu (Hawaii).....	463	Constitution and Government.....	284
Hops (the World's Products).....	52	Cotton Industry.....	289
Hottentots (Africa).....	30	Council.....	284
Houston (Texas).....	459	Council of Governor-General.....	285
Huddersfield (England).....	112	Debt.....	288
Hué (French Indo China).....	240	Defence.....	287
Hull (England).....	112, 134	Departments of Government.....	286
Hull (Quebec).....	180	Education.....	288
Humboldt Current (Meteorological Notes).....	15	Executive Government.....	285
HUNGARY, KINGDOM OF.....	91-4	Finance.....	288
Agriculture.....	94	Forestry.....	289
American Consulates.....	471	Governor-General.....	287
Area and Population.....	91	Historical Sketch.....	277-283
Births, Deaths and Marriages.....	91	India Office, London.....	285
British Consulates.....	471	Irrigation.....	289
Capital.....	94	Judicature.....	287
Communications.....	94	King-Emperor.....	284
Debt.....	93	Languages.....	275
Education.....	93	Legislature.....	285
Finance.....	93	Local Government.....	286-7
Fisheries.....	94	Manufactures.....	289-290
Forestry.....	94	Mercantile Marine.....	291
Government.....	92-3	Mines and Minerals.....	289
Judicature.....	93	Monetary System.....	291
Language.....	92	Municipalities.....	287

INDIAN EMPIRE—*continued.*

	PAGE
Nationalities .....	275
Native States .....	299-304
Occupations of the People .....	288
Opium .....	289
Physiography .....	275-6
Production and Industry .....	288-290
Provinces and Capitals .....	274, 292-8
Races and Religions .....	275, 292-304
Railways .....	290-1
Secretariat .....	286
Secretary of State .....	284
Shipping .....	291
States and Capitals .....	301-4
Tariff .....	290
Towns .....	291
Trade .....	290
Universities .....	288
Viceroy .....	285
Weights, Measures and Currency .....	291
Indians of Central America .....	35
Indians of North America .....	33
Indians of South America .....	39
Indian Territory (Oklahoma) .....	457
INDORE STATE .....	300, 302
Inhambane (Portuguese East Africa) .....	377
Insular Climate (Meteorological Notes) .....	14
Invercargill (New Zealand) .....	348
IOWA STATE .....	454
Iquique (Chile) .....	186, 189
Iquitos (Peru) .....	370
Irak Ajmi (Persia) .....	363
Iran Plateau (Asia) .....	22-3
IRELAND .....	116
American Consuls in .....	487
Finances of .....	134
Irkutsk (Siberia) .....	384, 393
Iron Gates of the Danube (Rumania) .....	379
Iron Ore (the World's Products) .....	53
Isabella II. Island (Spain) .....	409
Isfahan (Persia) .....	363, 367
Island of Meroë (Sudan) .....	227
ISLANDS, EAST INDIA .....	20
"    ROUND AFRICA .....	27
"    ROUND SOUTH AMERICA .....	37
"    WEST INDIA .....	35
"    WORLD'S LARGEST .....	26
Isle of Man (British Empire) .....	306, 135
Isle of Pines (Cuba) .....	205
Isle of Pines (French Pacific) .....	244
Ismailia (Egypt) .....	218, 222
Ismid (Turkey) .....	419
Istib (Servia) .....	400
Istria (Austria) .....	88
ITALIAN SOMALILAND .....	311, 312
ITALY, KINGDOM OF .....	305-12
Agriculture .....	310
American Embassy .....	478
Area and Population .....	305
Benadir, or Italian Somaliland .....	311, 312
Births, Deaths and Marriages .....	306
Boundaries .....	306
British Embassy .....	478
Capital .....	311
Climate .....	307
Colonies .....	311-2
Commerce .....	310-1
Communications .....	311
Compartimentos .....	305
Debt .....	310
Defence .....	308-9
Education .....	309
Eritrea .....	311, 312
Finance .....	309-10

ITALY, KINGDOM OF—*continued.*

	PAGE
Government .....	307
Islands .....	307
Judicature .....	308
Legislature .....	308
Libya .....	312
Live Stock .....	310
Local Government .....	308
Manufactures .....	310
Mercantile Marine .....	311
Mines and Minerals .....	310
Ministry .....	308
Monetary System .....	311
Physiography .....	306-7
Production and Industry .....	310
Provinces .....	305
Races and Religions .....	306
Royal Family .....	307-8
Sardinia .....	305, 307
Shipping .....	311
Sicily .....	305, 307
Somaliland .....	311, 312
Sovereign Ruler .....	307
Tientsin Concession .....	311, 312
Towns .....	311
Trade Unions .....	470
Tripoli .....	311, 312
Universities .....	309
Weights, Measures and Currency .....	311
Ithaca and Leucas (Greece) .....	262
Iviza Island (Spain) .....	405
Ivory Coast (French West Africa) .....	242
Jackson (Mississippi) .....	456
Jagst (Württemberg) .....	254
Jahangir (India) .....	278
JAIPUR STATE .....	301, 302
Jaipur (India) .....	112, 302
Jaisalmer State (India) .....	300
Jaluit (Marshall Islands) .....	259
JAMAICA .....	141, 148-9
James Island (Ecuador) .....	216
Jamestown (St. Helena) .....	156
Jamestown (U.S.A.) .....	457
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE .....	302
Jämtland (Sweden) .....	410
Janjira State (India) .....	300
Jaora State (India) .....	300
Jap (German Pacific) .....	259, 261
JAPAN, EMPIRE OF .....	313-19
Agriculture .....	316
American Embassy .....	478-9
Area and Population .....	313
Births, Deaths and Marriages .....	313
British Embassy .....	478
Capital .....	317
Cho-Sen (Korea) .....	318
Climate .....	314
Commerce .....	316-7
Communications .....	317
Debt .....	316
Defence .....	315
Dependencies .....	318-9
Education .....	317
External Trade .....	316-7
Finance .....	316
Foreign Residents .....	313
Formosa .....	318
Government .....	314
Hokoto (Pescadores) .....	318
Judicature .....	318
Karafuto (Sakalin) .....	319
Korea .....	318

	PAGE		PAGE
JAPAN, EMPIRE OF— <i>continued</i> .....		Karafuto (Japan) .....	313, 319
Kwangto .....	319	Karakoram Pass (Turkestan) .....	198
Legislature .....	314	Karauli State (India) .....	300
Live Stock .....	316	Karditsa (Greece) .....	262
Local Government .....	314	Karimon Archipelago (Java) .....	341
Manufactures .....	317	Karman (Persia) .....	363, 367
Mercantile Marine .....	317	Karmaushah (Persia) .....	363, 367
“Mikado,” meaning of .....	314	Karlsruhe (Baden) .....	245, 255
Mines and Minerals .....	316	Karlsruhe District (Baden) .....	255
Ministry .....	314	Kars (Caucasia) .....	384
Monetary System .....	317	KASHMIR STATE .....	300, 302
Pescadores .....	319	Kassala (Sudan) .....	226, 229
Physiography .....	313-14	Kasvin (Persia) .....	363, 367
Production and Industry .....	316	Katanga (Congo) .....	99
Provinces .....	313	Katmandu (Nepal) .....	334
Religions .....	313	Kattegat (Denmark) .....	208
Royal Family .....	314	Kazan (Russia) .....	383, 393
Sakhalin .....	319	Kedah (Malay States) .....	163
Shipping .....	317	Kelantan (Malay States) .....	162-3
Sovereign Ruler .....	314	Keltic Races (Europe) .....	19
Taiwan (Formosa) .....	318	KENTUCKY STATE .....	454
Towns .....	317	Kerguelen Island (Madagascar) .....	243
Universities .....	316	Kermadec Islands (New Zealand) .....	348
Weights, Measures and Currency .....	317	Khaibar Oasis (Arabia) .....	63
Jarlsberg and Laurvik (Norway) .....	352	Khairpur State (India) .....	300
Jassy (Rumania) .....	378, 382	Khamdo (Tibet) .....	197
Java (Netherlands India) .....	340, 341	Khamseh (Persia) .....	363
Jefferson City (Missouri) .....	456	Kharkov (Russia) .....	383, 393
Jerez (Spain) .....	409	Khartoum (Sudan) .....	226, 229
Jering (Siam) .....	400	KHIVA (Russia) .....	383
Jersey (Channel Islands) .....	135	Khol (Persia) .....	367
Jersey City (U.S.A.) .....	457	Khoms (Tripoli) .....	312
Jerusalem (Turkey) .....	422	Khorasan (Persia) .....	363
Jewish Chronology .....	13	Khorassan (Afghanistan) .....	59
Jhalawar State (India) .....	300	KIAO CHAO .....	259, 261
Jibal (Arabia) .....	63	Kiel (Prussia) .....	252
Jind State (India) .....	300	Kiev (Russia) .....	383, 393
Jodhpur (Marwar) State (India) .....	300	Kilimanjaro Mountain (German E. Africa) .....	259
Johannesburg (Transvaal) .....	112, 432, 435	Kimberley (Cape Province) .....	432, 433
Johnston Island (U.S.A.) .....	462	Kingston (Jamaica) .....	141, 149
Johnstown (Pennsylvania) .....	459	Kingston (Ontario) .....	179
Johor (Malay Peninsula) .....	163	Kingstown (St. Vincent) .....	141, 164
Jokjokarta (Java) .....	341	Kioto (Japan) .....	317
Jönköping (Sweden) .....	410, 413	Kirin (Manchuria) .....	195, 196
Jubbulpore (India) .....	112	Kishangar State (India) .....	300
Junaghar State (India) .....	300	Kishenev (Russia) .....	383, 393
Juneau (Alaska) .....	453	Kiu-Shiu (Japan) .....	317
Junk Ceylon (Siam) .....	403	Klapper Island (Java) .....	341
Jupiter (Planets) .....	7-8	Kobé (Japan) .....	317
Jutigalpa (Honduras) .....	271, 273	Kodok (Sudan) .....	226, 229
Jutland (Denmark) .....	208	Kokand (Turkestan) .....	384, 393
		Koko Nor (Tibet) .....	197
Kaaba, The (Arabia) .....	63	Kolhapur State (India) .....	300
Kabinda (Portuguese West Africa) .....	376, 377	Kolmar (Alsace) .....	258
Kabul (Afghanistan) .....	60	Kolmar, League of .....	209, 353
Kairwan (Tunis) .....	241	Kongmun (China) .....	195
KAISER WILHELMSLAND .....	259, 260	Konia (Turkey) .....	419
Kalahari Plateau (German S.W. Africa) .....	260	Königsberg (Prussia) .....	252
Kalat (India) .....	303	Kopparberg (Sweden) .....	410
Kalat State (India) .....	300	Koprili (Servia) .....	400
Kalkandeale (Servia) .....	400	Kordofan (Sudan) .....	226
Kalmar (Sweden) .....	410, 413	KOREA, PENINSULA OF .....	318
Kamchatka (Siberia) .....	384	Korsakova (Sakhalin) .....	319
KAMERUN, GERMAN .....	260	Kota Bharu (Malay States) .....	163
Kampala (Uganda) .....	106, 139	Kotah State (India) .....	300
Kanazawa (Japan) .....	317	Kowelt (Arabia) .....	62
Kandahar (Afghanistan) .....	60	Kowloon, British (Hong Kong) .....	298
Kangean Archipelago (Java) .....	341	Kragojevatz (Servia) .....	397, 400
Kano (Nigeria) .....	153	Kronoberg (Sweden) .....	410
Kansas City (U.S.A.) .....	455	Krung Kao (Siam) .....	400
KANSAS STATE .....	454	Krungthep (Siam) .....	400
Kaporthala State (India) .....	300	Kuala Lumpur (Federated Malay States) .....	162
Karachi (India) .....	112, 291	Kuching (Sarawak) .....	106, 156

	PAGE		PAGE
Kuhistan (Persia).....	363	LIBERIA, REPUBLIC OF—continued.	
Kupang (Timor).....	342	Physiography.....	320
Kurdistan (Turkey).....	419, 421	President.....	320
Kuré (Japan).....	317	Production and Industry.....	321
Kuria Muria Islands (Aden).....	298	Races and Religions.....	320
Kurle Islands (Japan).....	313	Shipping.....	321
Kuro-Siwo Current (Meteorological Notes).....	15	Towns.....	321
Kutch State (India).....	300	Weights, Measures and Currency.....	321
Kuwet (Arabia).....	62	Libyan Desert (Egypt).....	219
Kwang Chow Wan (French).....	240	LICHTENSTEIN, PRINCIPALITY OF.....	321-2
Kwangto (Japan).....	319	Liège (Belgium).....	94, 98
		Liguria (Italy).....	305
		Lille (France).....	238
		Lima (Peru).....	370
Laaland (Denmark).....	208	Limbourg (Belgium).....	94
Labrador Coast (Newfoundland).....	343, 344	Limburg (Netherlands).....	335
Labuan (Straits Settlements).....	161	Limoges (France).....	238
Lacedemon (Greece).....	262	Limousin (France).....	232
La Condamine (Monaco).....	327	Lincoln (Nebraska).....	457
Laconia (Greece).....	262	LIPPE, PRINCIPALITY OF.....	257
Lado (Sudan).....	229	Lisbon (Portugal).....	374
Ladoga Lake (Russia).....	386	Lister and Mandal (Norway).....	352
Ladrone Islands (Guam).....	462	Lithuanian Tribes (Europe).....	19
Ladrones (Caroline Islands).....	261	Little Rock (Arkansas).....	453
Laeso (Denmark).....	209	Little Russia (Russia).....	383
Lagos (Nigeria).....	106, 153	Liu Kung (Wei-hai-wei).....	165
La Guaira (Venezuela).....	470	Liverpool (England).....	112, 134
Lahore (India).....	112	Loanda (Portuguese West Africa).....	376
LAKES, THE LARGEST.....	30	Lodz (Poland).....	393
Lampun (Siam).....	400	Lombardy (Italy).....	305
Languedoc (France).....	232	Lombok (Netherlands India).....	342
Lanzarote (Spain).....	405	Lome (Togoland).....	260
Laos (French).....	240	London (British Empire).....	112
Lao States (Siam).....	400	London, City of (United Kingdom).....	134
La Paz (Bolivia).....	101	London, County of (England).....	134
La Plata (Argentina).....	64	London (Ontario).....	178, 179
Larissa (Greece).....	262	London, Treaty of (Netherlands).....	337
Las Bela State (India).....	300	London University (United Kingdom).....	128
Las Palmas (Spain).....	405	Lord Howe Island.....	74
Lawrence (Massachusetts).....	456	Lorraine (French Province).....	232
Lead (The World's Products).....	53	Lorraine (Reichsland).....	245, 258
Lebanon (Turkey).....	421	Los Angeles (U.S.A.).....	452
Leeds (England).....	112	LOUISIANA STATE.....	454
LEEWARD ISLANDS.....	141, 149-50	Louisville (U.S.A.).....	454
Leghorn (Italy).....	305	Lourenço Marques (Delagoa Bay).....	377
Le Havre (France).....	238	Low Archipelago (French Pacific).....	2, 4
Leicester (England).....	112, 134	Lowell (U.S.A.).....	456
Leipzig (Saxony).....	252, 254	Loyalty Islands (French Pacific).....	244
Lemberg (Austria).....	91	Lübeck Division (Oldenburg).....	256
Lemnos (Greece).....	263	Lübeck (Hanse Towns).....	245, 257
Léon (Mexico).....	326	Lucerne (Switzerland).....	414, 418
Leon (Nicaragua).....	351	Luchu Islands (Japan).....	313
Leon (Spain).....	404	Lucknow (India).....	112, 294
Lesbos or Mytilene (Greece).....	263	Luristan (Persia).....	363
Leskovatz (Servia).....	400	LUXEMBURG, GRAND DUCHY OF.....	322-3
Lettie Tribes (Europe).....	19	American Legation.....	479
Leucas (Greece).....	262	Area and Population.....	322
Leyton (England).....	112, 134	British Legation.....	479
Lhasa (Tibet).....	197	Capital.....	323
LIBERIA, REPUBLIC OF.....	320-1	Commerce.....	323
American Legation.....	479	Communications.....	323
Area and Population.....	320	Finance.....	323
British Consulate-General.....	479	Judicature.....	323
Capital.....	321	Legislature.....	322
Communications.....	321	Physiography.....	322
Debt.....	321	Production and Industry.....	323
Education.....	321	Sovereign.....	322
Finance.....	321	Towns.....	323
Government.....	320	Weights, Measures and Currency.....	323
Judicature.....	320	Luxembourg (Belgium).....	94
Language.....	320	Luzon (Philippine Islands).....	461
Legislature.....	320	Lynn (Massachusetts).....	456
Minerals.....	321	Lyonnais (France).....	232
Monetary System.....	321	Lyons (France).....	238

	PAGE		PAGE
Macao (Portugal) .....	375	Mars (Planets) .....	6-7
Macassar (Célèbes).....	342	Marseilles (France) .....	238
Macedonian Chronology.....	13	Marshall Islands (German New Guinea) .....	261
MADAGASCAR (France).....	243	Marwar (Jodhpur) State (India) .....	304
Madeira (Portugal) .....	372	MARYLAND STATE.....	454-5
Madison (Wisconsin) .....	460	Maseru (Basutoland) .....	106, 158
MADRAS PRESIDENCY .....	274, 292	Mashonaland (Rhodesia) .....	159-60
MADRAS STATES .....	304	MASSACHUSETTS STATE .....	455
Madras (India) .....	112, 292	Matagalpa (Nicaragua) .....	351
Madrid (Spain) .....	404, 409	Mataria (Egypt).....	225
Madura (India) .....	112, 291	Matrah (Oman) .....	357
Madura (Netherlands India).....	341	Mauritania (French West Africa).....	241-2
Maelstrom, The (Norway) .....	353	MAURITIUS .....	106, 152-3
Mafeking (South Africa).....	158-9	Mayence (Hesse) .....	252
Margarita Islands (Venezuela) .....	467	Mayflower, The (U.S.A.) .....	437
Magdeburg (Prussia) .....	252	Mayotte Islands (Madagascar).....	243
Magnesia (Greece).....	262	Mazagan (Morocco) .....	333
Mahé (French) .....	240	Mazandaran (Persia).....	393
Mahomedan, <i>see</i> Muhammadan.		Mbabane (Swaziland) .....	106, 160
Mahra (Arabia) .....	63	Mecca (Arabia) .....	63
Mahrattas, The (India) .....	278	MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, GRAND DUCHY .....	245, 255-6
Maine (France) .....	232	MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ, GRAND DUCHY .....	245, 256
MAINE STATE.....	454	Medang (Sumatra) .....	340
Malze (The World's Products) .....	52	Medina (Arabia).....	63
Majorca (Spain) .....	405	Mediterranean Drainage (Europe) .....	17
Malacca (Straits Settlements) .....	161-2	Meerut (India) .....	112, 291, 294
Malaga (Spain) .....	404, 409	Mehalla el Kubra (Egypt) .....	225
Mälaren Lake (Sweden) .....	410, 411	Meiningen (Saxe-Meiningen).....	257
Malay Peninsula (Siam) .....	400	Mejliss or Legislature (Persia) .....	365
Maldivé Archipelago (Ceylon) .....	142	Mekong River (Siam) .....	401
Malines (Belgium) .....	98	Melbourne (Victoria) .....	71, 76, 112
Majorca (Spain) .....	405	Melilla (Spain) .....	409
Malmöhus (Sweden) .....	410	Memphis (U.S.A.) .....	459
MALTA .....	106, 151-2	Menado (Célèbes) .....	342
Mamuret el Aziz (Turkey).....	419	Menam River (Siam).....	401
Managua (Nicaragua) .....	349, 351	Menufia (Egypt) .....	218
Manchester (England) .....	112	Mequinez (Morocco).....	333
Manchester (New Hampshire).....	457	Mercedes (Uruguay).....	466
Manchester University (United Kingdom) .....	128	Merchant Shipping Owned in each Country .....	54
MANCHURIA .....	195-6	Mercury (Planets).....	5-6
Mandalay (India) .....	112, 295	Merida (Mexico).....	326
Mandi State (India) .....	300	Meroë, Island of (Sudan).....	227
Manila (Philippine Islands) .....	461	Merowe (Sudan) .....	229
MAN, ISLE OF .....	106, 135	Meshed (Persia) .....	367
Manipur State (India) .....	300	Messenia (Greece) .....	262
MANITOBA, PROVINCE OF .....	171, 182	Messina (Sicily) .....	311
Agriculture .....	182	Mesopotamia (Turkey) .....	421
Area and Population .....	182	METEOROLOGICAL NOTES.....	14-15
Capital .....	182	Atmosphere, The .....	14
Commerce .....	182	Atmospheric Movements .....	14-15
Government .....	182	Ocean Currents .....	15
Judicature .....	182	Rainfall .....	15
Legislature .....	182	Zones .....	14
Population and Area .....	182	Metric System (France) .....	244
Production and Industry .....	182	Metric System Converted to English.....	113
Towns .....	182	Metz (Lorraine) .....	258
Manua Group (Samoan Islands) .....	261	MEWAR (UDAIPUR) STATE .....	1, 302
Mannheim (Baden) .....	252, 255	Mexico, City of .....	326
Mannheim District (Baden) .....	255	MEXICO, REPUBLIC OF.....	324-6
Mansura (Egypt) .....	218, 225	Agriculture .....	326
Maois (New Zealand) .....	347	American Embassy .....	479
MAPS:—		Area and Population .....	324
Balkan Peninsula .....	418	British Legation .....	479
Morocco .....	332, 409	Capital .....	326
Maracaibo Lake (Venezuela) .....	468	Commerce .....	326
Maracaibo, Town (Venezuela) .....	470	Communications .....	326
Marche (France) .....	232	Debt .....	326
Marches (Italy) .....	305	Education .....	326
Marianne Islands (U.S.A.) .....	462	Finance .....	326
Mariannes (Caroline Islands).....	261	Government .....	325
Marie Galante (French America).....	244	History .....	325
Marken (Netherlands).....	336	Judicature .....	325
Marquesas (French Pacific) .....	243	Language .....	324
Marrakesh (Morocco) .....	332		

	PAGE		PAGE
MEXICO, REPUBLIC OF— <i>continued</i> .		MONTENEGRO, KINGDOM OF— <i>continued</i> .	
Legislature .....	325	Legislature .....	329
Live Stock .....	326	Local Government .....	329
Local Government .....	326	Manufactures .....	329
Manufactures .....	326	Ministry .....	329
Mercantile Marine .....	326	Monetary System .....	329
Mines and Minerals .....	326	Physiography .....	328
Ministry .....	325	Production and Industry .....	329
Monetary System .....	326	Races and Religions .....	328
Physiography .....	325-6	Shipping .....	329
Production and Industry .....	326	Sovereign Ruler .....	328
Provisional President .....	325	Towns .....	329
Religion .....	324	War with Turkey .....	328
Shipping .....	326	Weights, Measures and Currency .....	329
States and Capitals .....	324	Monterey (Mexico) .....	326
Towns .....	326	Monte Video (Uruguay) .....	466
Weights, Measures and Currency .....	326	Montpelier (Vermont) .....	460
MICHIGAN STATE .....	455	Montpellier (France) .....	238
Middle Congo (French West Africa) .....	242	Montreal (Canada) .....	112, 178, 180
Middlesbrough (England) .....	112	MOON (SOLAR SYSTEM) .....	4-5
Midnight Sun, The (Norway) .....	14, 353	Moorea, (French Pacific) .....	244
"Mikado," meaning of (Japan), <i>note</i> .....	314	Moors, The (Morocco) .....	330
Milan (Italy) .....	311	Moravia (Austria) .....	88
Milky Way, The (Stellar System) .....	10	Morea (Greece) .....	262
Milwaukee (U.S.A.) .....	459	MOROCCO (FRENCH PROTECTORATE) .....	330-2
Minneapolis (U.S.A.) .....	455	Agriculture .....	331
MINNESOTA STATE .....	455	American Consulates .....	480
Minorca (Spain) .....	405	Area and Population .....	330
Minor Planets (Planets) .....	7	British Legation .....	479-480
Minsk (Russia) .....	383	Capital .....	332
Miquelon (French) .....	244	Climate .....	331
Miraflores (Panama Canal Zone) .....	463	Commerce .....	331-2
Mississippi-Missouri (North America) .....	32	Communications .....	332
MISSISSIPPI STATE .....	455	Foreign Residents .....	330
MISSOURI STATE .....	455	Government .....	331
Mobile (Alabama) .....	453	Language .....	330
Mogadicho (Italian Somaliland) .....	312	Live Stock .....	331
Mogul Empire (India) .....	277-8	Manufactures .....	331
Mokha (Arabia) .....	63	Map .....	409
Moldavia (Rumania) .....	378	Mines and Minerals .....	331
Molucca Archipelago (Ternate) .....	342	Monetary System .....	332
MONACO, PRINCIPALITY OF .....	327	Physiography .....	330-2
British Consulates .....	479	Production and Industry .....	331
Monastir (Tunis) .....	241	Races and Religions .....	330
Monastir (Servia) .....	400	Spanish possessions .....	409
MONETARY SYSTEMS:—		Towns .....	332
Of United Kingdom .....	114	Weights, Measures and Currency .....	332
Of British Dominions .....	114	Morvi State (India) .....	300
Of Other Countries ( <i>see</i> conclusion of each article).		Moscow (Russia) .....	383, 393
Mongalla (Sudan) .....	226	Mosquito Indians (Nicaragua) .....	349
MONGOLIA .....	196-7	Mossamedes (Angola) .....	376
Mongolic Race (Asia) .....	26	Mosul (Turkey) .....	425
Monrovia (Liberia) .....	320, 321	MOUNTAINS, THE HIGHEST .....	19
Montserrat (Leeward Islands) .....	141, 150	Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa) .....	377
Monsoon Area (Asia) .....	25	Mülhausen (Reichsland) .....	258
Monsoons (Meteorological Notes) .....	14	Mülheim (Prussia) .....	252
MONTANA STATE .....	455-6	Muhammadan Chronology .....	13
Monte Carlo (Monaco) .....	327	Muhammadans, <i>see</i> Continents & Countries	
MONTENEGRO, KINGDOM OF .....	328-9	Mukden (Manchuria) .....	196
Agriculture .....	329	Munich (Bavaria) .....	252, 254
American Legation .....	479	Muni River Settlements (Spain) .....	409
Area and Population .....	328	Murcia (Spain) .....	404
British Legation .....	479	Muscat (Oman) .....	357
Capital .....	329	Muscovy, Tsardom of (Russia) .....	386
Commerce .....	329	MYSOBE STATE .....	300, 302
Communications .....	329	Mytilene (Greece) .....	263
Debt .....	329	Nabha State (India) .....	301
Defence .....	329	Nafud Desert (Arabia) .....	62, 63
Education .....	329	Nagasaki (Japan) .....	317
Finance .....	329	Nagoya (Japan) .....	317
Government .....	328-9	Nagpur (India) .....	112, 391
Judicature .....	329	Nairobi (British East Africa) .....	106, 139
Language .....	328	Namaqualand (German South-West Africa) .....	260

	PAGE		PAGE
Namur (Belgium) .....	94, 98	Nepal, State of— <i>continued</i> .....	
Nancy (France) .....	236, 238	Weights, Measures and Currency .....	334
Nan (Siam) .....	400	Neptune (Planets) .....	8
Nanking (China) .....	195	NETHERLANDS, KINGDOM OF THE .....	335-342
Nantes (France) .....	238	Agriculture .....	338
Napier (New Zealand) .....	348	American Legation .....	480
Naples (Italy) .....	305, 311	Area and Population .....	336
Narborough Island (Ecuador) .....	216	Births, Deaths and Marriages .....	336
Nashville (U.S.A.) .....	459	Borneo .....	340-1
Nassau (Bahamas) .....	136, 141	British Legation .....	480
NATAL, PROVINCE OF .....	433-4	Capital .....	339
Administrator .....	433	Celèbes .....	340, 341-2
Agriculture .....	430	Climate .....	336
Area and Population .....	426, 433	Colonies .....	340-2
Capital .....	434	Commerce .....	339
Coloured Population .....	433	Communications .....	339
Communications .....	432	Curaçao .....	340, 342
Education .....	434	Debt .....	338
Executive Committee .....	434	Defence .....	338
Mines and Minerals .....	431	Education .....	338
Nationalities .....	434	Emigration .....	335
Physiography .....	426	Finance .....	339
Population and Area .....	433	Fisheries .....	339
Production and Industry .....	430-2	Government .....	336-7
Towns .....	432, 434	Historical Sketch .....	336-7
University College .....	434	Java .....	340-1
Zululand .....	434	Judicature .....	337
NATIONS OF AFRICA .....	27	Legislature .....	337
" ASIA .....	20	Live Stock .....	339
" AUSTRALASIA .....	40	Local Government .....	337-338
" CENTRAL AMERICA .....	34	Madura .....	341
" EUROPE .....	16	Manufactures .....	339
" NORTH AMERICA .....	31	Mercantile Marine .....	339
" SOUTH AMERICA .....	36	Mines and Minerals .....	339
" THE WORLD .....	48-9	Monetary System .....	339
NATIONS, Areas and Populations .....	50	Netherlands' India .....	304-2
" Finance, Debt, and Trade .....	51	Netherlands' West Indies .....	340, 342
" Products of .....	52-3	Outer Possessions .....	340, 341-2
" Rulers of .....	55	Physiography .....	335-6
" Shipping of .....	54	Production and Industry .....	338-9
" The Great Trading .....	53	Provinces and Capitals .....	335
NATIVE STATES OF INDIA .....	274, 300-4	Races and Religions .....	335
Navarre (France) .....	232	Shipping .....	339
Navarre (Spain) .....	404	Sovereign Ruler .....	337
Nawanagar State (India) .....	301	Sumatra .....	340, 341
Nawng Chik (Siam) .....	400	Surinam .....	340, 342
NEBRASKA STATE .....	456	Ternate .....	340, 342
Neckar District (Württemberg) .....	254	Timor .....	340, 342
Nedenes (Norway) .....	352	Towns .....	339
Negri Sembilan (Federated Malay States) .....	162	Trade Unions .....	470
Nejd (Turkish Arabia) .....	62, 63	Universities .....	338
Nelson (New Zealand) .....	348	Weights, Measures and Currency .....	339
NEPAL, STATE OF .....	333-4	Neuchâtel (Switzerland) .....	414
Agriculture .....	334	Neustadt (Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach) .....	256
Area and Population .....	333	Neu-Strelitz (Mecklenburg-Strelitz) .....	256
Capital .....	334	NEVADA STATE .....	456
Climate .....	333	Nevis (Leeward Islands) .....	149
Commerce .....	334	Newark (U.S.A.) .....	456
Communications .....	334	New Bedford (Massachusetts) .....	455
Education .....	334	NEW BRUNSWICK, PROVINCE OF .....	181-2
Finance .....	334	Agriculture .....	181
Foreign Relations .....	333	Area and Population .....	181
Government .....	333	Capital .....	182
Judicature .....	333-4	Executive Government .....	181
Language .....	333	Fisheries .....	182
Manufactures .....	334	Forestry .....	182
Mines and Minerals .....	334	Government .....	181
Monetary System .....	334	Judicature .....	181
Prime Minister .....	333	Legislature .....	181
Physiography .....	333	Mines and Minerals .....	182
Production and Industry .....	334	Population and Area .....	181
Races and Religions .....	333	Production and Industry .....	181-2
Sovereign .....	333	Representative in London .....	181
Towns .....	334	Towns .....	182

	PAGE		PAGE
New Caledonia (French Pacific) .....	244	NEW ZEALAND, DOMINION OF—continued.	
Newcastle (England) .....	112	Antipodes Group .....	348
Newcastle (New South Wales).....	71, 74	Area and Population .....	345
Newchwang (China) .....	195	Auckland Islands .....	348
NEWFOUNDLAND .....	107, 343-4	Births, Deaths and Marriages .....	345
American Consul .....	487	Bounty Islands .....	348
Births, Deaths and Marriages .....	343	Campbell Island.....	348
Capital .....	344	Capital .....	348
Commerce.....	344	Chatham Islands .....	348
Communications .....	344	Commerce .....	348
Constitution and Government.....	343	Communications .....	348
Debt .....	344	Cook Islands .....	348
Education.....	344	Debt .....	347
Emigration .....	343	Defence.....	347
Finance .....	344	Dependencies .....	348
Fisheries .....	344	Education.....	347
Government .....	343	Emigration .....	345
Immigration .....	343	Finance.....	347
Judicature .....	344	Forestry .....	347-8
Labrador .....	343, 344	Governor .....	346
Legislature .....	344	High Commissioner in London.....	347
Ministry .....	343	Immigration .....	345
Physiography .....	343	Judicature .....	347
Production and Industry .....	344	Kermadec.....	348
Religions .....	343	Legislature .....	347
Shipping .....	344	Live Stock .....	348
Towns .....	344	Local Government.....	347
NEW GUINEA, GERMAN .....	260-1	Mines and Minerals .....	348
New Guinea (Papua) .....	83-4, 107	Ministry .....	346
New Guinea, Western (Terrate).....	340, 342	North Island .....	345
NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE.....	456	Physiography .....	346
New Hanover (Bismarck Archipelago) .....	261	Population and Area .....	345
New Haven (U.S.A.).....	453	Production and Industry .....	347-8
New Hebrides (French Pacific).....	244	Public Officers.....	347
New Hebrides (Pacific) .....	155	Shipping .....	348
NEW JERSEY STATE .....	456	South Island .....	345
New Mecklenburg (Bismarck Archipelago).....	261	Stewart Island .....	345
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY .....	456	Three Kings.....	348
New Orleans (U.S.A.) .....	454	Towns .....	348
New Pomerania (Bismarck Archipelago).....	261	University .....	347
New Siberian Islands (Russia) .....	385	Niagara Falls (New York) .....	457
NEW SOUTH WALES, STATE OF .....	72-4	NICARAGUA, REPUBLIC OF .....	349-351
Agent-General in London .....	73	Agriculture .....	350
Agriculture .....	74	American Legation .....	480
Area and Population .....	72	Area and Population .....	349
Banking.....	74	British Legation.....	480
Births, Deaths and Marriages .....	72	Capital .....	351
Capital .....	74	Commerce .....	350-1
Climate .....	72	Communications .....	351
Commerce.....	70	Debt .....	350
Debt .....	74	Departments and Capitals.....	350
Dependencies .....	74	Education.....	350
Education .....	74	Finance.....	350
Finance.....	74	Government.....	350
Government .....	72-3	Judicature .....	350
Judicature .....	73-4	Language .....	349
Legislature .....	73	Legislature .....	350
Live Stock .....	74	Live Stock .....	350
Manufactures .....	74	Manufactures .....	350
Mines and Minerals .....	74	Mines and Minerals .....	350
Ministry .....	72-3	Ministry .....	350
Physiography .....	72	Monetary System .....	351
Population and Area .....	72	Physiography .....	349
Production and Industry .....	74	President .....	350
Railways .....	71	Production and Industry .....	350
Towns .....	74	Races and Religions.....	349
University .....	74	Shipping .....	351
New Style (Chronological Notes).....	13	Towns .....	351
New Territories (Hong Kong) .....	147	Universities.....	350
New York City (U.S.A.) .....	456	Weights, Measures and Currency .....	351
NEW YORK STATE .....	456	Nice (France).....	238
NEW ZEALAND, DOMINION OF .....	107, 345-8	NICOBAR ISLANDS.....	207
Agriculture .....	347-8	Nicosia (Cyprus).....	106
American Consuls.....	488	NIGERIA .....	106, 153-4

	PAGE		PAGE
Nightingale Islands (Tristan da Cunha) .....	164	Nossi-Bé (Madagascar) .....	243
Nijni Novgorod (Russia).....	383, 391, 393	Nottingham (England) .....	112, 134
Nikolaiev (Russia).....	393	NOVA SCOTIA, PROVINCE OF .....	171, 180-1
Nile Valley (Egypt) .....	219	Agent-General in London .....	181
Nîmes (France) .....	238	Agriculture .....	181
Ningpo (China) .....	195	Area and Population .....	180
Nish (Servia) .....	397	Cape Breton Island .....	181
Nivernais (France) .....	232	Capital .....	181
NOBEL PRIZES .....	351	Government .....	180-1
Nordland (Norway) .....	352	Judicature .....	181
Norfolk (Virginia).....	460	Legislature .....	181
Norfolk Island .....	74	Manufactures .....	181
Normandy (France) .....	232	Mines and Minerals .....	181
NORTH AMERICA ( <i>see</i> America, North).....	31-33	Population and Area .....	180
North Brabant (Netherlands) .....	335	Production and Industry .....	181
North Cape (Europe) .....	19	Towns .....	181
NORTH CAROLINA STATE .....	457	Trade .....	181
NORTH DAKOTA STATE .....	457	Novaya Zemlya (Russia).....	385
Northern Circars (India).....	280	Novi Bazar (Servia) .....	400
NORTHERN NIGERIA .....	140, 153-4	Nürnberg (Bavaria) .....	252
NORTHERN TERRITORY (Australia) .....	83	Nusa Barung (Java) .....	341
Northern Territories (Gold Coast) .....	146	Nusa Kembangan (Java).....	341
North Holland (Netherlands) .....	335	Nyasa (Portuguese East Africa) .....	377
NORTH POLAR REGIONS.....	43-5	NYASALAND PROTECTORATE .....	106, 139, 154
Area .....	43		
Currents .....	43	Oakland (U.S.A.) .....	453
Depressions and Ridges .....	43	Oats (the World's Products) .....	52
Ethnology .....	43-4	OCEAN AREAS AND DEPTHS .....	19
Exploration .....	44-5	OCEAN CABLES .....	26
Fauna and Flora .....	43	Ocean Currents (Meteorological Notes) .....	15
Physiography .....	43-5	OCEANIA .....	41-2
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE .....	274, 296-7	American Consuls in .....	488
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER STATES .....	304	Ocean Island (Pacific) .....	154
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES .....	171, 184	Ochrida (Servia).....	400
NORWAY, KINGDOM OF .....	352-6	Odense (Denmark) .....	208, 211
Agriculture .....	355	Odessa (Russia) .....	303
American Legation .....	486-1	Offenbach (Hesse).....	255
Area and Population .....	352	OHIO STATE.....	457
Births, Deaths and Marriages .....	352	OKLAHOMA STATE.....	457
British Legation .....	480	OLDENBURG, GRAND DUCHY OF .....	256
Capital .....	356	Oldham (England).....	112, 134
Climate .....	353	Old Style (Chronological Notes) .....	13
Commerce .....	355-6	Olympia (Washington).....	459
Communications .....	356	Olympiads (Chronological Notes) .....	13
Debt .....	355	Omaha (U.S.A.) .....	456
Defence.....	354-5	Oman (Arabia) .....	62
Education.....	355	Oman (Persian Gulf).....	208
Finance.....	355	OMAN, SULTANATE OF .....	356-7
Fisheries .....	355	American Consulate.....	481
Fjords .....	353	Area and Population .....	356
Foreign Residents.....	352	British Agency .....	481
Forestry .....	355	Capital .....	357
Government .....	353-4	Communications .....	357
Historical Sketch .....	353-4	Government.....	357
Judicature .....	354	Physiography .....	356-7
Legislature .....	354	Races and Religions .....	356
Live Stock .....	355	Sultan .....	356
Local Government .....	354	Towns .....	357
Manufactures .....	355	Trade .....	357
Mercantile Marine .....	356	Omidurman (Sudan) .....	234
Midnight Sun .....	14, 353	ONTARIO, PROVINCE OF .....	171, 179
Mines and Minerals.....	355	Agent in London .....	179
Ministry .....	354	Agriculture .....	179
Monetary System .....	356	American Consuls .....	487
Physiography .....	353	Area and Population .....	179
Production and Industry .....	355	Capital .....	179
Races and Religions.....	352	Dairying Industry .....	179
Shipping .....	356	Executive Government .....	179
Sovereign Ruler.....	354	Government.....	179
Towns .....	356	Judicature .....	179
University .....	355	Legislature .....	179
Weights, Measures and Currency .....	356	Live Stock .....	179
Norwich (England) .....	112, 134	Manufactures .....	179
Norrbotten (Sweden) .....	410	Ministry .....	179

	PAGE
ONTARIO, PROVINCE OF— <i>continued</i> .....	
Population and Area .....	179
Production and Industry .....	179
Towns .....	179
Trade .....	179
Oporto (Portugal) .....	374
Oran (Algeria).....	238
ORANGE FREE STATE, PROVINCE OF.....	426, 434
Administrator .....	434
Agriculture .....	430
Area and Population .....	426, 434
Capital .....	434
Executive Committee .....	434
Finance .....	430
Mines and Minerals.....	431
Physiography .....	426
Population and Area .....	426, 434
Religion .....	434
Orchha State (India) .....	301
Orebro (Sweden).....	410, 413
OREGON STATE .....	457
Orenburg (Russia).....	393
Orenburg-Taskent Railway (Russia) .....	392
Orinoco River (Venezuela).....	468
Orleans, City of (France) .....	238
Orleans Province (France) .....	232
Osaka (Japan) .....	317
Ostend (Belgium) .....	98
Ostergötland (Sweden) .....	410
Ottawa (Canada) .....	178, 179
OTTOMAN EMPIRE ( <i>see</i> Turkey).....	
ODUH AND AGRA UNITED PROVINCES .....	293-4
Ovamboland (German South-West Africa) .....	260
Overijssel (Netherlands).....	335
Oviedo (Spain) .....	128
Oxford University (United Kingdom) .....	128
Pacific, British .....	107, 154-5
Pacific, French .....	244
Pacific, German .....	260-1
Pacific, U.S.A. ....	462, 463
Pacific Ocean, Area, &c.....	19
Padang (Sumatra).....	341
Padua (Italy) .....	305, 311
Pahang (Federated Malay States) .....	162
Palanpur State (India) .....	301
Palatinate (Bavaria).....	253
Palauinsel (Caroline Islands) .....	261
Palean (Siam) .....	400
Palembang (Sumatra) .....	341
Palermo (Sicily) .....	311
Palma, Canaries (Spain) .....	405
Palma, Mallorca (Spain).....	405
Palmerston North (New Zealand) .....	348
Pamir Plateau (Asia) .....	23
PANAMA CANAL ROUTES.....	463
PANAMA CANAL ZONE.....	460, 462-3
PANAMA, REPUBLIC OF .....	358-360
Agriculture .....	359
American Legation .....	481
Area and Population .....	358
British Legation .....	481
Canal Zone .....	461, 463
Capital .....	360
Commerce .....	359
Communications.....	359-360
Debt .....	359
Defence.....	359
Education.....	359
Finance.....	359
Government .....	358
Judicature .....	359
Language .....	358

	PAGE
PANAMA, REPUBLIC OF— <i>continued</i> .....	
Legislature .....	359
Live Stock .....	359
Local Government .....	359
Manufactures .....	359
Mines and Minerals .....	359
Ministry .....	358
Monetary System .....	360
Physiography .....	358
President .....	358
Production and Industry .....	359
Provinces and Capitals .....	358
Races and Religions.....	358
Shipping .....	360
Towns .....	360
University .....	359
Weights, Measures and Currency .....	360
Panna State (India) .....	301
PAPACY, THE .....	360
PAPUA .....	83-4, 107
Papua (New Guinea—German Colonies) .....	160
Papua (New Guinea—Netherlands Colonies) .....	349, 342
Pará (Brazil) .....	105
PARAGUAY, REPUBLIC OF .....	361-2
Agriculture .....	362
American Legation .....	481
Area and Population .....	361
British Legation .....	481
Capital .....	362
Commerce .....	362
Communications .....	362
Debt .....	362
Departments and Capitals.....	361
Education .....	362
Finance .....	362
Foreign Residents.....	361
Government .....	361
Historical Sketch .....	361
Judicature .....	361-2
Language .....	361
Legislature .....	361
Live Stock .....	362
Manufactures .....	362
Mines and Minerals .....	362
Ministry .....	361
Monetary System .....	362
Physiography .....	361
President .....	361
Production and Industry .....	362
Races and Religions.....	361
Shipping .....	362
Towns .....	362
University .....	362
Weights, Measures and Currency .....	362
Paramaribo (Surinam).....	342
Paris (France).....	238
Partabgarh State (India) .....	301
Patan (Nepal) .....	334
Patani (Siam).....	400
Paterson (U.S.A.) .....	456
Patiala State (India) .....	301
Patna (India) .....	112, 291
Pawtucket (Rhode Island).....	458
Paysandú (Uruguay).....	466
Pedro Miguel (Panama Canal Zone) .....	463
Peking (China) .....	195
Pelew Islands (Carollue Islands) .....	261
Pemba (Zanzibar) .....	167
Peñon de la Gomeria (Spain) .....	409
Penang (Straits Settlements) .....	161
PENNSYLVANIA STATE .....	457-8
Perak (Federated Malay States) .....	162
Perim (Aden) .....	297

	PAGE		PAGE
Perlis (Malay States) .....	163	PERU, REPUBLIC OF—continued.	
Pernambuco (Brazil) .....	105	Towns .....	370
PERSIA .....	363-7	University .....	369
Agriculture .....	366	Weights, Measures and Currency .....	370
American Legation .....	481	PESCADORES, THE .....	321
Anglo-Russian Convention .....	363	Peter the Great (Russia) .....	386
Area and Population .....	363	Petite Terre (French America) .....	44
Boundaries .....	363	Petroleum (The World's Products) .....	53
British Legation .....	481	Philadelpia (U.S.A.) .....	458
British Sphere of Interest .....	363	Philippopolis (Bulgaria) .....	170
Capital .....	367	Philippine Islands (U.S.A.) .....	460-2
Commerce .....	366	Phocis (Greece) .....	262
Communications .....	366-7	Phoenix (Arizona) .....	452
Debt .....	365	Phoenix Islands (Pacific) .....	154
Defence .....	365	Phthiotis (Greece) .....	262
Education .....	365	Picardy (France) .....	232
Finance .....	365	Piedmont (Italy) .....	305
Fisheries .....	366	Pierre (South Dakota) .....	458
Foreign Residents .....	363	Pietermaritzburg (Natal) .....	434
Forests .....	366	Pig Iron (The World's Products) .....	53
Government .....	364-5	Pilgrim Fathers (U.S.A.) .....	434
Historical Sketch .....	364	Pillars of Hercules (Morocco) .....	330
Judicature .....	365	Pillars of Hercules (Spain) .....	405
Legislature .....	365	Pinto Island (Spain) .....	405
Live Stock .....	366	Piræus (Greece) .....	205
Manufactures .....	366	Pirate Coast (Persian Gulf) .....	298
Mines and Minerals .....	366	Pirate Coast (Oman) .....	357
Ministry .....	365	Pitcairn Island (Pacific) .....	154
Monetary System .....	367	Pittsburg (U.S.A.) .....	458
Neutral Zone .....	363	Pizarro, Francisco (Peru) .....	369
Physiography .....	363-4	PLANETS, THE (UNIVERSE) .....	5-9
Population and Area .....	363	Plate River (South America) .....	38
Production and Industry .....	366	Plauen (Saxony) .....	252
Provinces and Capitals .....	363	Plevna (Bulgaria) .....	170
Races and Religions .....	363	Ploesci (Rumania) .....	382
Regent .....	365	Plymouth (England) .....	112, 134
Russian Sphere of Interest .....	363	Plymouth (Montserrat) .....	150
Shipping .....	367	Plymouth (Tobago) .....	164
Sovereign Ruler .....	364	Pnom Penh (French Indo-China) .....	240
Spheres of Interest .....	363	Podjeravatz (Servia) .....	397
Towns .....	367	Poitou (France) .....	232
Weights, Measures and Currency .....	367	POLAND (Russia) .....	383
Persian Chronology .....	13	Polar Current (Meteorological Notes) .....	15
PERSIAN GULF .....	298, 363	Pole, North (see N. POLAR REGIONS) .....	43-5
Perth (Western Australia) .....	71, 83	Pole, South (see S. POLAR REGIONS) .....	46-7
PERU, REPUBLIC OF .....	368-370	Pomerania (Prussia) .....	253
Agriculture .....	369-370	Ponapé (Caroline Islands) .....	201
American Legation .....	481	Ponta Delgada (Azores) .....	374
Area and Population .....	368	Pontianak (Netherlands' Borneo) .....	341
British Legation .....	481	Pontifical States .....	307, 360
Capital .....	370	Pondicherry (French) .....	240
Commerce .....	370	Poona (India) .....	112, 291
Communications .....	370	PORT BLAIR AND NICOBARS .....	297
Debt .....	369	Port au Prince (Haiti) .....	269, 271
Defence .....	369	Port Castries (St. Lucia) .....	141, 164
Departments and Capitals .....	368	Port Elizabeth (Cape Province) .....	433
Education .....	369	Portland (Maine) .....	455
Finance .....	369	Portland (Oregon) .....	458
Government .....	369	Port Louls (Mauritius) .....	153
Judicature .....	369	Port Moresby (Papua) .....	84
Language .....	368	Port Natal (Natal) .....	434
Legislature .....	369	Port of Spain (Trinidad) .....	141, 163
Live Stock .....	370	Porto Grande (Cape Verde Islands) .....	376
Local Government .....	369	Porto Rico .....	460, 462
Manufactures .....	370	Port Said (Egypt) .....	218, 225
Morcantile Marine .....	370	Portsmouth (England) .....	112
Mines and Minerals .....	370	Portsmouth (Virginia) .....	460
Ministry .....	369	Port Stanley (Falkland Islands) .....	145
Monetary System .....	370	Port Sudan .....	229
Physiography .....	368	PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF .....	371-377
President .....	369	African Colonies .....	375, 376-7
Production and Industry .....	369-370	Agriculture .....	370
Races and Religions .....	368	American Legation .....	483
Shipping .....	370	Angola .....	375, 376-7

	PAGE		PAGE
PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF— <i>continued</i> .		Pristina (Servia) .....	400
Area and Population .....	371	Provence (France) .....	232
Asiatic Colonies .....	375-6	Providence (U.S.A.) .....	459
Azores .....	372	Province Wellesley (Penang) .....	161
Births, Deaths and Marriages .....	371	PRUSSIA, KINGDOM OF .....	253
British Legation .....	481-2	Pudukota State (India) .....	301
Cape Verde Islands .....	375-376	Puebla (Mexico) .....	324, 326
Capital .....	374	Puerto Cabello (Venezuela) .....	470
Colonies .....	375-7	PUERTO RICO (U.S.A.) .....	460, 462
Commerce .....	374	Puket (Siam) .....	400
Communications .....	374	Pulau Panaitan (Java) .....	341
Damaun .....	375	Punakha (Bhutan) .....	99
Debt .....	373	PUNJAB PROVINCE .....	274, 294
Defence .....	373	PUNJAB STATES .....	304
Delagoa Bay .....	377	Pyramids of Giza (Egypt) .....	225
Districts and Capitals .....	371	Pyrenees, The (Europe) .....	17
Diu .....	375	Pyrénees Départements (France) .....	232
Education .....	373		
Emigration .....	371	QUEBEC, PROVINCE OF .....	171, 180
Estado d'Africa Oriental .....	377	American Consuls .....	487
Finance .....	373	Area and Population .....	180
Fisheries .....	373	Capital .....	180
Foreign Residents .....	371	Dairying Industry .....	180
Forestry .....	373	Forestry .....	180
Goa .....	375	Government .....	180
Government .....	372	Judicature .....	180
Judicature .....	373	Legislature .....	180
Kabinda .....	377	Population and Area .....	180
Legislature .....	372	Production and Industry .....	180
Live Stock .....	373	Representative in London .....	180
Local Government .....	373	Towns .....	180
Macao .....	375		
Madeira Islands .....	372	QUEENSLAND, STATE OF .....	78-80
Manufactures .....	374	Agent-General in London .....	79
Mercantile Marine .....	374	Agriculture .....	79-80
Mines and Minerals .....	374	Area and Population .....	78
Ministry .....	372	Banking .....	79
Mozambique .....	377	Births, Deaths and Marriages .....	78
Monetary System .....	374	Capital .....	80
Portuguese Guinea .....	375, 376	Commerce .....	80
Physiography .....	371-2	Education .....	79
President .....	372	Finance .....	79
Príncipe .....	376	Forestry .....	80
Production and Industry .....	373-4	Government .....	78-9
Provinces .....	371	Increase of the People .....	78
Races and Religions .....	371	Judicature .....	79
São Thomé and Príncipe .....	375, 376	Legislature .....	79
Shipping .....	374	Live Stock .....	79-80
Timor .....	375-6	Mines and Minerals .....	80
Towns .....	374	Ministry .....	78-9
University .....	373	Physiography .....	78
Weights, Measures and Currency .....	374	Population and Area .....	78
Posen (Prussia) .....	253	Production and Industry .....	79-80
POSTAL STATISTICS OF WORLD .....	42	Towns .....	80
Prague (Bohemia) .....	88, 91	University .....	79
Pre (Siam) .....	400	Quezaltenango (Guatemala) .....	266, 268
Presidios, Spanish (Spain) .....	409	Quilimane (Portuguese East Africa) .....	377
Preston (England) .....	112	Quito (Ecuador) .....	217
Pretoria (Transvaal) .....	106, 434		
Primorskaya (Siberia) .....	384	Rabat (Morocco) .....	332
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND .....	171, 183	Rabaul (German New Guinea) .....	260
Agent-General in London .....	183	RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD .....	42
Agriculture .....	183	Rainfall (Meteorological Notes) .....	15
Area and Population .....	183	Rajgarh State (India) .....	301
Capital .....	183	Rajpipla State (India) .....	301
Government .....	183	RAJPUTANA AGENCY .....	304
Judicature .....	183	Raleigh (North Carolina) .....	454
Legislature .....	183	Ralik Group (Marshall Islands) .....	261
Population and Area .....	183	Ra Nge (Siam) .....	400
Production and Industry .....	183	Rampur State (India) .....	301, 304
Towns .....	183	Ranjit Singh (India) .....	278
Principalities of German Empire .....	257	Rangoon (India) .....	112, 201
Príncipe (Portuguese Africa) .....	376	Rarotonga (Cook Islands) .....	348
Priarend (Servia) .....	400		

	PAGE		PAGE
Ratak Group (Marshall Islands) .....	261	RUMANIA, KINGDOM OF—continued.	
Ratlan State (India) .....	301	Live Stock .....	381
Ratzeburg (Mecklenburg-Strelitz) .....	256	Local Government .....	380
Reading (Pennsylvania) .....	458	Manufactures .....	381
Redonda (Leeward Islands) .....	149	Mercantile Marine .....	381
Red Sea Province (Sudan) .....	226	Mines and Minerals .....	381
Regina (Saskatchewan) .....	178, 184	Ministry .....	379
Reichsland (German Empire) .....	258	Moldavia .....	378
Reims (France) .....	238	Monetary System .....	382
Rennes (France) .....	238	Physiography .....	378-9
Resht (Persia) .....	367	Production and Industry .....	381
Réunion (Madagascar) .....	243	Races and Religions .....	378
REUSS, PRINCIPALITIES OF .....	257	Shipping .....	381
Rewa State (India) .....	301	Sovereign Ruler .....	379
Rhine, The (Europe) .....	17	Towns .....	382
Rhineland (Prussia) .....	253	Universities .....	380
RHODE ISLAND STATE .....	458	Walachia .....	378
Rhodes (Turkey) .....	307, 420	Weights, Measures and Currency .....	382
Rhodes Scholarships (British Empire) .....	111	Rumelia, Eastern (Bulgaria) .....	168, 169
RHODESIA .....	106, 159-60	RUSSIA .....	383-94
Rhondda (Wales) .....	112	Agriculture .....	391
Rice (the World's Products) .....	52	American Embassy .....	483
Richmond (U.S.A.) .....	459	Amur Railway .....	392
Riga (Russia) .....	393	Area and Population .....	383-4
Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) .....	102-5	Army and Military System .....	389
Rio de Oro (Spain) .....	410	Asiatic Russia .....	383, 384, 385-6
Riouw-Lingga (Netherlands India) .....	341	Births, Deaths and Marriages .....	385
Riu-kiu Islands (Japan) .....	313	Bokhara .....	383, 384, 394
RIVERS, THE LONGEST .....	26	Boundaries .....	385
Rixdorf (Prussia) .....	252	British Embassy .....	482-3
Road Town (Virgin Islands) .....	150	Budget .....	390
Rochester (U.S.A.) .....	457	Capital .....	393
Rodriguez (Mauritius) .....	153	Caucasia .....	384
Roman Chronology .....	13	Central Asia .....	384
Rome, City of (Italy) .....	311	Climate .....	386
Rome, Compartimento of (Italy) .....	305	Commerce .....	392
Rome, Pope of (Papacy) .....	360	Communications .....	392
Romsdal (Norway) .....	352	Debt .....	391
Rosario (Argentina) .....	66	Defence .....	389
Roseau (Dominica) .....	150	Duma .....	388
Rosetta (Egypt) .....	225	Education .....	389-90
Rostock (Mecklenburg-Schwerin) .....	256	Emperor .....	387
Rostov on Don (Russia) .....	393	Ethnological Groups .....	384
Rotterdam (Netherlands) .....	339	European Russia .....	383
Roubaix (France) .....	238	External Trade .....	392
Rouen (France) .....	238	Fairs .....	391
Roussillon (France) .....	232	Finance .....	390
Rubber (the World's Products) .....	52	Finland .....	384, 394
Rudolstadt (Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt) .....	257	Fisheries .....	391
Rulers of the Principal Countries .....	55	Forestry .....	391
RUMANIA, KINGDOM OF .....	388-82	Government .....	386-88
Agriculture .....	381	Historical Sketch .....	386-7
American Legation .....	482	Holy Synod .....	388
Area and Population .....	378	Hydrography .....	386
Birth, Deaths and Marriages .....	378	Internal Trade .....	391
British Legation .....	482	Islands .....	385
Capital .....	382	Khiva .....	383, 384, 394
Climate .....	379	Judicature .....	388
Commerce .....	381	Lakes .....	386
Communications .....	381	Legislature .....	388
Danube Commission .....	381-2	Live Stock .....	391
Debt .....	381	Local Government .....	388
Defence .....	380	Manufactures .....	391
Departments and Capitals .....	378	Mercantile Marine .....	392
Dobrudja .....	378	Mines and Minerals .....	393
Education .....	380	Ministry .....	388
Finance .....	380	Monetary System .....	393
Fisheries .....	381	Navy .....	389
Foreign Residents .....	378	Peasant Assemblies .....	388
Forestry .....	381	Physiography .....	385-6
Government .....	379-80	Poland .....	383
Judicature .....	380	Population and Area .....	383, 384
Language .....	378	Ports .....	392
Legislature .....	380	Posts and Telegraphs .....	392

	PAGE		PAGE
RUSSIA— <i>continued</i> .		SALVADOR, REPUBLIC OF— <i>continued</i> .	
Production and Industry	391	Climate	395
Races and Religions	384	Commerce	396
Railways	392	Communications	396
Relief	385-6	Debt	396
Royal Family	387	Defence	395
Senate	388	Departments and Capitals	395
Shipping	392	Education	396
Siberia	384	Finance	396
Sovereign Ruler	387	Government	395
Sphere in Persia	363	Judicature	395
Telegraphs and Telephones	392	Language	395
Towns	393	Legislature	395
Trade	391-2	Local Government	395
Trans-Caspian Railway	392	Mines and Minerals	396
Trans-Siberian Railway	392	Ministry	395
Universities	390	Monetary System	396
Weights, Measures and Currency	393	Physiography	395
Zemstvos	389	President	395
Russian Lowland (Europe)	17	Production and Industry	396
Rye (the World's Products)	52	Religion	395
		Shipping	396
		Towns	396
		University	396
		Weights, Measures and Currency	396
Saba (Curaçao)	342	Salutafata (Samoan Islands)	261
Sacramento (California)	453	Samara (Russia)	393
Saffi (Morocco)	332	Samarang (Java)	341
Saginaw (Michigan)	456	Samarand (Central Asia)	384
Sahara (Africa)	28	SAMOAN ISLANDS, GERMAN	261
SAHARA (French Africa)	242-3	SAMOAN ISLANDS, TUTUILA (U.S.A.)	460, 462
Sai (Siam)	400	Samos (Greece)	263
Saigon (French Indo-China)	240	Samothrace (Greece)	263
Sailana State (India)	301	San Antonio (Texas)	458
St. Bartholomew (French America)	242	Sandakan (Borneo)	106, 128
St. Croix (Denmark)	212	Sandwich Group (Falkland Islands)	145
St. Etienne (France)	238	Sandwich Islands or Hawaii (U.S.A.)	453
Sainte Marie (Madagascar)	243	San Francisco (U.S.A.)	452
St. Eustatius (Curaçao)	342	San José (Costa Rica)	202, 204
St. Gall (Switzerland)	414	San José (Uruguay)	495
St. George's (Grenada)	141, 174	San Juan (Puerto Rico)	462
ST. HELENA	106, 155-6	San Luis Potosi (Mexico)	324, 326
St. John (Denmark)	212	SAN MARINO, REPUBLIC OF	396
St. John (New Brunswick)	178, 182	British Consulate-General	483
St. John's (Antigua)	141	San Miguel (Salvador)	396
St. John's (Newfoundland)	344	San Salvador (Salvador)	396
St. Joseph (Missouri)	456	San Sebastian (Spain)	409
St. Kitts-Nevis (Leeward Islands)	141, 149	Santa Ana (Salvador)	396
St. Louis (U.S.A.)	456	Santa Cruz Islands (Pacific)	154
St. Lucia (Windward Islands)	141, 164	Santa Cruz, Teneriffe (Spain)	405
St. Martin (Curaçao)	342	Santa Fé (New Mexico)	457
St. Martin (French America)	244	Santander (Spain)	409
St. Paul (Madagascar)	243	Santiago (Chile)	186, 189
St. Paul (Portuguese W. Africa)	376	Santiago (Cuba)	207
St. Paul (U.S.A.)	456	Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic)	212, 214
St. Petersburg (Russia)	393	São Antonio (Príncipe)	376
St. Pierre (French)	244	São Paulo (Angola)	376
St. Thomas (Denmark)	212	São Paulo (Brazil)	102, 105
St. Thomas (Ontario)	179	São Salvador (Portuguese West Africa)	376
St. Vincent (Windward Islands)	141, 165-6	São Thomé (Portuguese Africa)	376
SAKHALIN (Japan)	319	Sapudi Archipelago (Java)	341
Sakhalin (Siberia)	358	Saragossa (Spain)	404, 409
Salem (Oregon)	458	Saratov (Russia)	393
Salford (England)	112, 134	SARAWAK	106, 156
Salisbury (Rhodesia)	106, 159	Sardinia (Italy)	307
Salomonseln (German New Guinea)	260, 261	Sark (Channel Islands)	135
Salonica (Greece)	265	SASKATCHEWAN, PROVINCE OF	171, 184
Salt Lake City (Utah)	459	Agriculture	184
Salto (Uruguay)	466	Area and Population	184
SALUTES TO INDIAN PRINCES	299, 300-1	Capital	184
SALVADOR, REPUBLIC OF	395-6	Government	184
Agriculture	396	Judicature	184
American Legation	483	Legislature	184
Area and Population	395	Population and Area	184
British Legation	483		
Capital	396		

	PAGE		PAGE
SASKATCHEWAN, PROVINCE OF— <i>continued</i> .....		SERVIA, KINGDOM OF— <i>continued</i> .....	
Production and Industry .....	184	Towns .....	400
Towns .....	184	University .....	399
Saskatoon (Saskatchewan).....	171, 184	War with Turkey .....	398
Saturn (Planets) .....	8	Weights, Measures and Currency .....	400
Savaii (Samoan Islands) .....	261	Setul (Siam).....	400
Savannah (Georgia) .....	454	Seville (Spain).....	404, 409
Savoy (France) .....	232	SEYCHELLES.....	106, 156-7
Savoie House of (Italy) .....	307	Stax (Tunis).....	241
SAXE-ALTENBURG, DUCHY OF .....	256	Shah Jahan (India) .....	278
SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA, DUCHY OF .....	256-7	Shan States (India) .....	295
SAXE-MEININGEN, DUCHY OF .....	257	Shanghai (China) .....	195
SAXE-WEIMAR-EISENACH, GRAND DUCHY OF .....	256	Shantung Province (Kiao Chao) .....	261
SAXONY, KINGDOM OF.....	254-5	Shasi (China).....	195
British Legation .....	476	Sheffield (England) .....	112, 134
Saxony Province (Prussia) .....	253	Shikoku (Japan).....	313
Scarborough (Tobago) .....	164	Shiraz (Persia).....	366
Schaffhausen (Switzerland) .....	414	Sherbin (Egypt).....	225
SCHAUMBERG-LIPPE, PRINCIPALITY OF .....	257	SIAM.....	400-3
Schwyz (Switzerland) .....	414	Agriculture .....	403
Schenectady (New York) .....	457	American Legation .....	483
Schleswig-Holstein (Prussia).....	253	Anglo-French Agreement .....	401
Schokland (Netherlands) .....	336	Area and Population .....	400
Schöneberg (Prussia) .....	252	Boundaries.....	400-1
SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT, PRINCIPALITY .....	257	British Legation .....	483
SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN, PRINCIP. ...	257	Capital .....	403
Schwerin (Mecklenburg-Schwerin).....	256	Climate .....	401
SCOTLAND.....	115	Commerce .....	403
American Consuls in .....	487	Communications .....	403
Finances of .....	134	Debt .....	402
Scranton (U.S.A.) .....	459	Defence.....	402
Scutari (Albania) .....	61	Divisions and Capitals.....	400
Scutari (Anatolia) .....	422	Education.....	402
Seattle (U.S.A.) .....	460	Finance .....	402
Selangor (Federated Malay States).....	162	Foreign Residents.....	400
Selangen or Savage Islands (Maderia) .....	372	Government.....	401
Semitic Races (Asia and Africa) .....	26, 30	Judicature .....	402
Sempu Island (Java).....	341	Lao States .....	400
Sendai (Japan) .....	317	Live Stock .....	402
Senegal (French West Africa) .....	242	Local Government .....	402
Sennar (Sudan) .....	226	Malay States .....	400
Séoul (Korea) .....	318	Manufactures.....	403
Serajevo (Bosnia) .....	88	Mines and Minerals .....	403
SERVIA, KINGDOM OF.....	397-400	Ministry .....	402
Agriculture .....	399	Monetary System .....	403
American Legation .....	483	Physiography .....	400-1
Area and Population .....	397	Production and Industry .....	403
Births, Deaths and Marriages .....	397	Races and Religions.....	400
Boundary Map .....	418	Shipping .....	403
British Legation .....	483	Sovereign Ruler .....	401
Capital .....	400	Towns .....	403
Climate .....	398	Weights, Measures and Currency .....	403
Commerce .....	399	SIBERIA (Russia) .....	384
Communications .....	400	Siberian Plain (Asia) .....	22
Debt .....	399	Sicily (Italy) .....	305, 307
Defence .....	398-9	SIERRA LEONE .....	106, 157
Departments and Capitals.....	397	SIKKIM STATE .....	301, 302
Education.....	399	Silesia (Austria).....	88
Finance .....	399	Silesia (Prussia).....	253
Foreign Residents .....	397	Silk (The World's Products) .....	52
Forestry .....	399	Silver (The World's Products) .....	52
Government.....	398	Sinai Peninsula (Egypt) .....	219
Judicature .....	398	Singapore (Straits Settlements) ..	106, 112, 160-1
Legislature .....	398	Sirmur State (India).....	301
Live Stock .....	399	Sirohi State (India) .....	301
Local Government .....	398	Sivas (Turkey).....	419
Manufactures .....	399	Skaraborg (Sweden) .....	410
Mines and Minerals .....	399	Skagerrack (Denmark).....	208
Ministry .....	398	Skaw, The (Denmark) .....	208
Monetary System .....	400	Skupshchina (Servia) .....	398
Physiography .....	397-8	Slavonia and Croatia (Hungary) .....	91, 93
Production and Industry .....	399	Slavonic Races (Europe).....	19
Races and Religions.....	397	Smaalenene (Norway).....	352
Sovereign Ruler .....	398	Smyrna (Turkey).....	419, 421

	PAGE		PAGE
Society Islands (French Pacific) .....	244	South Shields (England).....	112
Södermanland (Sweden) .....	410	SOUTHERN NIGERIA .....	140, 153
Sofia (Bulgaria) .....	170	SPAIN, KINGDOM OF .....	404-9
Sokoto (Nigeria).....	153	Agriculture .....	408
Sokotra (Aden) .....	208	American Embassy .....	484
SOLAR SYSTEM, THE .....	1-9	Area and Population .....	404
Aurora Australis .....	4	Balearic Islands .....	404-5
Aurora Borealis .....	4	Births, Deaths and Marriages .....	404
Comets .....	8-9	British Embassy.....	483-4
Earth, The .....	2-3	Canary Islands .....	405
Eros .....	7	Capital .....	409
Gegenschein.....	2	Ceuta .....	405
Jupiter .....	7-8	Chaffarinas .....	409
Mars .....	6-7	Colonies.....	409
Mercury .....	5-6	Commerce .....	408
Minor Planets.....	7	Communications .....	408-9
Moon, The .....	4-5	Debt .....	408
Neptune .....	8	Defence .....	407
Saturn .....	8	Education .....	407
Sun, The .....	3-4	External Trade .....	408
Uranus .....	8	Fernando Po .....	409
Venus.....	6	Finance .....	407-8
Vesta .....	7	Fisheries .....	410
Zodiacal Light.....	2	Government .....	405-6
Soleure (Switzerland) .....	414	Historical Sketch .....	405-6
Solomon Islands (British) .....	154	Ifni .....	409
Solomon Islands (German New Guinea) .....	261	Increase of the People.....	404
Somali Coast, French .....	243	Judicature .....	407
SOMALILAND, BRITISH .....	106, 138, 157-8	Legislature .....	407
SOMALILAND, FRENCH .....	243	Live Stock .....	408
SOMALILAND, ITALIAN .....	312	Local Government.....	407
Somerville (Massachusetts) .....	456	Manufactures .....	408
Sondershausen (Schwarzburg-Sondershausen) .....	257	Mercantile Marine .....	408-9
SOUTH AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSION .....	158-160	Mines and Minerals .....	408
Basutoland .....	158	Ministry .....	406-7
Bechuanaland .....	158-9	Monetary System .....	409
Rhodesia .....	159-60	Moroccan Presidios .....	409
Swaziland .....	160	Muni River Settlements.....	409
SOUTH AMERICA (see America, South) .....	36-8	Physiography .....	404-5
Southampton (England) .....	112, 134	Population and Area .....	404
SOUTH AUSTRALIA, STATE OF .....	76-8	Production and Industry .....	408
Agent-General in London .....	77	Provinces .....	404
Agriculture .....	78	Rio de Oro .....	409
Area and Population .....	76	Royal Family .....	406
Banking.....	78	Shipping .....	408-9
Births, Deaths and Marriages .....	76	Sovereign Ruler.....	406
Capital .....	78	Towns .....	409
Climate .....	77	Universities.....	407
Debt .....	78	Weights, Measures and Currency .....	409
Education.....	77	Spokane (U.S.A.) .....	460
Finance.....	78	Springfield (Illinois) .....	453
Government.....	77	Springfield (Massachusetts) .....	455
Increase of the People.....	76	Srinagar (India).....	291
Judicature .....	77	Standard or Zone Time .....	377
Legislature .....	77	Starkenbug District (Hesse) .....	255
Live Stock .....	78	STARS, THE (STELLAR SYSTEM) .....	9-11
Manufactures .....	78	Stavanger (Norway).....	352, 356
Mines and Minerals .....	78	Steel (the World's Products).....	53
Physiography .....	77	Stella Polare, The.....	45
Population and Area .....	76	STELLAR SYSTEM, THE .....	9-11
Production and Industry .....	78	Alyone.....	10
Religions .....	76-7	Algol .....	10
Revenue and Expenditure.....	78	Andromeda (Nebula) .....	10
Towns .....	78	Arcturus .....	9
University .....	77	Argo .....	10
SOUTH CAROLINA STATE .....	458	Canopus .....	9
SOUTH DAKOTA STATE .....	458	Capella .....	11
South Georgia (Falkland Islands) .....	107, 145	Centaurus .....	9, 10
South Holland (Netherlands) .....	335	Cygnus .....	9
SOUTH POLAR REGIONS .....	46-7	Double Stars .....	9-10
Area .....	46-7	Milky Way .....	10
Exploration.....	46-7	Nebulae .....	10
Marine and Bird Life .....	46	Orion .....	10
Physiography .....	46	Perseus .....	10

STELLAR SYSTEM, THE—continued.	PAGE	SWEDEN, KINGDOM OF—continued.	PAGE
Pleiades, The .....	10	Debt! .....	412
Pollux .....	11	Defence .....	412
Procyon .....	10	Education .....	412
Sirius .....	9	Exports .....	412-3
Taurus .....	10	Finance .....	412
Variable Stars .....	10-11	Forestry .....	412
Vega .....	11	Government .....	411
Stettin (Prussia) .....	252	Hydrography .....	411
Stevenson, R. L. (Samoan Islands) .....	261	Imports .....	413
Stewart Island (New Zealand) .....	345	Increase of the People .....	410
Stockholm (Sweden) .....	410, 413	Judicature .....	412
Stockport (England) .....	112	Legislature .....	411-2
Stoke-on-Trent (England) .....	112	Live Stock .....	412
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS .....	106, 160-2	Local Government .....	412
Strassburg (Reichsland) .....	252, 258	Manufactures .....	413
Strelitz (Mecklenburg-Strelitz) .....	256	Mercantile Marine .....	413
Stuttgart (Württemberg) .....	252, 255	Mines and Minerals .....	412-3
Syria (Austria) .....	88	Ministry .....	411
Suchow (China) .....	195	Monetary System .....	413
Sucre (Bolivia) .....	101	Physiography .....	410-1
Sucre, General (Venezuela) .....	468	Population and Area .....	410
SUDAN (ANGLO-EGYPTIAN) .....	226-9	Production and Industry .....	412-3
Agriculture .....	229	Races and Religions .....	410
Area and Population .....	226	Relief .....	411
Capital .....	229	Shipping .....	413
Commerce .....	229	Sovereign Ruler .....	411
Communications .....	229	Towns .....	413
Darfur .....	226, 227	Trade .....	413
Defence .....	228	Trade Unions .....	470
Education .....	228	Universities .....	413
Finance .....	228	Weights, Measures and Currency .....	413
Government .....	227-28	SWITZERLAND, REPUBLIC OF .....	414
Irrigation .....	223	Agriculture .....	417
Lado Enclave .....	227	American Legation .....	484
Live Stock .....	229	Area and Population .....	414
Local Government .....	228	Births, Deaths and Marriages .....	414
Mines and Minerals .....	229	British Legation .....	484
Nile River .....	227	Cantons .....	414
Physiography .....	226-7	Capital .....	418
Production and Industry .....	229	Commerce .....	417
Provinces .....	226	Communications .....	417-8
Races and Religions .....	226	Debt .....	416-7
Towns .....	229	Defence .....	416
Suez (Egypt) .....	225	Education .....	416
SUEZ CANAL .....	230-1	Exports .....	417
Sugar Beet (the World's Products) .....	52	Finance .....	416
Sugar Cane .....	52	Forestry .....	417
Suket State (India) .....	301	Government .....	416
Sulina (Rumania) .....	382	Hydrography .....	414-5
Sumatra (Netherlands' India) .....	341	Imports .....	417
Sunderland (England) .....	112	Increase of the People .....	414
SUN, THE (UNIVERSE) .....	3-4	Judicature .....	416
Superior (Wisconsin) .....	460	Lakes .....	415
Superior, Lake .....	30	Legislature .....	415
Surabaya (Java) .....	341	Live Stock .....	417
Surakarta (Java) .....	341	Local Government .....	416
Surat (India) .....	112, 291	Manufactures .....	417
Surinam (Netherlands' West Indies) .....	342	Mines and Minerals .....	417
Susa (Tunis) .....	241	Ministry .....	416
Suva (Fiji) .....	145	Monetary System .....	418
Swabia (Bavaria) .....	253	Mountain Systems .....	414
Swakopmund (German South-West Africa) .....	260	Nationalities .....	414
Swansea (Wales) .....	112, 134	Physiography .....	414-5
Swatow (China) .....	195	Population and Area .....	414
SWAZILAND .....	106	President .....	415
SWEDEN, KINGDOM OF .....	410-3	Production and Industry .....	417
Agriculture .....	412	Races and Religions .....	414
American Legation .....	484	Relief .....	414
Area and Population .....	410	Towns .....	418
Births, Deaths and Marriages .....	410	Trade .....	417
British Legation .....	484	Trade Unions .....	470
Capital .....	413	Universities .....	416
Commerce .....	413	Weights, Measures and Currency .....	418
Communications .....	413	Sydney (New South Wales) .....	71, 74, 112

	PAGE		PAGE
Sydney (Cape Breton).....	178, 181	Tippera State (India) .....	301
Syracuse (Sicily).....	305	Tlemcen (Algeria).....	238
Syracuse (U.S.A.) .....	457	Tobacco (The World's Products).....	52
Syria (Turkey).....	419, 421-2	TOBAGO .....	141, 163-4
Syrian Desert (Arabia).....	63	Tobolsk (Siberia) .....	384
Szegedi (Hungary) .....	94	TOGOLAND .....	259, 260
		Tokelau Islands (Pacific).....	154
Tabriz (Persia) .....	367	Tokyo (Japan).....	317
Tacoma (Washington).....	460	Toledo (Spain).....	404
Tahiti (French Pacific) .....	244	Toledo (U.S.A.) .....	458
Taipeh (Formosa) .....	318	Toltecs, The (Mexico) .....	325
Taiwan (Kwantung) .....	319	Tomsk (Siberia) .....	384
Taiwan or Formosa (Japan).....	318	Tonga Islands (Pacific) .....	151
Tallahassee (Florida).....	454	Tongking (French) .....	240
Tamerlane or Timur (India) .....	278	Tonk State (India).....	301
Tananarive (Madagascar) .....	243	Topeka (Kansas) .....	455
Tangier (Morocco).....	332	Toronto (Canada).....	112, 178, 179
Tanta (Egypt).....	225	Torres Islands (French Pacific).....	244
Taskest (Turkestan).....	393	Torres Strait (Australia).....	68
TASMANIA, STATE OF .....	80-1	Torrid Zone, The (Meteorological Notes) ..	14
Agent-General in London .....	81	Tortuga Island (Venezuela) .....	467
Agriculture.....	85	Tottenham (England).....	112, 134
Area and Population .....	81	Toulon (France).....	238
Banking.....	81	Toulouse (France).....	238
Births, Deaths and Marriages.....	80	Touraine (France).....	232
Capital .....	81	Tours (France) .....	238
Education.....	80	Trade Winds (Meteorological Notes).....	14-15
Finance.....	80	Transbaikalia (Siberia) .....	384
Forestry .....	81	Trans Caspia (Central Asia) .....	384
Government.....	80	Trans-Caspian Railway (Russia) .....	392
Increase of the People.....	80	Trans-Caucasian Railway (Russia) .....	392
Judicature .....	81	Trans-Siberian Railway (Russia) .....	392
Legislature .....	81	TRANSVAAL PROVINCE .....	426, 434
Live Stock .....	81	Administrator .....	434
Mines and Minerals .....	81	Area and Population .....	426, 434
Ministry .....	80	Asiatic Population .....	434
Physiography .....	80	Capital .....	434
Population and Area .....	80	Coal Production.....	431
Production and Industry .....	81	Coloured Population .....	434
Towns .....	81	Diamonds produced .....	431
University .....	81	Gold Statistics .....	431
Tassiusudon (Bhutan).....	99	Government .....	434
Tea (The World's Products) .....	52	Mines and Minerals .....	431
Tegucigalpa (Honduras) .....	271, 273	Physiography .....	426
Tehama Coast (Arabia) .....	63	Population and Area .....	426, 434
Tehran (Persia) .....	367	Religion .....	434
Tehri or Garwhal State (India).....	300	Towns .....	434
TELEGRAPHS OF THE WORLD .....	12	Transylvania (Hungary) .....	92
Temperate Zones (Meteorological Notes).....	44	TRAVANCORE STATE.....	301, 302
Teneriffe (Spain).....	405	Traz os Montes (Portugal).....	371
TENNESSEE STATE.....	458	Trebizond (Turkey) .....	419
Tenochtitlan (Mexico).....	325	Trengganu (Malay States) .....	163
Tern (Siam) .....	400	Trenton (New Jersey) .....	457
Ternate (Netherlands' India) .....	342	Trichinopoly (India).....	112, 291
Tete (Portuguese East Africa) .....	377	Trieste (Austria) .....	91
Tetuan (Morocco) .....	332	Trikkala (Greece) .....	262, 265
Teutonic Races (Europe).....	19	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO .....	141, 163-4
TEXAS STATE .....	458	Triphyllia (Greece).....	262
Thasos (Greece).....	263	TRIPOLI (ITALY).....	312
Three Kings, (New Zealand).....	348	American Consulate .....	484
Thurgovie (Switzerland).....	414	British Consulate-General .....	484
Thousand Islands, The (Java) .....	341	Tripoli (Lebanon) .....	419
TIBET .....	197-8	Tripolis (Greece) .....	265
Tibet Plateau (Asia) .....	23-4	TRISTAN DA CUNHA.....	164
Tidore, Sultanate of (Ternate).....	342	Tromsø (Norway) .....	352, 356
Ticino (Switzerland).....	414	Trondhjem (Norway) .....	352, 356
Tientsin (China).....	195	Trouwers Island (Java) .....	341
TIENTSIN (Italian Concession) .....	312	Troy (New York) .....	456
Tiflis (Caucasia) .....	384	Trucial Chiefs (Persian Gulf) .....	298
Timor (Netherlands' India) .....	342	Tsingtau (Kiao-Chao) .....	261
Timor (Portuguese Colonies) .....	375-6	Tsitsihar (Manchuria) .....	195, 196
Timur or Tamerlane (India) .....	278	Tuamotu or Low Archipelago (French Pacific) .....	244
		Tubatu or Austral Isles (French Pacific) .....	244
		Tula (Russia) .....	393

	PAGE		PAGE
TUNIS, REGENCY OF.....	241	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA— <i>continued</i> .....	
American Consular Agency .....	485	Area and Population .....	426
British Consulate-General .....	485	Cape of Good Hope .....	433
Turcoing (France).....	238	Capitals .....	427
Turin (Italy).....	311	Cities .....	432
TURKESTAN, CHINESE .....	197	Commerce .....	431-2
Turkestan, Plain of (Asia) .....	32	Communications .....	432-3
TURKEY (OTTOMAN EMPIRE).....	419-25	Debt .....	430
Agriculture .....	424	Defence.....	429
American Embassy .....	485	Education .....	429
Anatolia .....	419, 420, 425	Executive Council.....	427
Arabia .....	62-3, 421	Finance.....	430
Archipelago Vilayet .....	420	Government .....	427-8
Area and Population .....	419	Harbour Board .....	432-3
Armenia and Kurdistan .....	419, 421	High Commissioner in London .....	428
Asia Minor .....	420	Historical Sketch .....	426-7
Asiatic Dominions .....	419, 420-21	Judicature .....	428-9
Bagdad Railway .....	421, 425	Legislature .....	428
British Embassy.....	485	Live Stock .....	430
Capital .....	430, 425	Local Government .....	428
Commerce .....	424-25	Manufactures .....	430-1
Communications .....	425	Mines and Minerals .....	431
Debt .....	424	Ministry .....	427
Defence.....	423	Natal .....	433-4
Education.....	423	Orange Free State.....	434
Egypt.....	218-225, 419	Physiography .....	436
European Dominions .....	419-20	Posts and Telegraphs .....	432
Exports .....	424-5	Production and Industry.....	430-2
Finance .....	423-4	Provinces .....	433-4
Foreign Residents.....	419	Provincial Finance .....	430
Government.....	422	Provincial Governments.....	433-4
Hejaz Railway .....	63, 425	Railways .....	432
Imports.....	424-5	Railways and Harbours Board.....	432-3
Islands .....	420-1	Shipping .....	432
Judicature .....	423	Telegraphs .....	432
Legislature .....	423	Towns .....	432
Local Government.....	423	Trade .....	431-2
Manufactures .....	424	Transvaal .....	434
Map of Balkan Peninsula .....	418	UNITED KINGDOM .....	106, 115-134
Mercantile Marine .....	425	Agriculture .....	129-30
Mesopotamia .....	421	American Consuls, &c. ....	486-7
Mines and Minerals .....	424	Area and Population .....	115
Ministry .....	422-3	Army .....	126-7
Monetary System .....	425	Births, Deaths and Marriages .....	115
Nationalities .....	419	British Constitution .....	116-7
Ottoman Debt.....	424	Capital .....	134
Palestine .....	421-2	Cathedral Cities.....	134
Population and Area .....	419	Commerce .....	130-2
Production and Industry .....	424	Communications .....	133
Races and Religions .....	419	Constitution and Government.....	116-7
Shipping .....	425	Currency .....	114
Sultan .....	422	Debt .....	129
Syria .....	419, 421, 425	Defence .....	123-7
Towns .....	420, 422, 425	Departments of the Government .....	119-21
Trade.....	424-5	Education .....	128
University .....	423	England.....	116, 134
War with Balkan States, 1912-3 .....	168, 169, 262, 398, 420	Executive Government.....	118-21
Weights, Measures and Currency .....	425	Finance.....	129
TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS .....	141, 164	Fisheries .....	130
Tuscany (Italy).....	305	Government .....	116-21
TUTUILA (U.S.A.) .....	460, 462	House of Commons.....	117, 118
Tyrol (Austria) .....	88	House of Lords.....	117-8
		Increase of the People.....	115
U (Tibet) .....	197	Ireland .....	115, 116, 134
Ubangi (Congo) .....	99	Islands .....	115
Ubanghi-Shari-Chad (French Africa).....	242	Judicature.....	121-2
UDAIPUR (MEWAR) STATE .....	302	Language.....	116
UGANDA.....	106, 139, 164-5	Legislature .....	117
Umbria (Italy) .....	305	Live Stock .....	130
Union Islands (Pacific).....	154	Local Government.....	117
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA .....	426-34	Manufactures .....	130
Agriculture .....	430	Mercantile Marine .....	133
American Consuls in .....	487	Mines and Minerals .....	130
		Ministry .....	118-9

	PAGE
UNITED KINGDOM— <i>continued.</i>	
Monetary System .....	114
Navy .....	123-5
Occupations of the People.....	129
Old Age Pensions .....	129
Physiography .....	116
Political Parties.....	118
Population and Area .....	115
Production and Industry.....	129-30
Railways .....	133
Religions .....	116
Royal Family .....	110
Scotland.....	115, 116
Shipping .....	133
Sovereign Ruler .....	110, 117
Towns .....	134
Trade Unions .....	470
Universities.....	128
Wales .....	115, 116
Weights, Measures and Currency .....	113-4
UNITED PROVINCES (AGRA AND OUDH).....	293-4
UNITED PROVINCES STATES .....	304
UNITED STATES .....	435-63
Agriculture .....	448
Agriculture, Department of .....	442
Aleutian Islands .....	462
Area and Population .....	435
Army and Military System .....	445
Births, Deaths and Marriages .....	435
Boundaries .....	436
British Embassy and Consulates.....	486-7
Cabinet.....	439
Capital (Federal District) .....	453
Capitals of States and Territories .....	452-9
Carnegie Institution .....	443
Cities .....	451
Civil Service Commission .....	443
Civil War .....	438
Colonies, etc. ....	460-3
Coloured Population .....	435
Commerce .....	449-50
Commerce, Department of .....	442-3
Communications .....	450
Congress .....	445
Constitution .....	438-9
Consulates Abroad .....	479-488
Cotton Statistics .....	448
Debt .....	447
Declaration of Independence .....	437
Defence.....	445
Departments of the Government .....	440-4
Dependencies .....	460-3
District of Columbia .....	453
Divorces .....	435
Education .....	447
Embassies and Legations Abroad .....	479-488
Employment Bureaus .....	449
Executive Government .....	439
Expenditure and Revenue.....	447
Exports .....	449-50
Finance.....	447
Fine Arts Commission .....	443
Foreign-born Population .....	436
Geographic Board .....	443
Government .....	438-42
Government Printing Office .....	444
Guam.....	462
Hawaii .....	453
Historical Sketch .....	436-8
Hydrography .....	436
Immigration .....	435
Imports.....	450
Increase of the People.....	435
Indian Commissions.....	443

	PAGE
UNITED STATES— <i>continued.</i>	
Interior Department of .....	442
International Waterways Commission .....	444
Interstate Commerce Commission .....	444
Island Jurisdiction .....	435
Johnston Island.....	462
Judicature .....	445
Justice, Department of .....	441
Labour, Department of .....	443
Lakes.....	30
Legislature .....	445
Library of Congress .....	444
Manufactures .....	448
Marriage and Divorce.....	435
Mercantile Marine .....	451
Military Academy.....	444
Mines and Minerals .....	448
Monetary System .....	451
Nationalities .....	436
National Museum.....	444
Naval Academy .....	444
Naval Observatory .....	444
Navigable Streams .....	450
Navy .....	446
Navy, Department of.....	441-2
Pan-American Union .....	444
Panama Canal Zone .....	460, 462-3
Petroleum Statistics .....	448
Philippine Islands .....	460-2
Physiography .....	31-3, 436
Population and Area .....	435
Post Office Department .....	441
Posts and Telegraphs .....	451
President .....	439
Production and Industry .....	448
Puerto Rico .....	462
Railways .....	450
Reciprocity with Canada .....	438
Revenue and Expenditure.....	447
Rivers and Lakes .....	26, 30, 454
Samoan Islands .....	435-62
Shipping .....	451
Smithsonian Institute.....	444-5
State, Department of .....	640
States and Territories .....	452-9
Telegraphs .....	451
Territories .....	452-9
Trade .....	449-51
Trade Unions .....	470
Trade with U.K. ....	451
Treasury .....	440
Tutuila .....	462
Unemployment .....	448-9
Universities.....	497
Wake Island .....	462
War Department .....	440-1
War Pensions .....	445-6
Wars of the United States .....	445
Weights, Measures and Currency .....	451
UNIVERSE, THE .....	1-11
Atoms and Electrons .....	11
Milky Way .....	10
Solar System .....	1-9
Stellar System.....	9-11
Unterwalden (Switzerland) .....	414
Upolu (Samoan Islands) .....	261
Upper Senegal Niger (French West Africa).....	242
Uppsala (Sweden) .....	410
Uranus (Planets) .....	8
Uri (Switzerland) .....	414
URUGUAY, REPUBLIC OF.....	464-6
Agriculture .....	465
American Legation .....	485
Area and Population .....	464

	PAGE		PAGE
URUGUAY, REPUBLIC OF— <i>continued</i> .		VENEZUELA, REPUBLIC OF— <i>continued</i> .	
Births, Deaths and Marriages .....	464	Commerce .....	469-70
British Legation .....	485	Communications .....	470
Capital .....	466	Council of Government .....	468
Commerce .....	466	Debt .....	469
Communications .....	466	Education .....	469
Debt .....	465	Finance .....	469
Defence .....	465	Fisheries .....	469
Departments and Capitals .....	464	Government .....	468
Education .....	465	Historical Sketch .....	468
Emigration .....	464	Judicature .....	469
Finance .....	465	Language .....	467
Foreign Residents .....	464	Legislature .....	469
Government .....	464-5	Live Stock .....	469
Hydrography .....	464	Local Government .....	469
Immigration .....	464	Manufactures .....	469
Judicature .....	465	Mercantile Marine .....	470
Language .....	464	Mines and Minerals .....	469
Legislature .....	465	Ministry .....	468
Live Stock .....	465	Monetary System .....	470
Local Government .....	465	Physiography .....	467-8
Manufactures .....	466	President .....	468
Mercantile Marine .....	466	Production and Industry .....	469
Mines and Minerals .....	465-6	Races and Religions .....	467
Ministry .....	465	Shipping .....	470
Monetary System .....	466	States and Capitals .....	467
Physiography .....	464	Towns .....	470
President .....	465	Universities .....	469
Production and Industry .....	465-6	Weights, Measures and Currency .....	470
Races and Religions .....	464	Venice (Italy) .....	311
Shipping .....	466	Venus (Planets) .....	6
Towns .....	466	Vera Cruz (Mexico) .....	324, 326
University .....	465	VERMONT STATE .....	458-9
Weights, Measures and Currency .....	466	Viborg (Finland) .....	394
Urunchi (Chinese Turkestan) .....	198	Victoria (British Columbia) .....	178, 182
Uskub (Servia) .....	400	Victoria (Hong Kong) .....	106, 112, 148
UTAH STATE .....	458	Victoria (Seychelles) .....	157
Utica (New York) .....	456	VICTORIA, STATE OF .....	74-6
Utrecht (Natal) .....	434	Agent-General in London .....	75
Utrecht (Netherlands) .....	339	Agriculture .....	76
Utrecht, Treaty of (Spain) .....	406	Area and Population .....	74-5
Utsang (Tibet) .....	197	Banking .....	76
		Births, Deaths and Marriages .....	75
Vaduz (Liechtenstein) .....	322	Capital .....	76
Vailima (Samoan Islands) .....	261	Commerce .....	77
Valais (Switzerland) .....	414	Debt .....	76
Valencia (Spain) .....	409	Education .....	76
Valencia (Venezuela) .....	470	Finance .....	76
Valencia Lake (Venezuela) .....	468	Government .....	75
Valencia Province (Spain) .....	404	Increase of the People .....	75
Valladolid (Spain) .....	409	Judicature .....	76
Valletta (Malta) .....	152	Legislature .....	75-6
Valparaiso (Chile) .....	186, 189	Live Stock .....	76
Van (Turkey) .....	419, 421	Manufactures .....	76
Vancouver (Canada) .....	112, 178, 182	Mines and Minerals .....	76
Vänern Lake (Sweden) .....	411	Ministry .....	75
Variable Stars (Stellar System) .....	10-11	Physiography .....	75
Värmland (Sweden) .....	410	Population and Area .....	74-5
Västerbotten (Sweden) .....	410	Production and Industry .....	76
Västernorrland (Sweden) .....	410	Towns .....	76
Västmanland (Sweden) .....	410	University .....	76
Vättern Lake (Sweden) .....	411	Vienna (Austria) .....	91
Vaud (Switzerland) .....	414	Villa Rica (Paraguay) .....	362
Veles (Servia) .....	400	Vilna (Russia) .....	383, 393
Venetia (Italy) .....	305	VIRGINIA STATE .....	459
VENEZUELA, REPUBLIC OF .....	467-70	Virginia (U.S.A.) .....	441
Agriculture .....	469	Virgin Islands (Leeward Islands) .....	141, 150
American Legation .....	486	Vladivostok (Siberia) .....	393
Area and Population .....	467		
Births, Deaths and Marriages .....	467	Wadden (Netherlands) .....	336
Boundary Questions .....	467	Wake Island (U.S.A.) .....	460, 462
British Legation .....	486	Walchia (Rumania) .....	378
Capital .....	470	WALDECK, PRINCIPALITY OF .....	257
Climate .....	468	Wales, Prince of (British Empire) .....	110

	PAGE		PAGE
Wales, Principality of .....	115, 116	Winds, Prevalent (Meteorological Notes)...	14-15
American Consuls in .....	487	WINDWARD ISLANDS .....	141, 165-6
Walfish Bay (South-West Africa) .....	433	Wine (The World's Products) .....	52
Wallis Archipelago (French Pacific) .....	244	Winnipeg (Canada) .....	171, 178, 182
Walthamstow (England) .....	112	WISCONSIN STATE .....	459
Warren Hastings (India) .....	280	Wismar (Mecklenburg-Schwerin) .....	256
Warsaw (Poland) .....	383, 393	Witwatersrand (Transvaal) .....	438
WASHINGTON STATE .....	459	WONDERS OF THE WORLD .....	42
Washington (U.S.A.) .....	452, 453	Wool (The World's Products) .....	52
Weather prediction (Meteorological Notes) .....	15	Worcester (U.S.A.) .....	455
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES .....	113	WORKERS, WORLD'S .....	382
British System .....	113	World's Products, The .....	52
British and Metric Conversion Table .....	113	WORLD, THE ( <i>see also</i> UNIVERSE).	
Metric System .....	244	Age .....	12
For other Countries, <i>see</i> conclusion of each article.		Area .....	2-3, 48-9
WEIHAIWEI .....	106, 165	Armies .....	360
Weimar (Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach) .....	256	Cities .....	42
Wellington (New Zealand) .....	348	Islands .....	26
Wenchow (China) .....	195	Labour Statistics .....	470
WESTERN AUSTRALIA, STATE OF .....	81-3	Lakes .....	30
Agent-General in London .....	82	Languages .....	19, 26, 30, 33, 35, 39
Agriculture .....	82	Mountains .....	19
Area and Population .....	81	Nations .....	48-9, 50-51
Banking .....	82	Oceans .....	19
Births, Deaths and Marriages .....	81	Population .....	49
Capital .....	83	Products of the .....	52-3
Commerce .....	83	Railways .....	42
Education .....	82	Rivers .....	26
Finance .....	82	Weather .....	14-15
Forestry .....	82-3	Wonders of the .....	42
Government .....	82	Workers .....	382
Increase of the People .....	81	Worms (Hesse) .....	255
Judicature .....	82	Wrangel Land (Russia) .....	385
Legislature .....	82	Wuchow (China) .....	195
Live Stock .....	82	Wuhu (China) .....	195
Mines and Minerals .....	83	WÜRTTEMBERG, KINGDOM OF .....	254-5
Ministry .....	82	British Legation .....	476
Physiography .....	81	WYOMING STATE .....	459
Population and Area .....	81		
Production and Industry .....	82-3	Yakutsk (Siberia) .....	384
Towns .....	83	Yala (Siam) .....	400
University .....	82	Yanaon (French) .....	240
West Ham (England) .....	112, 134	Yemen (Turkish Arabia) .....	62, 63, 419
WEST INDIES .....	35-6	Yeniseisk (Siberia) .....	384
American Consuls in .....	488	Yezd (Persia) .....	367
Area .....	35	Yezo (Japan) .....	313
Climate .....	36	Yokohama (Japan) .....	317
Ethnography .....	36	Yonkers (New York) .....	456
Extent .....	35	Youngstown (Ohio) .....	457
Hydrography .....	35	YUKON TERRITORY .....	171, 184
Islands .....	35		
Nations of .....	35	Zaffarines (Spain) .....	409
Physiography .....	35-6	Zagazig (Egypt) .....	225
Population .....	35	Zagran (Croatia) .....	94
Position .....	35	Zambos (Nicaragua) .....	349
Relief .....	35	Zante (Greece) .....	265
Religions .....	36	ZANZIBAR .....	106, 139, 166-7
West Indies (British) .....	35, 107, 140	Zaragossa (Spain) .....	404, 409
" (Danish) .....	212	Zeland (Denmark) .....	208
" (French) .....	140, 244	Zeeland (Netherlands) .....	335
" (Netherlands) .....	35, 140, 342	Zenjan (Persia) .....	367
" (U.S.A.) .....	35, 140, 461	Zifta (Egypt) .....	225
" (Venezuelan) .....	35, 140, 467	Zinc (The World's Products) .....	53
Westphalia (Prussia) .....	253	Zodiacal Light .....	2
WEST VIRGINIA STATE .....	459	Zones, The (Meteorological Notes) .....	14
Wheat (The World's Products) .....	52	Zor (Turkey) .....	419, 421
White Nile Province (Sudan) .....	226	Zug (Switzerland) .....	414
Wiesbaden (Prussia) .....	252	Zurich (Switzerland) .....	414, 418
Wilkesbarre (Pennsylvania) .....	458	Zulia Lake (Venezuela) .....	468
Willemsstad (Curaçao) .....	342	Zululand (Natal) .....	434
Willesden (England) .....	112, 134	Zungaria (Chinese Turkestan) .....	198
Windhoek (German South-West Africa) .....	260	Zungeru (Nigeria) .....	106, 154
Windsor (Ontario) .....	179	Zuyder Zee (Netherlands) .....	336
		Zwickau (Saxony) .....	254

# The Universe.

1

By F. W. HENKEL, B.A., F.R.A.S.

FOR many ages man's conception of the physical Universe was that of a number of spheres, all revolving round our own Earth as the centre,—the outermost sphere, that of the "fixed stars," carrying with it those bodies once in 24 hours, whilst several inner spheres carried the Sun, Moon, and the five other star-like bodies known as planets (from the Greek *πλανήτης*, a wanderer) in somewhat different manner. The movement of the outer sphere produced the phenomena of the diurnal motion, the rising and setting of the stars, &c., whilst the motion of the inner spheres produced the annual motion of the Sun, the monthly revolution of the Moon, and the peculiar motions of the planets. As time went on and observations became more exact, it was found that (especially for these latter) no simple circular motions of revolving spheres could satisfactorily account for the apparent irregularities of the planetary movements, which were by no means uniform or directly performed around the Earth. Pythagoras and a few others among the Greeks favoured the idea that our Earth itself was in motion round the "central fire," by some identified with the Sun; but such views gained little credence, perhaps from the difficulty of imagining any motion to the apparently firmly fixed Earth with its apparently vast size as compared with the rest of the Universe; both planets and stars being thought to be much nearer (and therefore much smaller) than we know them to be. However, in 1543, Copernicus, in his great work, *De Revolutionibus Orbium Caelestium*, showed how much more reasonable it is to suppose that our Earth turns round on an axis once in 24 hours than that all the distant and unconnected stars should turn round it in the same time. He also showed how much more simply and satisfactorily a motion of the Earth, and this round the Sun, would account for the apparently complicated motions of the planets as seen from our position, their true motions of revolution being inextricably mixed up with those due to our change of place. By degrees his views gained ground, and Galileo discovered that the planet Jupiter has bodies moving round it in the same way that the latter moves round the Sun, and that the Sun and some of the planets, at least, also rotated on their axis in a similar manner to that ascribed to our own Earth; whilst the researches of Kepler immensely strengthened the arguments in favour of the Copernican theory, and Newton showed that the very same cause whereby a stone falls to the ground also supplied the motive power for the planetary motions. Thus was established the heliocentric system (*ἡλιος*, the Sun), in which the Sun is centre, around which move the Earth and the five planets known to the ancients: Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, the Moon being a secondary planet or satellite moving round the Earth and accompanying it in its journey round the Sun. Our Earth thus became reduced to the rank of a planet, attended by the faithful Moon. Jupiter was early found by Galileo to possess four satellites (and more have since been discovered), and some years after satellites of Saturn were also detected.

## The Solar System.

It would be going beyond the limits of space at our disposal to enter into a discussion of the *reasoning* whereby it has been shown that the Sun is more than a million times larger than our own Earth, and is situated at a distance so great that an express train travelling continuously night and day, at a speed of 50 miles per hour, would take more than 200 years to complete the journey (93,000,000 miles); but the results depend upon measurements, the same in kind as, though much more delicate in detail than, those employed in trigonometrical surveying upon the Earth's surface (measurement of base lines and reading off of angles), and are no more doubtful than the geometrical theorems of Euclid. By such methods it has also been shown that the Moon, whose apparent size to our eyes does not differ much from that of the Sun, is in reality much smaller, and is distant not more than 250,000 miles from us, being our nearest neighbour in space.\* The other planets known to the ancients, as well as two discovered in more recent times since the invention of the telescope (Uranus and Neptune), move in paths round the Sun not differing much from circles, whilst the Moon, as already said, is a satellite of the Earth; Mars has two moons; Jupiter eight; Saturn nine at least, and a system of rings; Uranus four; and Neptune one, so far as known at present (1912). In addition to these, the

\* Arguments whereby the Earth's motion is supported. The stars are at great, almost incalculable, distances, and the sizes of many of them are vastly greater than that of our own Sun, which is much larger than the Earth. Is it more likely that all these mighty globes move round our small one at incalculable speeds *all in the same time*, or that the Earth turns once round in 24 hours? The Sun and planets are seen to be in rotation, why not therefore the Earth? The admission of the Earth's annual motion round the Sun enables us to give a simple account of the apparently complicated movements of the planets, whilst there are other phenomena discovered during the last two centuries which admit of no intelligible explanation save that afforded by this motion.

major planets, there are a great number of much smaller bodies, sometimes known as the planetoids or asteroids, over 700 of which have been detected up to the present, and the number discovered each year shows no sign of falling off. These bodies are nearly all found at distances from the Sun between those of Mars and Jupiter, one or two occasionally approaching nearer to the Sun than the former, and a few being more remote than the latter. The comets are erratic bodies of extreme lightness and often of enormous size, which appear from time to time, blaze forth with great brilliancy when near the Sun and then gradually disappear, often receding to distances far greater than that of the most remote planet, but becoming invisible, even in the most powerful telescope, long before they reach the limits of our planetary system. A few of these bodies return at more or less regular intervals, and the well-known comet of Halley, whose recent visit must be familiar to almost every reader, is perhaps the most remarkable of these. Another comet of great interest to the astronomer bears the name of Encke, the astronomer who first predicted its return; and though by no means a conspicuous or brilliant object, yet as it would appear that it is getting gradually nearer the Sun at each return, the question has been raised whether it may not some day be precipitated upon the latter. Many comets (though by no means all) when brightest, possess "tails," which are formed from emanations (mainly) as though repelled from the Sun, some of this matter being ultimately lost to the comet. There appears to be a very intimate connexion between such cometary matter and what are commonly known as "shooting stars," the latter being probably nothing more or less than the *débris* of comets, some of which may have entirely broken up into swarms of meteors or shooting stars. At times our own Earth encounters a number of these bodies, and we get a display of "celestial fireworks." Such matter is in all probability largely dispersed throughout the system, and the separate particles revolve as independent "planetules" in orbits round the Sun. It must be mentioned, however, that only a few of the known meteor showers have been certainly identified with known comets. This is not surprising, for the latter are probably as numerous *ut pisces in oceano* (as the fish in the sea), a saying attributed to Kepler 300 years ago, and the few hundred whose appearance has been recorded are probably only a small fraction of their total number.

Over and above the Sun, planets, satellites, comets, and meteors comprising the solar system of which our Earth is a member, there is the mysterious appearance known as the Zodiacal Light and the closely connected "Gegenschein." The Zodiacal Light may be seen (in England and Europe generally) in the evenings of early spring and the mornings of autumn as a lenticular or conical-shaped light extending obliquely upwards from the horizon. Many theories as to its true nature have been advanced from time to time, but the one most favoured by astronomers generally, regards it as composed of meteoric matter surrounding the Sun, and extending nearly or quite as far as the Earth, though some have thought it to be a ring surrounding the Moon, and yet others think it to be a purely atmospheric and terrestrial phenomenon. The origin of the bright, usually oval, patch of light sometimes seen at night, which is situated in exactly the opposite part of the sky to the Sun's place, and is hence known as the "Gegenschein" (counter-glow), is not less uncertain than that of the Zodiacal Light, some have even been inclined to regard it as a kind of luminous "tail" to our planet! Mr. Innes, of Johannesburg, has suggested that this phenomenon is due to the repulsion of meteorites by the Earth and Sun, which thus produces in the opposite part of the sky a faint tail less extensive than that of a comet, but bright enough to be visible on a dark night.

### THE EARTH AND THE SUN.

Thales, of Miletus, who "flourished" about 600 B.C., showed that the Earth's true form is very nearly that of a sphere or globe, and the arguments used by him and later Greek astronomers are as valid now as they were then, and are practically the same as those given in all geographical works, to prove the Earth's rotundity. We know, however, that our Earth, though very nearly, is not *exactly* spherical—in fact, "every schoolboy" is familiar with the statement that it is flattened like an orange; but this is an exaggeration, for were an *exact* model of it made to scale, the nicest eye could scarce detect the difference from a perfect sphere. The longest (equatorial) diameter has a length of 7,926 miles, whilst the shortest (polar, around which it rotates) is 7,899 miles, a difference of about 1 part in 300. A model globe 30 inches in longest diameter would have its shortest diameter less than this by  $\frac{1}{10}$  inch only or  $29\frac{9}{10}$  inch. Of course, the inequalities of its surface, seven-tenths water and three-tenths land, the latter diversified by mountain, plain and valley, &c., also prevent the form from being that of an exact geometrical solid, but the height of the highest mountains (under 6 miles), and the depth of the deepest parts of the ocean (probably rather more than this), bear an even smaller proportion to the whole size of the Earth than does the polar flattening. The branch of astronomy dealing more especially with determinations of

the exact size and dimensions of our planet is known as Geodesy (Greek  $\gamma\eta$ , the Earth), and the researches of geodesists have shown that, though a closer approximation to the true shape is given by the *oblate spheroid*, having a longer and a shorter diameter, round the latter of which it turns (the two ends of this diameter being the North and South Poles), yet even this form is not strictly that of our Earth, and so some prefer to use the term "geoid." Seven-tenths of its surface is covered by water, and over all is the atmosphere of mixed gases called the air.

The Earth turning continually round in a direction from West to East this motion is the cause of day and night (the apparent movement of the heavenly bodies, the rising and setting of the Sun, Moon and Stars), and being completed in a day is thus called the diurnal motion. In addition to this, as we have already stated, the Earth moves round the Sun, one revolution being completed in a year. We observe this latter as an apparent motion of the Sun in the opposite direction, and in our latitudes the four seasons, spring, summer, autumn and winter are a consequence of the varying presentment of our planet towards the central body.

The exact time of the earth's diurnal motion (rotation) is 23 hours 56 minutes 4 seconds of ordinary time, and this is what is known as a sidereal day, since at the end of this interval every star has the same position in the sky as it had at the beginning. This we see is slightly shorter than the ordinary day of twenty-four hours, and the reason for this difference is contained in the second (annual) motion. The earth rotating causes every star (and the Sun) to move apparently in the opposite direction. As however in addition it is always moving round the Sun, at the end of one rotation it will not be exactly in the same position with regard to the latter, but requires a little longer time to be so. The Sun apparently moving from East to West, having in addition a smaller backward motion, will take a little longer time to perform the circle of the heavens than will a star possessing only the one motion forward. The earth traverses its path round the Sun in about  $365\frac{1}{4}$  days, in which time it makes one more *revolution* with regard to the stars than it does relatively to the Sun, thus the number of sidereal days in the year is one more than the number of mean solar days, so that one sidereal day =  $\frac{365\frac{1}{4}}{366\frac{1}{4}}$  solar day or 23 h. 56m. 4s. When it was thought that the Sun moved round the Earth it was at first supposed that this annual path was a circle, the Earth being at the centre, but it was found that the time from the vernal equinox to the autumnal (Mar. 21 to Sept. 23) was longer than the time from the autumnal to the vernal (Sept. 23 to Mar. 21), and supposing the motion to be uniform it was concluded that the Earth could not be quite at the centre, but a little to one side, *eccentric*. When the telescope was invented and brought into use in Astronomy, exactly three centuries ago, it became possible to measure the (angular) diameter of the Sun; this was found to be greater in January than in July, showing that we are nearer to the Sun at the former than at the latter time. [To those who living in Northern latitudes may think it strange that we should be nearer to the Sun in their winter than in their summer, it may be well to point out that this difference is not great, and though in London we are nearer to the Sun on January 1 than on July 1, yet on the former day the Sun is only above the horizon for less than seven hours and never rises more than  $15^{\circ}$ , one sixth of the distance from the horizon to the point overhead, and so even at mid-day is low down in the sky, whilst on the latter date the Sun is above the horizon for more than 16 hours out of the 24 and reaches an elevation of more than  $60^{\circ}$ . This is far more efficient than the slight increase of heat due to greater nearness.] Kepler showed that the true form of the earth's path is not a circle but a curve of oval kind, technically known as an ellipse, not differing much in appearance from a circle for the Earth and most of the larger planets of the Solar System. Thus every planet has a *least* and a *greatest* distance from the Sun.

### THE SUN.

*The Sun*, which is the central body of our system, its "Ruler, light, fire and life," is a globe 860,000 miles in diameter, in volume and cubic contents more than 1,000,000 times as large as the Earth, and exceeds by several hundred times the combined materials of all the rest. Though the source of all light and heat for its planets, its surface is by no means uniformly bright, the outer portions being only about half as bright as the inner part. Seen under a low magnifying power (with proper precautions such as suitable dark glasses, &c.), "its surface looks like rough drawing paper." Here and there are commonly to be found much darker, almost black, markings usually circular or oval in form known as "spots," but the number and size of these varies greatly from time to time. They appear to be cavities or depressions below the general light-giving surface, or photosphere as it is called, and are always found in one or other of two regions not far north or south of the Solar equator. In general they are most numerous at intervals of about 11 years or so, though the interval is sometimes as much as 15 or 16 years, and at others as little as 8-years intervenes between one spot "maximum" and the next. Many theories as to a

possible connexion between sunspots and "weather changes" (rain, temperature, &c.) upon our own Earth have been broached from time to time, but so far the evidence is not conclusive as to any such relation. Though the spots are certainly cooler and less luminous than the general surface of the Sun, yet their total area is very small in comparison with the latter, and since their presence indicates a disturbed condition of affairs on the Sun it is impossible to say whether the Sun is hotter or colder at the time of a sunspot maximum than at other times. There is however an undoubted connexion between the frequency of sunspots and the *Aurora Borealis* or *Australis* and other manifestations of terrestrial magnetism. To the Sun's radiant energy (heat and light) almost all activity on our planet is more or less directly due, so that we may well be called "Children of the Sun" in more senses than one. In addition to the spots are also to be found the *faculae*, seen generally as bright streaks near the edge of the photosphere, but by no means confined thereto. These appear to be elevations above the general surface, and are perhaps most abundant near the spot regions. Above the (luminous) photosphere is a region known as the chromosphere (or *sierra*), so called because at the times of total solar eclipse, when alone it is visible to the unaided eye, it is seen of a bright red colour (*χρῶμα*, Gr. colour). In it are to be found the prominences or "coloured flames" as they are sometimes called, from their resemblance in form thereto, and out and beyond the chromosphere and its prominences lies the corona or "glory," a mysterious halo of light seen only at the rare moments of total eclipse. It is more especially for the purpose of examining and studying the corona that Eclipse expeditions have been sent from time to time into distant lands, when an eclipse is about to take place. By means of the instrument known as a spectroscope, which consists essentially of a prism or battery of prisms (or a diffraction grating, ruled with many thousands of fine lines to the inch) by comparison with the light given by terrestrial substances and sunlight it has been ascertained that many of the elements known to us on the earth are also present in the Sun; for instance iron, calcium, hydrogen and sodium are there, whilst other familiar elements are absent or have not yet been detected. Within the last few years an element first detected on the Sun and hence named "helium" (from the Greek *ἥλιος*, the Sun) has been discovered existing in small quantities on our own Earth; it is a product of the disintegration of radium. By the help of the spectroscope the chromosphere and its prominences may be studied at other times than those of eclipse, notwithstanding that the faintness of their light renders them invisible to the eye at the telescope, but as already said no method has yet been discovered of examining the corona, except when it is seen during a total eclipse of the Sun, the general light of the Sun being cut off, its feebler luminosity then becomes visible.

### THE MOON.

The Moon is an object of profound interest to every human being, and though inferior in lustre to the Sun, from its much greater proximity to us it *appears* little, if at all, smaller in size. In reality, it is in diameter only about  $\frac{1}{10}$  that of the Sun (2,160 miles), but its mean distance from the earth is only 240,000 miles, instead of 93,000,000. Its very evident change of place amongst the stars (noticeable by the unaided eye after a few hours only), its changes of appearance or phases, and the markings ("face in the Moon") on its surface, must have early attracted the attention of star-gazers, and it is not improbable that the first astronomical observations ever made by man had reference to one or other of these points. Its surface is diversified with features, some of which are quite easily visible to the unaided eye, and even as seen through a small telescope the variety of detail is such as to make it the most beautiful of all celestial objects. Some of the early Greeks, the modern Persians (as related by Humboldt), and many uninformed persons in more civilised countries, have imagined that the Lunar features, that make up the so-called "face in the Moon," are the reflection of the details of our own Earth's surface. They are in reality quite different, as the smallest comparison will show. Instead of oceans and continents, mountain chains, rivers, islands, &c., we have on the Moon great plains (formerly called seas), a few mountain ranges, countless great craters, some of them resembling volcanic cones such as Vesuvius. but on a much larger scale, many deep, narrow, crooked valleys, known as "rills," half a mile or so wide and often hundreds of miles long, and lastly the light-coloured streaks or "rays" which radiate from some of the crater formations, sometimes extending for many miles, passing across mountain and valley, and sometimes *through craters*, without change in width. These latter are best seen at or near the time of Full Moon, the craters, &c., when the Moon is near the First or Last Quarters. The resemblance in appearance between the lunar craters and terrestrial volcanic formation has led to the idea that these are the remains of former volcanic action on the Moon, but such air and water as the Moon may once have had has disappeared, and she is now a "dead world." Turning round our earth in an average period of about 27 $\frac{1}{4}$  days, during which the latter is all the while moving

round the Sun, the Moon does not recover its original position with regard to this body till about 2 days longer, the lunar or "synodic" month being  $29\frac{1}{2}$  days (cf. *sidereal* and *solar* days). Thus the interval from New Moon to New Moon has the latter value, for the Moon, itself being non-luminous, shines by light received from the Sun. The various phases, New Moon, First Quarter, Full Moon, Last Quarter, arise from less or more of the illuminated side of the Moon being turned towards us during the course of the month. Mainly by the difference of attraction which the Moon exerts upon the waters of our globe, and the solid land beneath, arise the tides, though the Sun, too, has an influence. When the Sun and Moon act together we have the largest or *Spring* tides, when they act in opposition we have the *Neap* tides, or smallest. The former occur at times of New and Full Moon, when the Earth, Sun and Moon are nearly in one line, the latter at First and Last Quarters, when their directions are furthest apart. The Moon turns once round upon itself in the same time that it takes to move round the Earth, hence it is that we see in general always the same hemisphere of our satellite, but as the motion of rotation is uniform, whilst in its movement round the Earth its speed varies somewhat, we at one time see a little over the western edge, at another time a little more of the eastern, whilst part of the western side is invisible, and so in all we may see at one time or another about 59 per cent. of the Moon's surface, the rest being always invisible. When, in its path round the Earth, which is not all of it on the same level (or plane) as that of the Earth round the Sun, the Moon comes directly between the Earth and the Sun, there results a Solar Eclipse; if it pass behind the Earth into the shadow cast by the latter, we have a Lunar Eclipse. Eclipses of the Sun may be total (sometimes annular) or partial; the former if the Moon be not far from its least distance from the Earth and pass centrally over the Sun. If, however, the Moon be at its greatest distance from the Earth, its apparent diameter is then slightly less than that of the Sun, so that even if it pass centrally over the Sun it will at no time completely cover the latter, but there will be left a ring or "annulus" of the Sun uneclipsed. Owing to the really small size and comparative nearness of the Moon, a total eclipse as such is only visible over a limited area; outside of this limited region it is seen as a partial eclipse, and, again, no eclipse at all is visible for places further off. Thus, the eclipse of April 17, 1912, was only total for a few seconds, as seen from some places in Portugal, whilst in Northern France and England generally it was a large *partial* eclipse. Eclipses of the Moon, on the other hand, are visible wherever the Moon is above the horizon. It may be as well to mention that eclipses of the Sun take place only at the time of New Moon; eclipses of the Moon occur at Full Moon. In a total eclipse of the Moon, the latter rarely becomes quite invisible, but usually shines with a dull, reddish colour, like the tints of sunset intensified, due to light received from the Earth's atmosphere. A total eclipse of the Sun affords a unique opportunity of beholding certain features of the latter (the chromosphere and corona) which are ordinarily too faint to be visible when the rest of the Sun is giving forth its light to our air.

### THE PLANETS.

**MERCURY.**—Mercury is the nearest of all the planets to the Sun, its mean distance being only three-eighths that of our own Earth. Its place in the sky is always quite near to the Sun, so that it is stated that Copernicus, whose name we have already mentioned, never once saw it. At times, however, it rises about an hour and a half before the Sun, and may be seen glittering in the east at sunrise; at other times Mercury sets sufficiently long after to be seen as a conspicuous object in the west at evening. To the ancient Greeks it was brilliant enough to be known by the name of  $\delta$  στίλβων, "the sparkling one." With the telescope provided with graduated circles, of course, no great difficulty is experienced in finding it, even in daytime, when not too near the Sun. Being opaque and shining only by reflected sunlight, it presents phases like our own Moon, showing the crescent and the other well-known forms of the latter. At rare intervals it may be seen as a minute black spot crossing the Sun's disc, such a phenomenon being known as a transit of Mercury. It completes one revolution round the Sun in 88 days, so that its year is less than three of our months long. On the other hand, from certain peculiarities of the markings occasionally seen upon its surface, it has been supposed that, like our own Moon, it turns once round on itself in the same period of 88 days, so that its *day* and *year* are of the same length, one hemisphere being in perpetual sunlight, the other always in darkness, except for the faint light received from the other planets and the stars. The earlier Italian observers with the telescope, however, considered the period of rotation to be much shorter than this, only a few minutes over 24 hours. Some markings upon its surface have been thought to indicate the presence of fairly high mountains, and bright spots somewhat like the polar (snow) caps of Mars have been reported, though it seems difficult to imagine the presence of snow on a body receiving a seven-fold greater

intensity of light and heat than we do, whilst this is perhaps not much mitigated by the presence of a somewhat rare atmosphere. Its distance from the Sun varies considerably, from about 29,000,000 miles when nearest to over 43,000,000 miles when furthest. So far as is known, Mercury is unattended by any Moon or satellite, though this want is to some extent made up for by the planet Venus when nearest.

VENUS, the next planet in our system, is in many ways an interesting object, yet considering its comparative nearness we *know* very little about the physical conditions prevailing upon it. It moves in an almost circular path at a distance of 67,000,000 miles from the Sun, and takes 225 days to go once over this orbit. Its day, or period of rotation, is probably not far short of 23½ hours, though some have supposed that like the Moon and perhaps Mercury, Venus too completes one rotation in the period of its revolution, or in other words its *year* consists of one *day*. In size Venus is larger than Mercury, being 7,700 miles in diameter, a little less than our own Earth, which planet it resembles in more respects than one, for which reason it has been sometimes called "the Earth's twin sister." Though nearer to the Sun than we are, the light and heat received must be considerably mitigated by the presence of a dense cloud-laden atmosphere, so that the writer is of opinion that notwithstanding that much has been written and discussed with regard to the habitability of Mars and little with regard to Venus, the probabilities in favour of the latter planet being inhabited by beings not very dissimilar from ourselves are at least as great as if not greater than those for the former (Mars). Venus, like Mercury, possesses no Moon or attendant, so far as known, but the absence of a Moon is made up for by the presence of our own Earth, which must shine with a brilliancy, for any possible inhabitants, much greater than Venus ever affords to us. Yet at times, when at its greatest brightness, Venus seen in a crescent form (by the help of a small telescope) may in the absence of the Sun and Moon be bright enough to cause opaque objects to cast distinct shadows. It is sometimes visible in broad daylight, even near noon-day, and it is recorded that Napoleon, shortly after his return from Egypt, noticing the Parisians gazing at the planet, seen not far from the Sun, audaciously declared it to be the star of his destiny. Extensive series of observations made under favourable conditions in Italy and elsewhere have revealed the presence of darkish markings, possible seas and continents; high mountains and polar snows have been suspected, and a map of Venus was even made by Bianchini. Like the Moon and Mercury, Venus shining by *reflected* sunlight presents phases, due to the fact that more or less of its illuminated surface is turned towards us at different times; unlike the Moon, however, Venus when *full* is not at its brightest owing to its distance from the Earth being then greatest, and consequently it is seen as a small round disc, whilst when in its crescent form it is almost at its nearest to us and so appears considerably larger. It thus appears at its greatest brilliancy when its form is like that of the Moon about 3 or 4 days "old." At times, part of the dark portion of the planet's disc seems to be faintly illuminated "in a manner recalling the Aurora Borealis," not to be accounted for by reflection. On rare occasions, passing directly between the Sun and Earth it is seen as a round black spot crossing the Sun's face, and a Transit of Venus takes place, but the next occurrence of this phenomenon will not happen till the year 2004. Such transits were formerly considered to afford very good opportunities for determining the distances of the Sun and the planet respectively from the Earth, but long before the next transit other and better methods will have given more satisfactory results than any which can be obtained in this way. Venus at such times being considerably nearer to the Earth than the Sun, is seen from different regions of the Earth *projected upon different parts of the Sun*, and by carefully noting the different times taken to cross the latter it became possible to ascertain the absolute distances of these bodies from the Earth and each other.

MARS, a ruddy globe, revolves at a distance of about 141,000,000 miles from the Sun, rather more than half as far again as the Earth. It has a diameter of about 4,200 miles, and takes 687 days to perform one revolution, turning once round on its axis in 24 hours 37 minutes, about 40 minutes longer than the time required by our own Earth to perform a similar motion. It is attended by two small moons or satellites, which were only discovered as recently as 1877 by Professor Asaph Hall at Washington with the great 26-inch telescope of the Naval Observatory. The inner one is at a distance of only about 6,000 miles from the centre of the planet (or less than 4,000 miles from its surface), and its "month" is but 7½ hours long, so that it rises in the *west* and sets in the *east* for any possible inhabitants of that planet. The outer satellite rises in the east and sets in the west, but its orbital motion in the *opposite direction* is so nearly equal to the effect of the diurnal motion that it is nearly 132 hours between rising and setting. Very early in the application of the telescope to Astronomy it was discovered that the surface of Mars is diversified with a number of markings, which are commonly known by the names of

continents and seas. There are also to be seen near the poles of each hemisphere white spots much brighter than the rest of the planet; these probably consist of snow and ice, since they increase at the time of winter and diminish during the summer of each region. There appear also to be a great number of very long, narrow, dark streaks; these are known as "canals," crossing both continents and seas. Occasionally some of these streaks are seen double—two parallel streaks are seen instead of one. The nature of these "canals" is still very uncertain, some observers failing to see them, and in consequence almost denying their existence, others regarding them as perhaps purely optical effects, others again seeing in them artificial constructions, the work of Martian engineers, who by their means convey water from the polar regions towards the drier equatorial districts. Along these canals luxuriant vegetation is thought to grow, and this forms a band on each side, of sufficient width to be visible in the telescope, though the canals themselves are probably too narrow to be seen at all at our distance. As is well known, much controversy has arisen as to whether the planet is inhabited or no, but the evidence we as yet possess is certainly insufficient to enable us to decide one way or the other. Air and water, land and sea, certainly exist, but the conditions of temperature prevailing are probably so far different from any with which we are familiar that it is difficult to imagine how beings *organised like ourselves* could endure such a rigorous climate. At the distance of Mars the Sun imparts less than half the light and heat given to corresponding areas on the Earth, and this is not much bettered by the very thin atmosphere; but there is no reason why rational beings of an altogether different type should not exist on this planet. On our own Earth seven-tenths of the surface is covered by sea, but on Mars there seems to be a much greater proportion of land, perhaps one-half.

**MINOR PLANETS.**—The hundreds of small planets circulating round the Sun, which are found at distances from the latter between those of Mars and of Jupiter, are none of them more than 300 miles in diameter, if so much, and the total quantity of material in all put together does not perhaps amount to one-quarter of that of our own Earth. One of them, *Vesta*, is just visible to the unaided eye of a keen-sighted person, when it is nearest to the Earth. Unlike the larger planets, many of these bodies move round the Sun in paths by no means circular but distinctly oval, and they consequently vary very much in their distances from the Sun and Earth at different times, when nearest the latter. One of these, to which the name of *Eros* (the Greek Cupid) has been given, at times approaches the Earth nearer than any other celestial body except the Moon, and advantage has been taken of this circumstance to ascertain with considerable accuracy the distance in miles of our Earth and the other planets from the Sun, or what is technically called the Sun's parallax (the apparent change of position in an object, due to the change of place of an observer, being greater as the object is nearer, is of course then more easy to measure). So soon as the distance of any one planet from the Sun is accurately known, we have the means of ascertaining the distance of every other, for there is a relation between the time of revolution of any planet and its distance from the Sun, known as Kepler's third law ("*squares of periodic times of any planets are as the cubes of their mean distance from the Sun*"); since the periods are known with great accuracy from long series of observations we are thus able to ascertain their distances. Of course, in practice the *method* is by no means so simple as may appear from this brief statement, but the principle on which it depends is not difficult to understand.

**JUPITER.**—We now come to the giant planet of the solar system, Jupiter, whose diameter is nearly eleven times that of the Earth; though only one-thousandth of the Sun, it nevertheless exceeds in bulk all the other planets put together. Taking nearly 12 years to perform one revolution round the central orb, at a distance of about 480,000,000 miles, he turns once round on his own axis in less than 10 hours, so that his year contains thousands of his days. That his shape is by no means circular, but distinctly oval, is evident from mere inspection through the telescope, and this polar flattening is considered to be a result of his rapid axial motion. He is attended by no fewer than eight moons, four of which were discovered by Galileo in 1610, and these are easily visible through a good opera glass; it is said that they have occasionally been seen by the unaided eye when sufficiently far from the planet. The other four are much smaller, and were only discovered within the last few years. The eclipses and occultations (when they pass behind the planet) of the larger satellites are frequent phenomena, observable with quite small telescopes. The surface of the planet is seen to be covered with a variety of beautiful (and coloured) details, markings known as the belts of Jupiter, bands parallel to the equator of the planet (running east and west), which soon change in shape and relative position. One very remarkable feature, however, is of a more permanent character. The great *red spot* has been persistently seen for over 30 years; as its name indicates, it is usually of a reddish colour, though at times very faint. Its shape has changed but little, it being of a roughly oval form. Though from his remoteness from the Sun, Jupiter receives but a small amount of light and heat

(humanly speaking) from that source, yet from the rapidity of the changes upon its surface (the belts may be, as it were, clouds in the atmosphere) and the low density, only about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times that of water, it seems not improbable that this planet is at a very high temperature—in short, a kind of “semi-sun,” hardly, if at all, solidified as yet, but in a liquid and perhaps partly gaseous condition. Though occasionally surpassed by Venus, Jupiter is, on the whole, the brightest planet in our sky, being four times as bright as Sirius, the brightest fixed star.

**SATURN.**—Next in order of distance from the Sun, the furthest of the planets known to the ancients, comes Saturn, regarded by them, perhaps from his slower movement and the somewhat leaden tint of its light, as a malignant object. To the modern astronomer, on the contrary, it is an object of the highest interest and beauty, being surrounded by a wonderful and unique system of rings and accompanied by, at least, nine moons. Its distance from the Sun is  $9\frac{1}{2}$  times that of our own Earth, and it requires 29 years to perform one circuit round its primary, whilst it rotates very swiftly on its axis in a period not much longer than does Jupiter (10 $\frac{1}{2}$  hours), which planet it resembles in more respects than one. Though it is somewhat smaller than the latter, it is larger than any other member of the Sun's family. The polar flattening is very considerable, the equatorial diameter being 75,000 miles, whilst the polar diameter is only 68,000 miles. It is composed of the lightest materials of any known planet, the density being only one-eighth that of the Earth, or five-eighths that of water, whence it has been concluded that, like Jupiter, it is still in a highly heated condition. Its surface has characteristic belts parallel to the equator, but these are less distinct and less variable than those of Jupiter. The planet is surrounded by three *thin* flat rings of considerable breadth, the innermost being very faint and difficult to see; the other two bright rings (seen as *one* in a small telescope) were discovered quite early after the invention of the telescope. At times, however, they are almost invisible; being presented edgewise towards us their small thickness prevents their being seen except by the help of the most powerful telescopes, by means of which they are seen as fine lines or “needles” of light, along which the satellites “are threaded like beads as they pass between us and the planet.” On one occasion, for a *practical* examination in astronomy at London University, a question was set asking the candidates to *measure* the diameter of these rings *at a time when they were quite invisible*, except by the help of the great Lick and Yerkes' telescopes. Fortunately, there prevailed a dense fog all that day and night, and so no candidate was required to attempt the feat. The outer ring is sometimes seen divided into two by a narrow black line known as Encke's division. It has been shown that these rings are not continuous solid or liquid substance, but are composed of many thousands of small bodies, too small and too near together to be separately distinguished, moving in nearly circular paths round the planet.

**URANUS.**—After Saturn, we come to Uranus, a planet not known to the ancients, but discovered by the industry of William Herschel in 1781, a discovery for which he was knighted by King George III., who also appointed him as his own private astronomer. Twice as far as Saturn from the Sun, Uranus requires 84 years to complete one revolution. It is just visible to keen-sighted eyes on a clear dark night; faint belts like those of Jupiter have been occasionally glimpsed by observers, but the length of its day is not known, though probably not far from 12 hours.\* There are at least 4 satellites, very faint objects, which, curiously enough, move round the planet in the opposite direction to that in which the planets and most of the other satellites move, though the 8th satellite of Jupiter and the 9th of Saturn move in a similar manner. After the discovery of Uranus it was found that its motion could not be altogether accounted for by the action of the Sun and the then known planets.

**NEPTUNE.**—Calculations made by Leverrier and Adams resulted in the *prediction* of the existence of a new and unknown outer planet, and search being made for it in the sky resulted in the detection of Neptune, whose distance from the Sun is 30 times that of our Earth. Neptune takes 164 years to complete one revolution in its mighty orbit; little if anything is known as to the physical appearance of its surface. It possesses one satellite, which is perhaps larger than our own Moon in size, though its great distance prevents its being seen except with powerful telescopes. Beyond Neptune no other planet is certainly known to exist, though search has been made for such bodies from time to time.

**COMETS.**—Many of the comets, however, recede to far greater distances from the Sun, but are only seen when at their nearest, when they sometimes come much nearer to him than any planet. For instance, a comet which appeared in 1680, and which is sometimes called Newton's comet, passed so close to the Sun as almost to have grazed his surface and certainly went through part of the outer envelope known as the “corona”; and the great comet of 1882 must have done the same. Both these bodies however will go far beyond the

\* Professor Lowell of Flagstaff (U.S.A.) considers that he has evidence to show that this period of rotation is 10 $\frac{3}{4}$  hours (May, 1912).

distance of Neptune before returning, and will not again be in our vicinity for thousands of years. A few comets, however (of which Encke's comet is one), return regularly every 5 or 6 years or so, and are never much further than Jupiter when most distant from the Sun. All comets appear to be losing material by repulsion from the Sun, especially when nearest the latter, and this material is for the most part not again recovered. Though comets are often very large bodies in point of size, some having been much bigger than the Sun itself, and having tails millions of miles long, yet the material of which they are composed is of such excessive rarity that the residual gas in an exhausted vacuum tube is much denser, and the faintest stars are easily visible through every part even of the "head." But little is as yet certainly known as to the nature and cause of luminosity of these bodies, though many theories of cometary phenomena have been propounded from time to time.

## The Stellar System.

Lying far beyond the outermost range of the most remote comet revolving round the Sun are the "fixed stars," other Suns than ours. So vast is the distance that separates us from even the nearest of these bodies, that the mere number of miles fails to convey any meaning. Light travelling at a speed of 186,000 miles per second requires not less than 4 years to reach us from the nearest star, so that we see it, not as it is now, but as it was four years ago! Though it is well-known that most, if not all, the stars are in rapid motion, at speeds to be counted by miles per second, yet the general aspect of the sky as seen now scarcely differs from what its appearance must have been 3,000 years ago, so great are the celestial distances. One or two stars, *e.g.*, *Arcturus* and *Sirius*, two of the brightest, would be seen to have sensibly changed their place with regard to their neighbours, were it possible for one of the old Chaldean astronomers to gaze once more upon the sky, but the vast majority of these bodies would be seen sensibly the same in position, though perhaps more would have changed somewhat in colour and brightness. Hence the name of "fixed stars," though the refined instruments of modern astronomy have shown that this is a misnomer, and that minute and measurable changes, "proper motions," do take place. Halley, whose name is familiar to most in connexion with his well-known comet, was one of the earliest to detect some of these "proper motions," and Herschel, more than a hundred years ago, not only made the splendid discovery that our own Sun, too, is in motion, but estimated the amount and direction of this motion. The Sun, carrying with him our Earth and the other planets, is moving towards a part of the sky not far from the direction in which the bright star *Vega* lies, with a motion which for the present we must regard as rectilinear, though it may be only a small part of a mighty orbit described round some huge central body, the centre of gravity of the stellar Universe.

Such stars as we see are of very varying brightness, and are conventionally divided into "magnitudes"; the first magnitude containing the most brilliant, the sixth, those only just visible to the eye of a keen-sighted person. The distances of only a few are known, even approximately,  $\alpha$  *Centauri*, a star of the first magnitude, is the nearest and  $61$  *Cygni* of the sixth magnitude (a double star) comes next. *Sirius*, one of the next nearest, is the brightest of all, but several other very faint stars are much nearer than some of the brighter ones. Thus we see that magnitude is no certain test of nearness, but that the stars really "differ much in glory," many being much larger than our Sun and many a great deal smaller.\*

**DOUBLE STARS.**—All over the sky there are to be found stars which, apparently single to the naked eye, are found by the telescope to be double, and in some cases three or more stars are seen close together. Some of these bodies are only apparently near together, being seen in the same direction, and perhaps very far from each other, but the great majority of these are not merely optically but really connected. They revolve round one another (or rather, round a point lying between them, their common centre of mass or gravity) in oval orbits, usually differing considerably from circles.

Unlike our own system, a predominant Sun with much smaller planets, we have here two (or more) nearly equal self-luminous suns in motion, thus forming a system of a higher order. The star  $\alpha$  *Centauri*, already referred to, is a system of this kind, also  $61$  *Cygni*, the next nearest star known, the components of these "binaries" being of not very dissimilar magnitudes. There are also systems of three, four or more stars thus connected, forming trinary (3), quaternary (4) stars, &c., and the members of these systems are often of different colours, the contrast of colour rendering them most beautiful objects. A yet more

\* *Sirius*, the brightest of all the stars, is perhaps not more than three times as remote as the nearest, whilst *Canopus*, the next brightest star in the sky, is so immeasurably remote that all efforts to ascertain its existence have as yet been unsuccessful. *Sirius* emits 42 times as much light as our own Sun, but *Canopus* must be many times brighter still.

remarkable phenomenon is that known as "star drift." Five of the brighter stars in the well-known "Plough," together with several other stars situated further off in the sky, appear to be moving in common towards some remote centre, and though they are connected in this way they are probably as far apart from one another as any of them are from us. Professor Boss's "moving cluster" in *Taurus* is another example. A few clusters of stars, such as the well-known *Pleiades* group, are visible as such without telescopic aid, but numbers of such objects have been discovered since the days of Galileo, as well as cloud-like, more or less bright, patches of light, commonly known as nebulae (Latin, *nubes*, a cloud; Greek, *νεφέλη*) from their appearance. To the naked eye, the *Pleiades* group consists of 6 members or so (one, the "lost Pleiad," is said to have been seen by the ancients, and has since become invisible, though even now some persons can see 10 or 12), but a small telescope shows many more, and recent photographs have revealed the presence of thousands, as well as patches of misty "nebulousity." It seems probable that the whole group forms a mighty system of its own, most of the members revolving round or near the central star, *Alcyone*. Other well-known clusters are the *Praesepe*, or Beehive in Cancer, a beautiful globular cluster near the star  $\omega$  *Centauri*, the cluster in Perseus, &c.

**THE MILKY WAY.**—The great luminous band stretching all across the sky, and known as the Milky Way, consists of stars "scattered in millions like glittering dust," and to this in all probability all the countless stars we see, including our own Sun, belong, so that we may regard it as the highest system of which we have any certain knowledge. Many hypotheses, from the days of Herschel to our own, have been formed as to its true shape and dimensions; but, as will be readily understood, we are very far as yet from having arrived at any definite knowledge on the subject. It appears fairly certain, however, that the stars composing our Universe are, in the main, members of one or other of two streams, moving in different directions and fairly equal in numbers, scattered throughout the sky. Some astronomers, however, will not admit the existence of more than one stream, whilst there are again others who think there is evidence for three. Of the light patches already referred to, some have been split up or resolved into separate stars (clusters), whilst others are unaffected by any increase of optical power, and show no signs of resolvability. Many of these objects are of a more or less regular circular form, others are oval, annular, spindle-shaped, some of great dimensions have no regular shape (amorphous); but the most remarkable discovery of recent years has been that of the existence of a spiral structure in so many, and the number of these spiral nebulae, as they are called, must now be counted by thousands. By the help of the spectroscope it has been ascertained that many of the nebulae consist of glowing, though faintly luminous, gas of great tenuity and under very low pressure, whilst as to others as yet no certain evidence exists as to their true nature. Some of the spiral nebulae give evidence of absorption, giving spectral lines not unlike some of those given by our own Sun. Recent photographs show that this is the case with the great *Andromeda nebula* (often mistaken by the tyro for a comet, from its appearance, and compared by Marius, its discoverer, to a "lantern shining through horn").

**VARIABLE STARS.**—Though the greater number of the stars do not appear to have changed much since the earliest recorded observations, this is by no means the case with all. Some, such as *Sirius*, appear to have changed in colour, others in brightness. The second brightest star in *Orion* (Betelgeux) is a well known example of the latter. A star in *Argo* (*Eta*) was seen for a time of a brightness greater than that of any other, save *Sirius* alone, but it has since greatly declined in brilliancy. Year by year new or temporary stars make their appearance; of these the most remarkable in recent years has been *Nova Persei*. Early in 1901 it was detected at a point in the sky where no star brighter than of the eleventh magnitude previously existed, it being then of the third magnitude. Rapidly increasing in brightness, it rose to the first magnitude and then gradually declined. Regularly variable stars are also to be met with in considerable numbers throughout the sky. Of these the best known is *Algol* or *Beta* ( $\beta$ ) *Persei*, which, ordinarily of the second magnitude, diminishes for a few hours to the fourth magnitude, being eclipsed by the interposition of a "stupendous dark globe" revolving round it and coming directly between us and the star. The existence of such dark, or comparatively dark, globes in considerable numbers (some have even thought these non-luminous bodies to exist in greater number than the stars visible to us by direct light) seems fairly certain. Many of the nebulae, though only faintly visible in the telescope (some not yet seen by any human eye, but detected by the photographic plate) are of enormous size, covering an area of the sky greater than that occupied by the Sun or Moon, but are far more remote than those stars whose distances we approximately know, so that the material of which they are composed must exist in a condition of which we have no conception, for the most highly rarefied gas is a thousand times more dense. At one time it was thought that these bodies (or some of them at least) were distant "Universes" comparable to our own Milky Way system

in dimensions but lying far beyond its confines, but it is now generally agreed that whatever they may be they form an intrinsic part of the mighty whole, the greatest of which we have any certain knowledge.

Various preliminary attempts at classification of the stars according to their presumed ages have been made from time to time. It is generally considered that the "white stars," such as *Sirius*, *Vega*, &c., are the hottest; next in order, at probably somewhat lower temperatures, we have such stars as our own Sun, *Capella* and *Pollux*, whilst the third group includes "red stars" which are at lower temperature still, but whether older stars growing colder) or younger (stars growing hot) it is impossible to say. The *nebulae*, "worlds in the making," are perhaps composed of matter which may some day condense into stars.

**ATOMS AND ELECTRONS.**—In recent years the researches of physicists have led them to the conclusion that the indivisible "atoms" of the chemists of a century ago, the small units "of which all matter is composed," are in reality complex structures. The atom has been (in thought) split up into a positive nucleus with smaller negative electrons (or units of electricity) revolving round it, and a comparison has been made of this atomic "sun" (nucleus) and its "planets" (the electrons) with the solar system, a microcosm on a smaller scale than that pointed out by Galileo. But though Science has thus stretched its survey from the indefinitely great on the one hand to the indefinitely small on the other, we see no sign of finality in either direction, we have merely partly examined a few links in the infinite chain. "End there is none to the Universe of God. Lo! also there is no beginning," and so we must expect that the *complete* exploration of the Cosmos will for ever transcend the finite mind of man. Every system investigated will lay open new systems for study, and Science will retain the charm that arises from eternal novelty.

# SOME ELEMENTS OF THE PLANETARY SYSTEM.

Name.	Mean Distance from Earth in Millions of Miles.	Sidereal Period of Revolution round Sun.	Time of Axial Rotation.	Real Diameter in Miles.	Volume $\oplus = 1$ .	Density $\oplus = 1$ .
		D.	H. M.			
The Sun... ☉	92·9	.....	607 48	866,400	1,310,000	0·25
Jupiter ... ♃	390·4	4,333	9 56	86,500	1,309	0·24
Saturn ... ♄	793·2	10,759	10 14½	71,000	849	0·13
Neptune.. ♆	2,698·8	60,127	.....	32,900	103	0·20
Uranus ... ♅	1,689·0	30,687	10 45	31,900	59	0·22
Earth..... ⊕	.....	365	23 56	7,918	1	1·00
Venus..... ♀	25·7	225	†23 21⅓	7,700	0·920	0·86
Mars ..... ♂	48·6	687	24 37⅓	4,230	0·152	0·72
Mercury ♀	56·9	88	"	3,030	0·056	2·23

\* Probably 88 days.

† The period of rotation of Venus has not been definitely ascertained.

N.B.—The numbers in the third column refer to the mean distances at inferior conjunctions for the inferior planets; at opposition, for the superior planets.

## Chronological Notes.

SCIENTIFIC CHRONOLOGY is not yet a hundred years old, and in so far as it deals with the age of the world in which we live, it may be said to have its origin in the researches of geologists and ethnologists in the nineteenth century. These researches led to the discovery of extinct mammals buried under a surface which was calculated by geologists to have required many thousands of years in formation. The geological measure of time is the period occupied in the stratification of rocks, with allowances for intervals between the periods. By this measure the conjectural age of the Earth varies from 40 to 100 million years. Less than a century ago the accepted measure of time in Christian countries of Western Europe was the interpretation in years of the genealogical lists afforded by the Pentateuch, by which process the Creation of the World was placed in the year 4004 B.C. Other methods of reckoning had been adopted by various Nations and Creeds, by which current events are dated from a more or less recent and familiar starting point, or *Epoch*. The scientific methods may be divided into those employed in Geology, where stratification is the basis of calculation; and those employed in Ethnology, where periods of civilisation are classified according to the implements in general use.

### GEOLOGICAL PERIODS.

*Geological Chronology.*—The periods of stratification of the Earth's crust are classified by geologists as shown in the following list, each period having sub-divisions:—

- |                                     |                                 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| I. Eozoic.                          | iii. Lower Cretaceous           |
| II. PALÆOZOIC or PRIMARY.           | iv. Upper Cretaceous.           |
| i. Cambrian.                        | IV. CAINOZOIC or TERTIARY       |
| ii. Silurian.                       | i. Eocene.                      |
| iii. Devonian or Old Red Sandstone. | ii. Oligocene.                  |
| iv. Carboniferous.                  | iii. Miocene.                   |
| v. Permian.                         | iv. Pliocene.                   |
| III. MEZOZOIC or SECONDARY.         | V. QUATERNARY or POST-TERTIARY. |
| i. Triassic.                        | i. Pleistocene or Glacial.      |
| ii. Jurassic.                       | ii. Recent or Post-Glacial.     |

No dates are assigned to these periods, as they are too indefinite and remote for comprehension. Traces of human life are found in V. i. and ii., which correspond with the Eolithic, Palæolithic, Neolithic, Bronze, and Iron Ages of the Ethnologists.

### ETHNOLOGICAL PERIODS.

*Ethnological Periods.*—The terms employed by ethnologists cover periods which reach to the more recent geological divisions of time and extend to the present day. They are periods, not of time, but of culture, and are of local application only. The terms in use are:—

1. Eolithic, or Dawn of the Stone Age.
2. Palæolithic, or Older Stone Age.
3. Neolithic, or Later Stone Age (ends about 2000 B.C. for Europe).
4. Bronze Age (ends about 1000 to 500 B.C. for Europe).
5. Early Iron Age (from about 500 B.C. for Europe).

### EPOCHS AND ERAS.

*Abyssinian.*—The Ethiopians have a chronological system which starts from the first day of the reign of the Roman Emperor Diocletian, and proceeds in cycles of 532 years, commencing at 1 again upon the completion of each cycle. Their first year began on August 29, 284 A.D.

*Armenian.*—The Armenians marked their secession from the Greek Church by adopting it as their epoch. This corresponds to July 9, 552 A.D.

*Assyrian or Babylonian.*—In the eighth century B.C. the Babylonians commenced a chronology with the era of the founder of their Empire. Their epoch corresponds to February 20, 747 B.C.

*Biblical.*—The Christians of Western Europe made many calculations concerning the date of the Creation of the World, based upon the genealogical tables in the Old Testament. In the seventeenth century James Ussher, Archbishop of Armagh, adopted the system, and *Ussher's Notation* was thenceforward printed in marginal notes to the English Bible. *Ussher's Notation* placed the Creation of the World in 4004 B.C.

*Chinese.*—In the second century before Christ the Chinese, who observed a civil (or lunar) and an astronomical (or solar) year, adopted as a chronological method the year of the reign. On January 1, 1913, the Republic adopted the Calendar of Christianity (*New Style*). The Chinese are said to possess written records which carry their history back to 2357 B.C.

*Christian.*—The Christian Era was first adopted in Italy in the sixth, and was accepted by England in the eighth century. The years are distinguished by cardinal numbers before or after the Incarnation, the period being denoted by the letters B.C. (Before Christ) or, more rarely, A.C. (*Ante Christum*), and A.D. (*Annus Domini*). The correlative dates of the epoch are the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753rd year from the Foundation of Rome, and the 4714th year of the Julian Period. The Christian Era commenced originally on March 25, but in England Christmas Day was adopted as the beginning of the year from the seventh to twelfth centuries, after which time the Annunciation (March 25) prevailed until January 1 was adopted at the reform of the calendar in 1752. The reform of 1752 (*see also* "Roman Chronology" below) omitted 11 days from the year in order to connect the civil and astronomical years, and thenceforward the *New Style* was adopted, the previous period being known as the *Old Style*. Through the omission of the extra day in 1800 and 1900 (which were not leap years) the difference between the Old and New Styles is now 13 days. The Eastern Church employs the Old Style, and there is a difference of 13 days in the dates employed in Russia, Greece, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Servia, and Rumania, as compared with other European countries; but the days of the week are the same, e.g., Wednesday, January 14, 1914, *New Style*, is Wednesday, January 1, 1914, *Old Style*.

*Hindu.*—In addition to the Muhammadan reckoning there are four eras used in India. The principal astronomical system was the *Kaliyuga Era*, which appears to have been adopted in the fourth century A.D. It began on February 18, 3102 B.C. The chronological system of Northern India, known as the *Vikrama Samvat Era*, prevalent in Western India, began on February 23, 57 B.C. The year 1914 A.D. is, therefore, the year 1971 of the *Vikrama Era*. In Southern India the *Saka Era*, with its epoch of March 3, A.D. 78, was probably founded by Kanishka (whose sway was widely extended), and is in general use. The year 1914 A.D. is 1836 of the *Saka Era*. In the Hills, the *Saptarshi Era* dates from the moment when the Saptarshi, or saints, were translated and became the stars of the Great Bear in 3076 B.C. There are many obsolete eras in the history of the Indian Peninsula. The principal religious systems of chronology were those of the Buddhists and the Jains. The *Buddhists* reckoned from the death of Buddha in 543 B.C. (the actual date being 487 B.C.); and the epoch of the *Jains* was the death of Vardhamana, the founder of their faith, in 527 B.C.

*Jewish.*—In the fifteenth century the Jews adopted as their epoch the Creation of the World, which was placed in a year called in the Christian chronology 3760 B.C. Thus the year 1914 A.D. is *Annus Mundi* 5674 in the Jewish Calendar.

*Macedonian.*—The epoch was the occupation of Babylon by Seleucus Nicator in 311 B.C., and this system of chronology prevailed in all Greek countries until the Middle Ages, and was adopted by the Jews until the fifteenth century. It is extant among certain nomadic Arab tribes.

*Muhammadan.*—The Muhammadan Epoch is the Hejira, or Flight of Mahomet, from Mecca to Medina in 622 A.D. The first day of the first month of the Muhammadan Era corresponds to 16 July, 622 A.D. The year 1914 is therefore 1332-1333 of the Hejira.

*Olympiads.*—Greek chronology was reckoned in cycles of four years corresponding with the periodic Olympic Games held on the plain of Olympia, in Elis, once in four years; the intervening years being the first, second, &c., of the Olympiad, which received the name of the victor at the Games. The first recorded Olympiad is that of Choroebus, 776 B.C.

*Persian.*—The chronology of Persia, which is still followed by the Parsees of India, dates from the accession of Yazdegerd III. to the throne on the June 10, 632 A.D. The year 1914 is therefore 1283 of the Parsees.

*Roman.*—Roman historians adopted as an epoch the Foundation of Rome, which they signified by the abbreviation A.U.C., *Ab (anno) Urbis Condite* (From the year of the founded city). This epoch is believed to fall in the year 753 B.C. The Calendar as we know it was a Roman institution; it was revised and reformed in 46 B.C. by Julius Cæsar, and remained unchanged in Western Europe until the year 1752 A.D. The Julian year contained 365½ days, so that of every four years three were *Common Years* of 365 days and the fourth a *Leap Year* of 366 days. But this system made the civil year longer than the astronomical year, the difference being 3 days in 400 years, so that in the year 1752 A.D. there was an error of 11 days. Under the reformed scheme 3 leap years are omitted in each 400 years, and the years 1800 and 1900 each consisted of 365 days only. The year 2000 will be a leap year, the next subsequent end-century leap year being 2400.

# Meteorological Notes.

By F. W. HENKEL, B.A., F.R.A.S.

## THE ATMOSPHERE.

THE world in which we live is surrounded, to an unknown height, by a mixture of gaseous fluids to which is given the name of *Atmosphere*. The main constituents of this atmosphere are the gases oxygen, nitrogen, argon, and carbon dioxide, with a varying amount of water vapour, small traces of ammonia, nitric acid, etc., and probably in the upper regions some proportion of hydrogen. The science of Meteorology deals with the physical state of this atmosphere, its distribution and the temperature of its different parts, changes in these elements from day to day and throughout the year, their bearing on climate and habitability, and, lastly, with the possibilities of inferring coming changes from present conditions. Being a fluid whose normal condition is one of incessant motion, the consideration of the phenomena of its motion and the various influences determining them form the main part of our study. As an elastic and easily compressible fluid, the density of the air varies from a maximum value at the surface, decreasing very rapidly upwards, till at a height of 50 miles its density must be less than that of the residual gas in a well exhausted vacuum tube, though there is reason to believe that a minute amount of air exists at an even greater distance from the surface.

## THE ZONES.

The primary cause of all atmospheric motion is the unequal heating of different regions under the influence of the Sun's radiation. Five zones, the Torrid Zone, the North and South Temperate Zones, and the North and South Frigid Zones, have been distinguished since the earliest ages of geographical science, and their names sufficiently indicate the fundamental character of their temperature conditions. In the *torrid zone* the Sun is at some time or other during the year vertical over every place, and the length of time he is above the horizon never varies greatly from twelve hours. These regions thus receive more heat than any other parts of the globe; they extend from the Equator to latitudes  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N. and  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  S. respectively. The *temperate zones* extend from  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  to  $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  latitude in each hemisphere. The Sun is nowhere vertical at any time, but attains a greatest and least altitude (at noon), the former in summer, the latter in winter, and the length of the day is subject to great variation. In the *frigid zones*, between latitudes  $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N. and S. and the poles, the Sun never has an altitude greater than  $47^{\circ}$  (about halfway between the horizon and the point over head), so that his rays always fall more or less obliquely, and though at times he is visible near the horizon at the hour at which it would be midnight in lower latitudes, and the phenomenon of the "midnight sun" is seen, at another time he does not rise at all, and perpetual night prevails during part of the winter. Thus these regions are the coldest.

## ATMOSPHERIC MOVEMENTS.

These great differences of temperature in the different zones give rise to vast atmospheric movements, the principal winds and air currents. The relative distribution of land and water throughout the globe serves somewhat to modify the amounts of heat actually received by the different regions. Water requires more heat to raise its temperature by a given amount than is the case for land surfaces, and more heat is given out by it in cooling through the same number of degrees than by land masses. The heat of summer is mitigated, and the cold of winter thus moderated, by the presence of large bodies of water, hence we have the difference between *continental* and *insular* climates, the former (of places remote from the sea) being very hot in summer and excessively cold in winter (e.g., Siberia), the latter being less oppressive in summer and not so rigorous in winter (e.g., British Isles). Two main atmospheric currents on the largest scale may be distinguished, the *equatorial current* of heated air ascending from the Equator and moving northward and southwards towards either pole, its place being taken by colder air from other parts; and the *Polar cold currents* from each pole towards the Equator. The air heated by contact with the intensely hot land surfaces of Africa, Southern Asia and Central America becoming lighter, rises and flows off. The current is deflected by the influence of the earth's rotation, and so in the northern hemisphere the south wind becomes a south-west one, and the Polar current flowing equatorwards becomes a north-east one. The latter wind is known as the *N.E. trade wind*, and blows with great persistency over the North Atlantic and North Pacific Oceans, whilst in the southern hemisphere we have the *S.E. trade winds*. Near the Equator is a belt of calm, broken occasionally by the most violent storms. In Southern Asia and over the Indian Ocean we have the *monsoons* blowing for six months in one direction, and for the other six months in the opposite direction. Throughout Europe the most frequent wind

is the south western (in the British Isles, the rain-bearing wind), whilst in Asia and eastern North America the north-west wind is more prevalent; but the wind in extra tropical regions does not blow with the same regularity and persistence as it does in the districts near the Equator; in fact, in the British Isles it has become a symbol for all that is variable.

### OCEAN CURRENTS.

Of great importance, as modifying climatic conditions, we have next to deal with ocean currents, due, in part at least, to the influence of wind. Winds not only agitate the sea and produce irregular waves, but where they are continually blowing in one direction they cause the surface water of the ocean to take a similar course. Of these resulting currents the best known is the *Gulf Stream*, a body of warm water coming from the Gulf of Mexico northwards. It flows parallel to the eastern coast of North America almost as far as Newfoundland, then it runs north-eastwards towards the Azores, where it divides, one part going past the British Isles and to the north of Norway, the other part, bending more to the right, passes the coast of Portugal and then runs back in a westerly direction to the West Indies. Partly as a result of this warm current, but still more in consequence of the influx of air from these warmer regions, which is laden with abundant moisture and on condensing sets free much heat, the British climate is very much milder than that of corresponding latitudes in America. Of a contrary character is the *Polar cold current*, which runs southwards from Baffin Bay and follows closely the outline of the American coast; its influence adversely affects the climate of the eastern United States. In the Pacific Ocean, the *Kuro Siwo*, or China current (which is of considerably greater volume than that of the *Gulf Stream*) as a current of warm water helps to mitigate the severity of the winter on the shores of Alaska and British Columbia. As with the *Gulf Stream* there appears to be a counter current of cold water between it and the shore (Maury). In the Indian Ocean, during the "winter" half year the currents generally run westwards under the influence of the north-east monsoon, whilst during the "summer" half, under the influence of the south-west monsoon, the waters flow in the opposite direction. The *Humboldt* (cold) current of the South Pacific is considered to have a beneficial effect upon the otherwise rainless climate of Peru. Thus by these currents flowing in various directions, some carrying water hotter than the surrounding sea, others carrying cold water and sometimes icebergs, there is produced a constant circulation of the waters of the ocean. "Westerly currents generally flow round the Earth in low latitudes and counter currents flow eastward close to the Equator" (Scott); hot currents flow polewards, cold ones from the poles towards low latitudes. These air and water currents by their circulation, and the sea by its action in storing up heat in summer and slowly giving it out in winter, render the temperature of various regions more nearly uniform than would be the case were the Earth a solid mass without air or water, such as we suppose the Moon to be, intensely heated whilst the Sun is shining directly upon it, bitterly cold when the Sun is absent.

### RAINFALL.

In the present state of Meteorology, our knowledge of average conditions, mean temperature and air pressure prevailing at a given locality, and the probable amount of annual rainfall, etc., is in a fairly advanced condition, for such results have been obtained by long continued series of observations, but this gives no information whatever as to what will be the actual weather conditions prevailing at any particular moment, which is almost certainly bound to be different from the mean value. It may be safely asserted that it is altogether impossible to predict with absolute certainty the weather conditions of any district more than three days ahead, and in most cases even for a far shorter period the predictions are liable to considerable uncertainty. Observation has led to the discovery of certain "spells" of fine weather, hot and cold periods, etc., recurring with great regularity year after year, but nevertheless even these are occasionally interrupted. The invention of the barometer three centuries ago was soon followed by the discovery that the variations in atmospheric pressure which it measured have important bearings on weather conditions, and that in general the mercury fell for rain and windy weather, and rose for fine, whence arose the common name for the barometer of "weather glass" and the misleading notation still to be met with on these instruments of "very dry," "fair," "change," etc. These designations however are deceptive, since rain sometimes falls when the barometer is high ("set fair"!) and fine weather often occurs with a low "glass" (rain!). The instructions contained on the Fitzroy barometers are of more value and may generally be relied upon. Of late years the daily weather reports published by the Meteorological office of various countries contain much information as to the conditions prevailing over large areas of the Earth's surface, and the predictions based upon this accumulated information have a high degree of accuracy for limited periods not exceeding a day or two ahead of observation.

## The Continent of Europe.

**POSITION AND EXTENT.**—The area of Europe is about 3,800,000 sq. miles, and it forms about one-fourteenth of the land surface of the globe. Its length from the North Cape,  $71^{\circ} 12' N.$ , and Cape Matapan, in the south of Greece,  $36^{\circ} 23' N.$ , is about 2,400 miles, and its breadth from Cape St. Vincent to the Urals is about 3,300 miles. The political boundary between Europe and Asia extends some distance beyond the Urals, to include the mining regions; in the south-east it follows the valley of the Manych, north of the Caucasus.

### The Nations of Europe.

Country.	Form of Government.	Area (in Sq. Miles).	Population.	Capital.	Population of Capital.
Albania* .....	Principality	10,000	2,000,000	Scutari	30,000
Austria-Hungary ...	Monarchy	261,500	51,000,000	Vienna	2,031,500
Austria .....	Empire	116,000	28,000,000	Vienna	2,031,500
Hungary .....	Kingdom	125,500	21,000,000	Budapest	881,601
Belgium .....	Kingdom	11,400	7,500,000	Brussels	717,500
Bulgaria* .....	Kingdom	42,000	5,000,000	Sofia	102,770
Denmark .....	Kingdom	15,500	2,700,000	Copenhagen	462,100
France .....	Republic	207,220	40,000,000	Paris	2,847,000
German Empire.....	Empire	209,000	65,000,000	Berlin	2,070,700
Greece* .....	Kingdom	43,500	5,000,000	Athens	170,000
Italy .....	Kingdom	111,000	35,000,000	Rome	540,000
Luxemburg .....	Grand Duchy	1,000	260,000	Luxemburg	21,000
Montenegro* .....	Kingdom	3,500	500,000	Cettinje	5,000
Netherlands .....	Kingdom	12,700	6,000,000	The Hague	280,500
Norway .....	Kingdom	124,000	2,500,000	Christiania	242,000
Portugal .....	Republic	34,500	6,000,000	Lisbon	370,000
Rumania .....	Kingdom	52,700	7,600,000	Bucharest	300,000
Russia-in-Europe ...	Empire	2,000,000	135,000,000	St. Petersburg	2,000,000
Servia* .....	Kingdom	34,600	4,000,000	Belgrade	91,000
Spain .....	Kingdom	196,000	20,000,000	Madrid	572,000
Sweden .....	Kingdom	173,000	5,500,000	Stockholm	342,000
Switzerland .....	Republic	15,500	3,600,000	Berne	85,500
Turkey-in-Europe*	Empire	12,000	2,000,000	Constantinople	1,200,000
United Kingdom ...	Kingdom	121,500	46,000,000	London	7,253,000

### PHYSIOGRAPHY.

**COASTS.**—The coast-line is very irregular owing to the large number of islands and of deep gulfs and inlets separated by peninsulas. The Baltic, with its inner branches, the Gulf of Bothnia and the Gulf of Finland, reaches towards the White Sea on the north, and partly isolates Scandinavia. On the west coast are the peninsulas of Denmark, Cotentin, Brittany, and the Iberian Peninsula. The Mediterranean is divided up into gulfs, peninsulas, and islands, of which Italy, the Adriatic, the Balkan Peninsula, the *Ægean*, the Sea of Marmora, the Black Sea and the Crimea, and Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Crete and Cyprus are the largest. There are innumerable smaller peninsulas, headlands, islands, bays, and inlets from the fjords of Scandinavia to the firths of Scotland, and the rias of Brittany and the north-west of the Iberian Peninsula.

**RELIEF.**—Structurally Europe may be divided into plateaus and fold mountains. The main *plateaus* are the old plateau of north-western Europe, fragments of which remain in Scandinavia and the Highlands of Scotland and N.W. Ireland, the Central Plateau of France, the Meseta of the Iberian Peninsula, the Schwarzwald (or Black Forest), Taunus, Hunsruck, Erzgebirge, and the Russian Platform. The main *fold mountains* are the Pyrenees, the Alps, the Carpathians, the Balkans and their branching spurs, the Sierra Nevada of South Spain, the Atlas, the Apennines, the Dinaric Alps, and the Pindus Mountains. The folded mountains contain the highest summits, Mont Blanc (15,775 feet) being the culminating point of Europe, if the Caucasus is included in Asia.

\* The Balkan States are Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Montenegro, Servia and Turkey-in-Europe.

The Alps differ in structure very considerably from the Pyrenees. In the latter the river valleys are steep in their upper portions, and lead to a sharply defined crest of considerable average elevation with few easy passes. In the former the rivers wind deeply into the mountains and lead to comparatively low "cols" at their heads, so that communication across them has always been relatively simple. The main passes of the Western Alps are the Col di Tenda to Genoa, the Mont Genève from the Po to the Durance, the Mont Cenis to the Isère from the Dora Riparia, and the Little and Great St. Bernard from the Dora Baltea to the Isère and Rhone respectively; of the Central Alps, the Simplon from Lake Maggiore to the Rhone, the St. Gothard to the Reuss, the Splügen from the head of the Lake of Como to the Rhine, the Maloja to the Inn and the Danube, and through the Valtelline, the Bernina to the Inn, and the Stelvio to the Vintschgau. In the Eastern Alps the Adige valley leads to the Brenner and Innsbruck, and east by the Pusterthal to the Upper Drave, and further east the Tagliamento communicates with the Middle Drave by the Tarvis pass.

**HYDROGRAPHY.**—Owing to the great complexity of the relief of Europe the relationship between the mountains, uplands and lowlands is best discussed in connexion with the rivers. In *Scandinavia*, owing to the steep slope of the plateau towards the Atlantic, the rivers are short and torrential on the West Coast. Though useless for navigation, they provide in their waterfalls valuable power, which is now being extensively utilized. There is only a narrow strip of lowland on the coast. The Swedish slope is more gradual and has many parallel rivers which widen into lakes. The south of Sweden, Scania, is an undulating region with comparatively wide plains, on which are two large lakes, Vener and Vetter. Finland affords a striking example of a glaciated plain covered with innumerable lakes. To the south-east is the *Russian or Eastern Lowland*, the rivers of which drain into the Arctic, the Baltic, and the Black and Caspian Seas. There are no lofty elevations, the rivers rising in lakes and marshes in the swelling uplands and cutting deep ravines in many places in the clays and marls which cover the surface. The Dwina and Petchora flow into the Arctic, the Düna and Niemen into the Baltic, the Volga and Ural into the Caspian, and the Don, Dnieper, Bug and Dniester into the Black Sea.

The Eastern Lowlands are continued as a narrower belt westwards to the Rhine. Through the Central Lowlands flows the Vistula, which rises in the Tatra, and the Oder, which has its source in the Sudetes. The Elbe and its tributaries rise in the mountains which bound the Bohemian plateau, the Erzgebirge, Bohemian Forest, Moravian Plateau and Sudetes, and the Weser rises in the Thuringian Forest. Both these rivers flow into the North Sea. The *Rhine* rises in the St. Gothard group in the Alps and flows through the Lake of Constance to Basel, where it turns north. Numerous lakes, Zurich, Lucerne, Thun, Neuchâtel, are traversed by the tributaries of the Aare, which joins the Upper Rhine at a point where the main valley is about 1,000 feet above the sea. On the east the chief tributary of the Rhine is the Main, which rises in the Franconian Jura. On the west the Rhine is joined by the Moselle from the Vosges, and in the delta by the Maas from the Plateau de Langres. Between the Moselle and the Maas is the Plateau of the Ardennes. The lower portion of the Rhine in the Netherlands flows through a lowland, partly below sea-level, which has been reclaimed and protected by embankments. To the south, the Schelde rises in a comparatively low watershed. Facing the lowlands of this central plain are the lowland plains of England and Wales from the Trent to the Thames. These, however, except in the Fens, are much more undulating than the comparatively flat plains of North Germany.

The principal *Atlantic rivers* of France are the Seine, which rises in the Cote d'Or, the Loire from the Cevennes, and the Garonne from the Pyrenees. Many tributaries of the two last rivers flow from the Central Plateau. An important gap, the Col de Naurouse, connects the Garonne with the Mediterranean. Western France is generally undulating, but has no large extent of low plain similar to those of the north and east. In the Iberian Peninsula only short torrents can flow from the Cantabrian Mountains to the Atlantic, but on the West Coast larger rivers are developed—the Minho, Douro, Tagus, Guadiana and Guadalquivir. The two latter rivers have broad lower valleys with considerable areas of lowland. The *Mediterranean Drainage* of Europe includes the Ebro in Spain, the only large river on the eastern side, and the Rhone, which rises near the sources of the Rhine and flows through the Lake of Geneva. With the Saône, its northern tributary, it forms the longest north to south valley in Europe. The Doubs, a branch of the Saône, rises in the Jura. It is connected with the Rhine by the Trouée de Belfort, or Burgundian Gate. On the east it receives the Isère and the Durance from the Alps. East of the Rhone the Alps approach close to the coast and there are only short rivers, but the west coast of Italy has several comparatively long rivers, the Arno and the Tiber, the Apennine watershed lying nearest to the Adriatic Coast. In North Italy is the Po and its tributaries, of which the Adige is the largest. The northern branches drain the lakes of Maggiore, Como and Garda.

On the eastern side of the Adriatic there are no large rivers, as the Dinaric Alps approach close to the coast. An important route follows the Narenta to Mostar and Serajevo. Many of the rivers run through gorges. Greece has no rivers of any size. The largest rivers which flow into the Aegean are the Vardar, affording a route from the Gulf of Saloniki to the Morava, which joins the Danube below Belgrade, and the Maritza, which is followed by the railway from Sofia *viâ* Adrianople to Constantinople. The Danube rises in the Black Forest and receives many tributaries from the Bavarian Plateau. Of these, the Inn, which rises in the Engadine in the Alps, is the principal. East of Vienna, where the Danube enters the lowlands, it receives the Morava from the Sudetes in the north, of which the valley affords a route to the Oder by the Moravian Gate. North of Budapest the Danube turns south through the lowlands of Hungary and receives the Drave from the west and the Theiss from the Carpathians. The united waters are joined by the Drave at Belgrade. The Danube then flows through a series of defiles, the Iron Gates, between the Carpathians and the Balkans, and follows the lowlands of Rumania to its delta, where it is joined by the Pruth and Sereth from the Carpathians.

CLIMATE.—Four climatic regions may be distinguished in Europe: (a) The West European; (b) Central European; (c) Eastern European; and (d) The Mediterranean.

(a) *The West European Region*.—This, which may be called the Atlantic zone, includes North-West Spain, most of France, Belgium, the Netherlands, the British Isles, North-West Germany, and the West Coast of Norway. Rain occurs at all seasons, though mostly in autumn and winter, and there is great relative humidity and much cloudiness, especially in the north-west. In summer there is a gradual decrease of temperature from south to north and in winter a rapid decrease from west to east, which is largely due to the diminishing influence of the S.W. winds away from the coast. For instance, the isotherm of  $40^{\circ}$  F. in January follows a northerly direction from Toulouse through the Isle of Wight to Cape Wrath, while the Hebrides ( $20^{\circ}$  long. west of Gothenburg) are  $11^{\circ}$  F. colder in January. In no part of this region are there cold winters (below  $32^{\circ}$  F.), the Lofoten Islands, in  $67^{\circ}$  N. lat., having a temperature of  $34^{\circ}$  F. in January.

The mild winters of the British Isles are due to the winds which blow over the Atlantic oceans from lower latitudes and not directly to the Westerly Drift, though the sea is, both on the west and east coasts, about  $4^{\circ}$  warmer than the land in winter. These winds result from the position of the high-pressure area of the Atlantic, which has its centre to the west of the Canaries, and the low-pressure area in the Polar Sea, which is at its widest extent. Exceptionally warm winters occur with strong S.W. and W. winds when this low pressure is unusually well developed. On the other hand, abnormally cold winters with S.E. and E. land winds coincide with the opposite conditions when the minimum of the Arctic is not developed. The regions with greatest rainfall are the mountainous western coasts of the British Isles, Norway and North-West Spain. Areas on the lee side of mountains and uplands are relatively dry, as, for instance, the East Coast of the British Isle, the sheltered valley on the Rhine and the Paris Basin. In summer relief rainfall is less marked, as cyclonic depressions can pass freely inland.

(b) *Central Europe* is a transition region between the oceanic climate of West Europe and the continental conditions of Eastern Europe and Asia. The contrast of temperature on the west and east is well shown by the more rigorous winters which block the eastern rivers, such as the Vistula and Oder, with ice for a much longer period and more completely than the Rhine, which lies on the western margin of this climatic area. A convenient boundary between the Central European climate and that of West Europe is the isotherm of  $32^{\circ}$  F. in the coldest month (Jan.), which runs east of the actual coast of south-west Norway to the mouth of the Elbe, from which it turns S.E., including the Vosges, Jura and the Alps. In the Rhine valley there is less than one month's frost.

(c) *Eastern Europe*, which climatically includes most of Scandinavia, has still severer winters. Christiania has a temperature of  $24^{\circ}$  F., Moscow of  $12^{\circ}$  F., Kazan on the Volga  $7^{\circ}$  F. The eastern portion of European Russia has hot summers (above  $68^{\circ}$  F.) and is typical of the most extreme continental conditions found in Europe.

(d) *The Mediterranean*.—The characteristic features of this area are hot, rainless summers and mild, rainy winters. The distribution of temperature and rainfall renders the climate suitable for a special type of evergreen vegetation, such as the olive. The typical Mediterranean climate is only found on the coast lands and the river valleys which penetrate into the mountains. Whenever we pass into the interior we find a different climate and vegetation. For instance, the Bulkan Peninsula resembles Central Europe away from the coast; while in Spain, Asia Minor and North Africa there are steppes and deserts. The eastern part of the Mediterranean is the driest, great heat being experienced in summer. At Athens the temperature of July is  $81^{\circ}$  F.

## ETHNOGRAPHY AND RELIGIONS.

A division of the peoples of Europe according to languages shows that 95 per cent. belong to the Aryan group, which may be sub-divided into three stocks—Greco-Italic, Teutonic and Slavonic.

The *Greco-Italic* includes Greeks and Albanians and the Latin peoples who speak Romance languages, Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, the Walloons of Belgium, and part of Switzerland and Rumania.

The *Teutonic* includes Germany, Scandinavia, Denmark, part of Belgium, the Netherlands and the British Isles.

The *Slavonic* takes in Russia, the Czechs of Bohemia, Bosnia, Servia, Montenegro and Bulgaria in the north of the Balkan Peninsula.

In addition to these are the Lithuanian and Lettic tribes of the Baltic provinces of Russia and the Celtic people, confined to isolated districts in the British Isles and Brittany.

The Basques at the western end of the Pyrenees speak a language which has no known affinities.

The most important of the non-Aryan languages are those of the Finno-Tatar group, spoken by Lapps and Finns in North-West Europe, by Samoyedes and other tribes in the north-east of European Russia, by the Magyars of Hungary, and the Turks of Turkey.

Except the Kalmucks of the Russian steppes, who are Shamanists or nature worshippers, and the Samoyedes, Ostiacks and Voguls of the north-east, who are practically heathens, the population of Europe is mostly Christian with numerous Jews, especially in Poland and Western Russia. The Muhammadans are confined to European Turkey, where they represent about half the inhabitants, and South-East Russia.

The Christians comprise the Protestants of Great Britain, North-East Ireland, the Netherlands, Scandinavia, North Germany and part of Switzerland; the Roman Catholics of the Romanic lands and of Austria-Hungary, South Germany and Poland; the Greek Church, which apart from Greece is mostly Slavonic, except on the eastern border and in Caucasia. To this Church belong the Armenians.

## Ocean Depths.

The greatest known Ocean Depth (in the Pacific off Mindanao, 32,089 feet) is not much greater than the greatest land height (in the Himalayas); but the mean depth of the Ocean floor exceeds 12,000 feet, while the mean height of the surface of the land area of the Earth above sea level is only 2,300 feet. The following table gives the areas of the principal oceans and seas, with the greatest known depth of each:—

Name.	Oceans, Area of Basin (sq. miles).	Greatest Depth (feet).
Pacific .....	63,986,000	Off Mindanao 32,089
Atlantic .....	31,530,000	Porto Rico Trench, 31,366
Indian .....	28,350,000	Sunda Trench, 22,968
Arctic .....	5,541,600	North Polar, 13,200
<i>Seas.</i>		
Malay .....	3,337,000	Kei Trench, 21,342
Central American .....	1,770,170	Caribbean, 20,568
Mediterranean ...	1,145,000	Pola Deep, 12,276
Bering .....	878,000	Buldir Trough, 13,422
Okhotsk .....	582,000	Kurile Trough, 10,554
East China .....	480,000	about 10,500
Hudson Bay .....	472,000	about 1,500
Japan .....	405,000	about 10,200
Andaman .....	305,000	about 11,000
North Sea .....	221,000	Skaggerak, 1,998
Red Sea .....	178,000	20° N., 7,254
Baltic .....	158,000	about 12,000

## Mountain Heights.

Name.	Range.	Height in Feet.
Everest .....	Himalayas .....	29,002
Godwin Austen .....	" .....	28,865
Kanchanganga .....	" .....	28,156
Dhawalagiri .....	" .....	26,826
Tagarna .....	Pamirs .....	25,860
Tengri Khan .....	Thian Shan .....	24,000
Chumulhari .....	Himalayas .....	23,944
Aconcagua .....	Andes .....	22,868
Sahama .....	Bolivia .....	22,349
Illampa (Sorata) ...	Andes .....	21,490
Illimani .....	" .....	21,031
Chimborazo .....	" .....	20,498
Lullialluc .....	" .....	20,243
Ruvenzori .....	Uganda .....	20,000
Cotopaxi .....	Andes .....	19,612
Kilima Njaro .....	German E. Africa ...	19,600
Mount Logan .....	Rockies .....	19,539
Licancaur .....	Andes .....	19,521
Mount Elias .....	Rockies .....	19,500
Elburz .....	Caucasus .....	18,526
Demavend .....	" .....	18,464
Tolima .....	Northern Andes .....	18,320
El Potra .....	Andes .....	18,045
Charles Louis .....	New Guinea .....	18,000
Popocatepetl .....	Mexico .....	17,540
Maipo .....	Andes .....	17,421
Citlatpetl .....	Mexico .....	17,360
Sangay .....	Ecuador .....	17,124
Koshtan Tau .....	Caucasus .....	17,096
Ararat .....	Armenia .....	16,916
Kazbek .....	Caucasus .....	16,546
Mont Blanc .....	Alps .....	15,781

## The Continent of Asia.

**POSITION AND EXTENT.**—The extent of Asia is 17½ million square miles, and it extends over nearly one-third of the land surface of the globe. The distance between its extreme longitudes, the west coast of Asia Minor (26° E.) and the East Cape (170° W.), is 6,000 miles. The extreme latitudes, Cape Chelyuskin (78° 30' N.) and Cape Buru (90 miles north of the Equator), are 5,350 miles apart. Asia is bounded by the ocean on all sides except the west. The Isthmus of Suez connects it with Africa. The land boundary between Europe and Asia is formed on the west mainly by the Ural Mountains and the Ural River. In the south-west the valley of the Manych, which stretches from the Caspian Sea to the mouth of the Don, is now taken as the line between the two continents, although the Caucasus was formerly considered as belonging to Europe. The islands of the archipelago which lies in the south-east between the continents of Asia and Australia may be divided into two groups by a line passing east of Timor, Timor Laut, the Kei Islands and the Moluccas.

### The Nations of Asia.

Country	Form of Government.	Area (in Sq. Miles).	Population.	Capital.	Population of Capital.
Afghanistan .....	Monarchy	250,000	5,000,000	Kabul	150,000
Bhutan .....	Monarchy	20,000	250,000	Punakha	...
China.....	Republic	4,300,000	430,000,000	Peking	1,000,000
India.....	Empire	1,900,000	315,000,000	Delhi	240,000
Japan.....	Empire	236,000	70,000,000	Tokyo	2,200,000
Nepal.....	Monarchy	54,000	4,000,000	Khatmandu	75,000
Oman .....	Monarchy	81,000	500,000	Muscat	25,000
Persia .....	Monarchy	630,000	10,000,000	Tehran	300,000
Russia in Asia .....	Empire	6,400,000	31,000,000	...	...
Siam .....	Kingdom	220,000	7,000,000	Bangkok	400,000
Turkey in Asia .....	Monarchy	694,000	17,500,000	...	...

Summary :—	Area (in Sq. Miles).	Population.
<i>Independent (see above) .....</i>	12,885,000	575,250,000
<i>British* .....</i>	2,100,000	322,000,000
<i>French .....</i>	310,200	17,000,000
<i>German .....</i>	3,000	164,000
<i>Portuguese .....</i>	1,600	532,000

### East India Islands.

Name.	Government.	Area (in Sq. Miles).	Population.
Borneo .....	{ British	85,000	850,000
Celebes .....	{ Netherlands	200,000	1,200,000
Java .....	{ Netherlands	72,000	900,000
Lesser Sundas .....	{ Netherlands	48,400	28,000,000
Moluccas .....	{ Portuguese	22,000	800,000
Philippines } .....	{ Netherlands	7,000	280,000
Sulus } .....	{ U.S.A.	43,000	400,000
Sumatra .....	{ Netherlands	115,000	8,300,000
		160,000	3,200,000

Summary :—	Area (in Sq. Miles).	Population.
<i>American (U.S.) .....</i>	115,000	8,300,000
<i>British .....</i>	85,000	850,000
<i>Netherlands .....</i>	550,000	34,500,000
<i>Portuguese .....</i>	7,000	280,000

\* Inclusive of India (see above).

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

**COASTS.**—The northern coast is, except for a comparatively small extent to the west of the East Cape, entirely within the Arctic Circle. Few indentations run deeply into the land, except on the west, where there are signs of glaciation. The estuaries of the Ob and Yenisei form typical fiord inlets, and this part of the coast is fringed with islands. The large island of Novaya Zemlya encloses the Kara Sea, which is often filled with ice in summer. The Taimyr Peninsula reaches in Cape Chelyuskin the most northerly point of Asia. To the east of this the Lena and other rivers form great deltas which offer a marked contrast to the western estuaries. Except in the east the coast is low and flat. It is covered throughout by *tundra*, an Arctic vegetation composed of low shrubs, lichens and mosses. The subsoil is permanently frozen, only a few inches of the upper surface thawing in summer when extensive marshes are formed. The main islands are the New Siberian Islands and Wrangel Island.

In the north-east, Asia reaches to within 36 miles of the north-west peninsula of North America, from which it is separated by the shallow Bering Strait, which divides the Arctic from the Pacific Ocean.

The east coast is fringed by numerous peninsulas and islands, both of which are usually mountainous.

The peninsula of Kamchatka, Sakhalin Island, and the Kuriles mark off the Sea of Okhotsk, and to the south the Islands of Japan and the peninsula of Korea form the boundaries of the Sea of Japan. The East China Sea is enclosed by the Luchu Islands. Here two inner gulfs can be distinguished, that of the Yellow Sea, between Korea and the mainland, with low western shores formed by the lowlands of the Hwang-ho (the Yellow River), and the Gulf of Pechili, into which the Hwang-ho now flows. Throughout this low coast, as on the Yellow Sea, the harbours are poor and readily silted up except in the rocky peninsulas, which almost convert the Gulf of Pechili into a land-locked sea. These are the Liaotung Peninsula with the harbours of Port Arthur and Dalny, and the Shantung Peninsula with Weihaiwei and Kiao-chow. Owing to the silt brought down by the Yangtse River there is no great harbour at its mouth. Shanghai is situated twelve miles up the Wusing River. The channel has had to be deepened and a passage kept free through the bar at the mouth. To the south the coast is indented, the South China Highlands coming close to the sea, and there are numerous harbours. The most important are Canton at the mouth of the Si-kiang and the islands of Hong Kong. The largest island off this coast is the mountainous island of Formosa. The South China Sea is separated from the Pacific by the Philippines and Borneo. An inner gulf, that of Tong-king, is formed by the island of Hainan.

Indo-China forms a huge peninsula stretching far to the south with one long arm, the Malay Peninsula, which nearly reaches the Equator, and two lesser projections, the growing deltas of the Mekong and Irawaddy. It is continued to the south and east by the line of islands which form the outer fringe of Asia. Sumatra is separated by the Malacca Strait, the eastern gate between the Indian Ocean, and the China Sea, to which Singapore owes its importance. Between Sumatra and Java lies the Sunda Strait. From Java a line of islands stretch east to Timor, divided from the Moluccas by the Banda Sea. In the middle of this mediterranean lies Celebes, separated from Borneo by the Strait of Macassar and from the Philippines by the Celebes Sea. All these islands are mountainous. To the west of Sumatra the Sunda islands are prolonged to the north in the Nicobars and Andamans, which are divided from the Malay Peninsula by the Andaman Sea.

The Decan and Arabia project as large peninsulas into the Indian Ocean. Except the great indentations caused by the shallow Persian Gulf (silted up by the deposits of the Tigris and Euphrates) and the deep rift of the Red Sea, there are few channels opening into the land and a dearth of natural harbours, save in the shelter of islands like Bombay. The coast plain is narrow and bounded by the terraced sides of the tablelands except in the more extensive deltas of the great rivers. The most important of these are the Ganges and Brahmaputra, the Mahanadi, the Godavari and the Kistna on the east, and the Indus on the west. The island of Ceylon is the only large island and is nearly joined to the mainland by Adam's Bridge.

Two narrow entrances, the Strait of Ormuz and the Strait of Babel-Mandeb, lead to the Persian Gulf and Red Sea respectively. To the north of the Red Sea the Gulfs of Suez and Akaba form openings to the north. The former is separated from the Mediterranean by the Isthmus of Suez, through which is cut the Suez Canal, while the latter leads to the rift valley of the Dead Sea. The coast of Syria and the north and south coasts of Asia Minor are little indented, and the mountains approach closely to the sea except in the south of Palestine, the Bay of Adalia and the Cilician Plain. The west coast of Asia Minor has

numerous islands and deep inlets, some of which, as the Gulf of Smyrna, form good harbours. The Sea of Marmora between the Black Sea and the Aegean is bounded by narrow channels, the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. Constantinople has a unique position at the west of the strait on the European side.

**RELIEF AND HYDROGRAPHY.**—Asia may be divided into three main natural divisions. (a) *The Northern Lowlands*, an extensive plain rising gradually to the south and east. These form part of the Old World Lowlands which extend through European Russia to the Baltic, and are only interrupted by the low range of the Urals. These are formed of crystalline rocks and rise to over 5,000 feet. There is a broad gap of low elevation near and to the north of Ekaterinburg. The plain is divided into two parts (1) the *Plain of Turkestan*, which is formed by the inland basin of the Sea of Aral, into which flow the Amu Daria and Syr Daria, and of Lake Balkash, and the lowlands of the Kirghiz Steppe, which sink on the west to the Caspian Depression. This is a region with numerous salt lakes and marshes, much of which is desert or semi-desert, and uninhabited except in the neighbourhood of the rivers. (2) *The Siberian Plain*, consisting of the lowlands of the Ob, Yenisei and Lena basins. The watershed between the Ob and the Yenisei is so low that the numerous marshes drain in east or west according to the direction of the wind. To the east the country is broken by low swelling hills which rise here and there into mountains.

(b) *The Plateaus and Folded Ranges.*—More than one-twelfth of Asia lies above 10,000 feet. A series of lofty plateaus extends from Asia Minor to Eastern Asia at varying elevations. These are as a rule bordered by marginal ranges which run parallel to the still more elevated fold mountains. In the south-east of Asia the Caucasus, now usually included in Asia, is 750 miles in length, and runs from south-east to north-west between the peninsulas of Apsheron on the Caspian and Taman on the Black Sea. It is divided by a depression in the centre forming the Dariel Pass, through which the military road passes from Vladikavkas to Tiflis. It contains five peaks, of which the best known is Elbruz, which exceed the height of Mont Blanc. It is separated from the Plateau of Armenia by the valleys of the Rion and Kur Rivers. The Armenian Plateau of Eastern Anatolia culminates in Mount Ararat (17,160 feet). It consists of elevated plains divided by mountain ranges with a general east-south-east to north-south-west direction. The salt lake of Van stands at 5,300 feet in a volcanic region. The Tigris and Euphrates which have their sources in this area flow through deep gorges to the plains of Mesopotamia.

Near Erzerum the plateau rises to over 6,000 feet. The Agha-dagh forms the northern buttress of the Anatolian plateau. These mountains form parallel chains from near Batum to the Bosphorus and descend steeply to the Black Sea. A southern branch culminates in Olympus (7,600 feet), and Ida (5,700 feet), which rises above the plains of Troy. The Aht-Taurus extend in a south-west direction from east of Sivas, and separates Eastern and Western Anatolia. In the range rises the Kizil Irmak, which flows through the coast range into the Black Sea. These mountains are continued by the Taurus (7,000-10,000 feet), which form the southern rim of Asia Minor and are crossed by the historic pass of the Cilician Gates to the west of the Jiphan River. Western Anatolia contains a large central plain with salt lakes of an elevation of 3,000-4,000 feet. The highest point is the isolated peak of Mount Argæus (13,100 feet).

On the west of Asia Minor there are considerable areas of lowland, especially in the valleys of the Gediz and Menderes, which penetrate eastwards into the plateau, and are separated by comparatively low watersheds, nowhere much exceeding 3,000 feet.

The lowlands of the Tigris and Euphrates, which form the plains of Mesopotamia, are separated from the Mediterranean by a plateau known as the Syrian Desert, which is generally composed of limestone. This rises gradually to the west. On its coastal margin in the north are the ranges of Lebanon (with peaks over 10,000 feet) and Anti-Lebanon (Mount Hermon, 9,200 feet). Between these lies the plain of El-Bekaa at an elevation of 2,000 feet. The watershed (3,000 feet) lies near Baalbek. On it rises four rivers, the Leontes and Orontes which flow south-west and north-west to the Mediterranean, the Abana which flows east to beyond Damascus, and the Jordan which flows through the depression of El Ghor to the Dead Sea (1,292 feet below sea-level). To the east of this rift valley lies an upland plateau which culminates in the north-east in the volcanic uplands of Hauran (5,600 feet). To the west of the Jordan valley lie the Hills of Galilee, separated from Lebanon by the gorge of the Leontes, which gradually sink into the plains of Esdraelon (Jezreel) and the valley of the Kishon. To the south lie the uplands of Samaria and Judaea which end south of Hebron in the desert plateau of et-Tih. The only broad coastal plains in Syria are those of Sharon and Philistia south of Mount Carmel. In Phœnicia and to the north the coast range approaches closely to the sea.

The Plateau of Iran is a lofty upland region bordered on the north by the Hindu Kush, the mountains of North Khorasan, Elburz, in which Demavend exceed 18,000 feet, and the

broken tableland intersected by the long spurs of the Armenian Highlands, in which lies the salt lake of Urmia (4,100 feet). The mountain range which forms the frontier between the Persian Plateau and the lowlands of Mesopotamia is called the Zagros or Kurdistan Highlands. It runs generally from Ararat to Shiraz, and consists of parallel mountain chains traversed by winding rivers which flow into the Tigris. The mountains are mainly composed of limestones and sandstones, and much of the area constitutes a typical Karst region, where the waters sink below the ground and form subterranean channels. Communication across this range is difficult owing to the steepness of the cliffs and the narrow gorges formed by the rivers. South of Lake Urmia the two main routes are from Baghdad by Kermanshah and Hamadan to Teheran and by the Karun River. The southern escarpment of the Persian Plateau has a somewhat lower elevation, though the parallel formation is still maintained. A double range at least has to be crossed by the mountain routes from Bushire to Shiraz and Bandar Abbas to Kerman, and in some cases ten parallel ranges have to be surmounted between the border range of the Persian Gulf at an average level of about 5,000 feet to the watershed at about 10,000 feet. The Plateau itself is a region of parallel ridges and furrows with an average level of some 3,000 feet. It contains many large desert depressions, occupied by salt lakes, such as the Dasht-i-Kavir and Dasht-i-Lut. Most of the rivers drain inland, and are dried up and lost in salt marshes.

In the east of the Persian Plateau isolated peaks rise to over 12,000 feet, the Koh-i-Taftan and the Koh-i-Malik Siah, which lies at the point where Persia, Afghanistan and Baluchistan meet and overlooks the depression of Seistan, which leads to Herat at the only natural gap of comparatively low elevation in the long line of mountains which cross Asia from Bering Sea to the Caspian.

The Plateau of Iran rises on the north-east, through the Koh-i-Baba into the Hindu Kush with peaks above 20,000 feet. The Hindu Kush is continuous at a high elevation till it merges in the Muztagh on the north-east. Its numerous spurs separate the valleys and basins of many of the tributaries of the Amu Darya and the Indus. To this is due the complicated geography of the Kabul Basin, all the rivers that flow into the main river, the Swat, Panjkora, Kunar (Chitral River), etc., being isolated by mountain lines. The most remarkable spur is the Safed Koh, which parts the valley of the Kabul and Kurram. The Kabul River breaks across this chain in its course between Dakka and the plains. What may be called a south-west extension of the Hindu Kush develops parallel spurs between the tributaries of the Helmand.

To the south of the Kabul River the mountainous borderland of Western India extends from Peshawar to Karachi. The Pathan Highlands between the Kabul and the Gomal, the political boundary of Baluchistan, are now included in the North-West Frontier Province. Through it runs the chief passes to Afghanistan, the Khyber, the Kurram, the Tochi, and the Gomal.

South-east of the Gomal is the limestone Sulaiman Range, culminating in Takht-i-Sulaiman (11,070 feet). Further south, opposite Jacobabad in Sind, the parallel lines of the hills are curved westwards, and the Gandava Basin leads to Quetta which stands in a plain (5,300 feet), surrounded by lofty peaks, Takatu, Chiltan and Murdar.

South of the Kalat passes, which lie south of Quetta and the Bolan, is the Kirthar Range, which forms an unbroken wall of hundreds of miles to near Karachi. Southern Baluchistan contains the desert of Makran, with east and west valleys bounded by long ridges through which the rivers break in gorges.

Three mountain ranges meet at the extreme east of the Pamirs, the Hindu Kush, the Sarikol range culminating in Mustagh-ata (25,800 feet), forming the watershed between the Yarkand and the Amu Darya, and the Muztagh, with peaks of over 28,000 feet, Godwin Austen, (K<sup>2</sup>), and Gasherbrum, which divides into two arms to the east and south-east, the Kwen Lun and Karakoram, which enclose the lofty desert plateau of North-West Tibet.

The Pamirs, which are bounded by three lofty mountain chains, the Hindu Kush, the Sarikol, and the Trans-Alai in the north, are a series of elevated valleys of a flat open character, divided from one another by ranges which only rise some 3,000-4,500 ft. above the general level. The highest summit of these are 18,000-19,000 ft. Though the Pamirs are known locally as the "roof of the world" they are far less elevated than the great plateau of Tibet, which stretches through about 12° of latitude between the Himalayas, Kwen-Lun, Altyn Tagh and Nanshan, and 24° of longitude. It ranges from an elevation of from 14,000 to 17,000 ft. in the west to from 9,000 to 14,000 ft. in the north-east. On the east and south-east the Mekong, Yangtse, and Hwangho rise in a complicated series of highlands, and flow through deep valleys and great gorges. The surface contains numerous large lakes, such as Koko Nor in the north-east, Tengri Nor, and the Manasarowar lakes, of which the western is the source of the Sutlej. The majority of the population is in the lower south-eastern portion, especially in the valley of the Saupo or Brahmaputra. Lhasa,

on a tributary of the Sanpo, is at 11,600 feet. The Himalayas lie to the south of the Tibetan courses of the Indus and Brahmaputra, and are bounded on the west and east by the bends of these rivers, which here run in deep gorges. They form a system of lofty ranges about 100 miles in width, deeply eroded by steep-sided valleys. Nanga Parbat on the west (26,182 feet), Mount Everest (29,000 feet), and Kanchanganga on the east are nearly 1,000 miles apart, and between them lie many peaks of an elevation of over 25,000 feet. In or to the north of this range rise the tributaries of the Indus, the Jehlum, which flows through Lake Wular in Kashmir, the Ravi and Sutlej and of the Ganges, the Jumna, Gogra, Rapti, &c. To the east of the Brahmaputra a series of spurs from the lofty south-east plateau of Tibet separate the great rivers of Indo-China. The Garo and Khasi Hills form the uplands of Assam, descending abruptly to the Sylhet Valley and more gradually to the Brahmaputra. To the east of these the Naga Hill, the Patkoi Mountains, and the Namkin constitute the watershed between the Brahmaputra and the headwaters of the Chindwin and Irawaddy. To the south the western boundary of this basin is formed by the Chin Hills and the Arakan Yoma, which extends to Cape Negrais and separates the Arakan coast from the Irawaddy Delta.

On the east, starting from the Kra Isthmus in the extreme south of Tenasserim, are a similar series of ranges of less height, which broaden out in places eastwards into extensive plateaus, and are cut in two by the Salwin gorges. In the north these hills stretch across the Mekong into China, forming in Burma the Southern and Northern Shan States, and rise in the extreme north to the branches of the Tibetan plateau, cut into cordilleras by the deep gorges of the Salwin, Mekong, and Yangtse.

To the east of the Mekong a similar range separates the basins of the Mekong and the Red River (Songkoi), and is continued southwards in the granitic mountains of Annam.

In Southern China the Yangtse is separated from the basin of the Si-kiang and the coast streams of the South China Sea by a series of parallel chains, running from south-west to north-east, which are generally known as the Nan-shan (Southern Mountains). These merge with the highland of Yunnan, north of which are a series of lofty cross ridges, running generally north and south at an elevation of 8,000 to 10,000 feet to the Chinese-Tibetan frontier. North of the Yangtse the Ta-pa-shan separates the Middle Yangtse and the Red Basin of Sechwan from the Han Valley, and that in turn is divided from the Wei Valley and the Hwang-ho by the Tsingling-shan and the Funui-shan. Both these ranges may be considered as easterly extensions of the Kwen-Lun.

North of these chains China can be divided into two sections west and east of the gorge of the Hwang-ho, which makes a great bend to the north of 40° N. lat. round the Ordos plateau. The western section is a *loess* country through which passes the route to Central Asia by the Wei Valley and the "Jade Gate," a narrow neck to the north of the Nanshan range. The eastern section, Shansi, is divided into a series of basins bounded by steep mountain rims. An important river valley is that of the Fen-ho. In the north a line of ranges border the plateau of Mongolia, and separate it from the plain of Chi-li. The Great Plain of China, which stretches southward to the Yangtse, is broken on the east by the mountainous peninsula of Shantung. Manchuria is separated from the plateau of Mongolia by the Khingan range, which forms a steep escarpment facing the central plains of the Liao-ho and the Sungari, which flow respectively into the Liao-tung Gulf on the south and the Amur on the north. On the east of Manchuria are coast ranges which descend steeply into the Sea of Japan. These are continued to the south in Korea, where they form a precipitous chain of 6,000-8,000 feet near the east coast.

Still further to the east is the outer marginal range of volcanic rocks, which stretches from Kamchatka through the Kurile Islands, Japan, the Philippines, Moluccas and Sunda Islands.

In the interior of the Asiatic plateau are a number of relatively depressed areas, the Tarim Basin, between the Altyn Tagh the northern buttress of Tibet, and the Tian Shan. Here one sink actually reaches 160 feet below sea-level. The general level is from 2,000 to 3,000 feet. The Tarim flows into Lob Nor, a lake which contains fresh water, in spite of the absence of outlet. To the south of the Tarim lies the great Takla-Makan desert.

North of the Tian Shan is the relative depression of Zungaria, to the south of which the Ili flows to Lake Balkash, while in the north the Irtish flows to join the Tobol at Tobolsk. To the north-east are the Altai ranges, which form the watershed between the Arctic and the inland river basin of Central Asia. These northern buttresses of the Asiatic plateau form a series of more or less detached chains rather than a single mountain system. The Sayan range, crossed by the head-waters of the Yenisei, stretches to Lake Baikal, in which the Angara rises and flows to the Yenisei, and to the north-east the Yablonovoi Mountains and the more broken Stanovoi ranges extend to the East Cape. The Lena rises in the highlands to the north of Lake Baikal.

(c) *The Tablelands*.—The Deccan, Ceylon, and Arabia form tablelands of old rock without the folded mountains which are characteristic of the rest of Asia. The Deccan of Peninsular India is a fragment of old land smoothed and worn by river erosion. On the west is the steep escarpment of the Western Ghats, from which the land slopes more gradually to the east. These are not broken by any line of depression except in the south of India, where the Palghat Gap separates the Nilgiri Hills from the Cardamon range. The Eastern Ghats are cut into groups by the valleys of the great rivers which cross the central plains, the Godavari, Mahanadi and Kistna.

On the north-west of the Deccan the Tapti and Narbada rivers are divided by the Satpura range, which is continued eastward in the Mahadeo Hills and the Maikal range.

To the north of the Narbada is the Vindhya range, which borders the Malwa plateau on the south. This, with its easterly continuation, forms the water parting between the rivers of the Deccan and the tributaries of the Jumna and Ganges. To the north-west the Aravalli range stretches with lessening elevation to the Delhi ridge, separating the Thar Desert from grassy plains of the Chambal basin.

Arabia is a tableland with a gradual slope towards the east and north-east, and a steep escarpment towards the rift valley of the Red Sea on the west. Only isolated areas exceed 6,000 feet, such as Yemen in the south-west and Oman in the south-east. There are few permanent streams, the wadis or dry beds being only occasionally flooded.

CLIMATE.—Owing to the size of Asia ( $17\frac{1}{4}$  million sq. miles) and the great elongation of much of the surface, the climate of the interior is continental in character, with great seasonal differences of heat and cold and daily range. The temperature of the northern part of Asia is modified by the proximity of the Arctic Ocean and that of the mountains and plateaus by their altitude. There is a great increase in the intensity of continental conditions from west to east, Verkhoyansk, where the greatest known cold has been recorded, and which has an average winter January temperature of  $59^{\circ}$  F., being in the same latitude as the Lofoten Islands on the West Coast of Norway, which are about  $34^{\circ}$  F. In July Verkhoyansk is  $60^{\circ}$  F. while the Lofoten Islands are only  $50^{\circ}$  F. Consequently there is an accumulation of dense masses of air in winter over Asia which results in the formation of a high-pressure system and normal outflowing winds. Therefore at this season there can be little rain except where the winds take up moisture from the sea. Examples of this are afforded by the West Coast of Japan, the Philippines, Annam and Ceylon. In summer, owing to rising air a low-pressure system is formed over Asia and winds are normally inflowing, with the result that most of the continent receives its rain at this season.

This general monsoon character of the climate of Asia is most strikingly illustrated in the S.W. monsoons of India and the S.E. monsoons of China. Rainfall is heaviest where the sea winds, loaded with moisture and blowing from lower latitudes, are forced to ascend by mountain ranges or escarpments which lie directly in their course. The Western Ghats, the Khasia Hills in Assam, and the western coast ranges of Burma have exceptional rainfalls. Cherrapunji in the hills of Assam has the greatest known precipitation of 471 inches.

The southern portion of Asia is hot (over  $68^{\circ}$  F.) at all seasons, but the line of this isotherm does not quite correspond to that of the Tropic of Cancer ( $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  N), the south of China and the north of India having a relatively cool winter.

Five areas may be distinguished in Asia in which there is a marked difference in climate :—  
(1) *The Arctic Area*, where the temperature in no month exceeds  $50^{\circ}$  F. This lies in the extreme north of Asia, mostly within the Arctic Circle. It is almost treeless and cultivation is impossible even in summer.

(2) *The Siberian Area*, where there is great winter cold but where the hardier cereals can be grown in summer.

(3) *The Central Area*, mostly a region of inland drainage. This includes the Gobi Desert, Tibet, the Plateau of Iran and Arabia, and is marked by great dryness at all seasons, though a small amount of rain falls in summer.

(4) *The Monsoon Area*, comprising the most densely cultivated and populated regions of Asia. This includes China, Indo-China, and India.

(5) *The Equatorial Area*, which has two rainy seasons and a high annual rainfall. Here the temperature is generally high and equable all the year. This includes the island groups of Borneo, Sumatra, Java, etc., to the south-east of Asia.

### ETHNOLOGY AND RELIGIONS.

Except a few more or less isolated communities such as the Negritos of the Andamans, the Chukchis of Arctic Asia, who so newhat resemble the Eskimo, and the more numerous Dravidians and Kolarians of Southern India, all the peoples of Asia belong to two stocks, the fair *Caucasic* and the yellow *Mongolic*. Of the *Caucasic* group the most

important types are (a) the tribes of the south-west region of Caucasia, which comprise a great number of ethnical elements. Of these the Georgians are the most important. These are Christians of the Greek type. The remainder are Christians and Sunni Muhammadans. Owing to the complexity of the highland region, race, type and language have remained distinct. (b) the Semitic type of Syria and Arabia who are Muhammadans. (c) Slavonic immigrants into Siberia and Turan who belong to the Greek Church. (d) the Aryan races of Iran and Northern India who, except the Hindus, who are Brahmans, are largely Muhammadan.

Of the *Mongolic* group, which comprises two-thirds of the inhabitants of Asia, the Kirghiz and Turkomans of Russian Turkestan and the Malays of the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago are Muhammadan, the inhabitants of Burma, Indo-China, China and Tibet largely Buddhist. The Finno-Tatar and Turki-Tatar races of Northern and Central Asia and the Manchus speak polysyllabic languages, which distinguish them from the monosyllabic Chinese, Burmese, Tibetans and Siamese. Many of the most remote Siberian peoples are still Shamanists or nature worshippers.

### The Longest Rivers.

River.	Outflow.	Length in Miles.
Amazon .....	Atlantic.....	4,000
Nile.....	Mediterranean .....	3,600
Yangtse.....	North Pacific .....	3,400
Yenisei.....	Arctic Sea .....	3,300
Mississippi .....	Gulf of Mexico .....	3,160
Missouri .....	Mississippi River .....	3,000
Congo .....	Atlantic .....	3,000
Lena .....	Arctic Sea .....	3,000
Niger .....	Gulf of Guinea .....	3,000
Obi .....	Arctic Sea .....	2,700
Hoangho .....	North Pacific .....	2,600
Amur .....	North Pacific .....	2,500
Volga .....	Caspian Sea .....	2,400
Mackenzie .....	Beaufort Sea .....	2,300
La Plata .....	South Atlantic .....	2,300
Yukon .....	Behring Sea .....	2,000
St. Lawrence .....	Gulf of St. Lawrence.....	1,800
Rio del Norte .....	Gulf of Mexico .....	1,800
Sao Francisco .....	Atlantic.....	1,800
Danube .....	Black Sea .....	1,725
Euphrates.....	Persian Gulf .....	1,700
Indus .....	Arabian Sea .....	1,700
Brahmaputra .....	Bay of Bengal .....	1,680
Ganges .....	Bay of Bengal .....	1,500
Mekong .....	China Sea .....	1,500
Amu Daria .....	Aral Sea .....	1,300
Ohio .....	Mississippi River .....	1,280
Dnieper .....	Black Sea .....	1,200
Orinoco .....	North Atlantic .....	1,200
Tennessee .....	Ohio River .....	1,200
Syr Daria .....	Aral Sea .....	1,150
Irawadi .....	Bay of Bengal .....	1,100
Tigris .....	Persian Gulf .....	1,100
Ottawa .....	St. Lawrence River .....	1,000
Nelson .....	Hudson Bay.....	1,000

### The Longest Bridges.

Name.	Country.	Length Miles. Yds.
Tay .....	Scotland .....	2 —
Ohio .....	United States .....	2 —
Victoria.....	Canada .....	1 1,320
Forth.....	Scotland.....	1 1,005
Missouri.....	United States .....	1 784
Queensborough .....	United States .....	1 740
Williamsburgh .....	United States .....	1 676
Manhattan .....	United States .....	1 520
Susquehanna .....	United States .....	1 345
Brooklyn .....	United States .....	1 245

### The Largest Islands.

Name of Island.	Ocean.	Area in Sq. Miles.
Greenland (Danish) .....	Arctic.....	827,300
New Guinea (Br.-Germ.-Neth.) .....	Pacific .....	330,000
Borneo (Anglo-Neth.) .....	" .....	284,630
Baffin Land (British).....	Arctic.....	236,000
Madagascar (French) .....	Indian .....	228,000
Sumatra (Netherlands) .....	" .....	163,000
Great Britain .....	Atlantic.....	88,603
Honshiu (Japan).....	Pacific .....	87,500
Celebes (Netherlands) .....	Indian .....	72,000
Prince Albert, &c. (British) .....	Arctic.....	60,000
South Island, N.Z. (British) .....	Pacific .....	58,500
Java (Netherlands) .....	Indian .....	48,400
North Island, N.Z. (British) .....	Pacific .....	44,500
Cuba (Independent) .....	Atlantic.....	44,000
Luzon (U.S.A.) .....	Pacific .....	41,000
Newfoundland (British) .....	Atlantic.....	40,200
Iceland (Danish) .....	" .....	40,000
Ellesmere (British).....	Arctic.....	40,000
Mindanao (U.S.A.).....	Pacific .....	37,000
Hokkaido (Japan) .....	" .....	36,500
Ireland (U.K.) .....	Atlantic.....	32,600
Novaya Zemlya (Russian) .....	Arctic.....	30,000
Sakhalin (Russo-Japanese).....	Pacific .....	29,336
Haiti (Independent) .....	Atlantic.....	28,200
Tasmania (British).....	Pacific .....	26,215
Ceylon (British) .....	Indian .....	25,332
Banks (British) .....	Arctic.....	25,000
North Devon (British) .....	" .....	24,000
Vancouver (British) .....	Pacific .....	20,000
Melville Land (British) .....	Arctic.....	20,000
Tierra del Fuego (Argentine).....	Atlantic.....	18,500
Southampton (British) .....	Arctic.....	17,800
West Spitzbergen (No Man's Land), .....	" .....	15,260
Prince of Wales (British) .....	" .....	15,000
Formosa (Japanese) .....	Pacific .....	13,330
North Somerset (British) .....	Arctic.....	12,000
Sicily (Italian).....	{ Mediter- ranean }	10,000

### Ocean Cables.

Ownership.	Length in Miles.
British .....	160,000
United States .....	50,000
French .....	25,000
Danish .....	11,000
German .....	10,000
Other Nations .....	12,000
Total.....	268,000

# Africa.

**POSITION AND EXTENT.**—The area of Africa is  $11\frac{1}{2}$  million square miles, about three times that of Europe. Its extreme longitudes are  $17^{\circ}$  W. at Cape Verde and  $51^{\circ}$  E. at Cape Guardafui. The extreme latitudes are Cape Blanco in  $37^{\circ}$  N. and Cape Agulhas in  $35^{\circ}$  S., at a distance of about 5,000 miles. It is surrounded by seas on all sides, except in the narrow isthmus through which is cut the Suez Canal, and may be considered as a great peninsula of the Eurasian continent.

## The Nations of Africa.

Country.	Form of Government.	Area (in Sq. Miles).	Population.	Capital.	Pop. of Capital.
Abyssinia .....	Empire .....	350,000	7,000,000	Addis Abbaba	40,000
Egypt .....	Con-dominium	363,200	11,400,000	Cairo .....	670,000
Liberia .....	Republic .....	48,000	1,500,000	Monrovia .....	8,000
Morocco* .....	Empire .....	220,000	5,000,000	Fez .....	140,000
Sudan .....	Con-dominium	950,000	2,750,000	Khartum .....	96,000
Union of S.A. ....	British.....	470,000	6,000,000	Pretoria .....	50,000

Summary:—	Area (in Sq. Miles).	Population.
<i>Independent</i> .....	1,700,000	20,000,000
<i>Belgian</i> .....	800,000	15,000,000
<i>British†‡</i> .....	2,132,840	40,000,000
<i>French§</i> .....	4,300,000	36,000,000
<i>German</i> .....	930,000	15,000,000
<i>Italian</i> .....	591,000	1,750,000
<i>Portuguese</i> .....	800,000	9,000,000
<i>Spanish</i> .....	86,000	250,000

## Islands Round Africa.

Name.	Government.	Area (in Sq. Miles).	Population.
Ascension .....	British .....	38	150
Azores¶ .....	Portuguese.....	920	260,000
Canary Islands¶ .....	Spanish .....	2,800	300,000
Cape Verd Islands .....	Portuguese.....	1,500	150,000
Comoro Islands.....	French .....	750	60,000
Madagascar .....	French .....	228,000	3,000,000
Madeira¶ .....	Portuguese.....	310	150,000
Mauritius .....	British .....	720	370,000
Réunion .....	French .....	970	180,000
Rodriguez .....	British .....	90	3,000
St. Helena .....	British .....	50	3,500
Seychelles .....	British .....	150	23,000
Socotra .....	British .....	1,400	12,000

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

**COASTS.**—The outline is on the whole uniform, its coasts being 18,000 miles in length three times that of the British Isles, which is  $\frac{1}{25}$  of Africa in area. This uniformity is due to the absence of long winding indentations and islands. In place of these there is a

\* The Barbary States are Algeria (French), Morocco (French), Tripoli (Italian), and Tunis (French).

† Inclusive of the Union of South Africa (*above*).

‡ Exclusive of Egypt and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

§ Inclusive of Morocco.

¶ The Azores and Madeira form an integral part of Portugal.

¶ The Canary Islands, which form an integral part of Spain, are the "Fortunate Isles" of romance.

monotonous coast line with broad flowing curves such as the Great and Little Syrtes and the Gulf of Guinea. There are consequently few natural harbours. The only large island is Madagascar, separated from the mainland by a channel, which is generally deeper than the Mediterranean.

**RELIEF.**—Africa is broadly a tableland with few mountain ranges, except the Atlas, though isolated peaks rise to a considerable elevation in Abyssinia, in East Africa (Kenya, Kilimanjaro and Ruwenzori), and in West Africa (Kamerun Peak). As the margins of the plateau come close to the coast in most places there is little lowland plain. If an irregular line is drawn from a point on the West Coast, a little south of the Equator, to a point near the middle of the Red Sea, Africa can be divided into two nearly equal parts which differ considerably in character. The *North-Western* part comprises two regions of comparative lowland separated by the Atlas and the plateaus of Tibesti and Tasili. On the west is the Western Sahara, with the depressions of Tuat and El Juf and the Upper Niger Basin, separated from the West Coast by a series of plateaus, the Lower and Upper Guinea and the Sokoto, through which the Benue and the Niger break their way to the sea, the Chad basin and the Congo basin. On the east is the Nile Basin and valley and the Libyan desert, separated from the Red Sea by the broken heights of the Nubian desert and Upper Egypt. The *South-Eastern* part consists of great masses of highlands and plateaus broken up by river valleys. The Plateaus of the Karroo and the Drakensberg ranges are separated from the Kalahari Desert and the Damara and Namaqua Plateaus by the Molopo-Orange basin. The Mashona Plateau is isolated by the Limpopo basin in the south and by the Middle and Lower Zambezi basin in the north. Between the upper part of the Zambezi basin and the Ngami depression, and the Congo basin, is the Lunda-Urua Plateau. In the north-east is the Great Lake region, with isolated volcanic peaks and great rift valleys at either margin which lead to the Abyssinian Plateau, the largest mass of elevated ground in Africa, with its deep gorges and steep eastern escarpment.

**HYDROGRAPHY.**—The rivers of Africa drain into the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, and the Indian Ocean. There are three inland basins. *The Atlantic Basins:*—South of the rivers which flow from the Atlas through Morocco is a desert coast unbroken even by wadis of any size between Cape Juby and the Senegal, which rises in the Futa Jallon highlands, in which the Gambia and several tributaries of the Upper Niger also have their origin. Both the Senegal and Gambia are navigable for some distance in the rainy season. The most important river which flows into the Gulf of Guinea is the *Niger*, which rises in the highlands mentioned above, and flows N.E. to Timbuktu and then E. and S.E. till it breaks through the edge of the inland plateau near Rabba, at about 600 miles from its mouth. Up to this point it is navigable by river steamers. Its great tributary is navigable for about 600 miles from the confluence, but in the dry season it has only enough water for boats drawing two feet. The Niger enters the sea by numerous channels, and its delta extends along 250 miles of coast. Between the Niger and the Congo the chief river is the Ogowe, which rises behind the coast range and forms a large delta.

The *Congo* rises in the plateau south-west of Lake Tanganyika and flows through Lake Bangweolo and Mweru. From Stanley Falls to Stanley Pool, below which are cataracts where the Congo breaks through the rim of the tableland, a broad, navigable river flows for 1,000 miles through an old lake basin, in which very slight differences of level separate the numerous tributaries. As these are themselves great rivers, an enormous amount of water is carried down to the mouth. Owing to the depth of the ocean, the sediment deposited does not reach the surface in the form of a delta, but forms submarine ridges 5,000 feet in height for over 300 miles on each side of its ocean channel.

To the south of the Congo, the Kwanza and Kunene flow from highlands at some little distance from the coast. From the Kunene to the Orange there are no permanent streams. The Orange River rises in the Drakensberg Mountains not far from the East Coast and receives the Vaal and other large rivers, finally passing through a desert region, where it receives no permanent tributaries. Many cataracts and gorges render this stretch unnavigable.

*The Indian Ocean.*—As the Drakensberg Mountains fall in steep terraces towards the Natal Coast there are no navigable rivers in this part of South Africa. The Limpopo is the first large river met from south to north. It is navigable for some sixty miles. The *Zambezi* rises not far from the Congo, and after flowing through comparatively level uplands plunges into a gorge at the Victoria Falls, below which it runs through a deep lowland valley, again interrupted for navigation by the Kebrabasa Rapids. Before entering its delta it receives from Lake Nyasa the Shiré, which is broken by cataracts at the Murchison Falls. The Zambezi delta has innumerable channels, but they are all liable to be silted up. From the Zambezi to the Gulf of Aden none of the rivers are navigable for any distance as they break through the terraces of the plateau and form rapids. The main

rivers are the Rovuma and the Tana, which is a permanent stream, though it flows through a semi-desert region, as it receives water from the melting snows of Mount Kenya.

*The Mediterranean Basins.*—The only large river is the Nile, which rises in the south of Victoria Nyanza, the largest lake in Africa, of about the area of Scotland, and breaks through the plateau to the north by the Murchison Falls into the Albert Nyanza, some 1,600 feet below the level of the larger lake. Lake Albert is connected with Albert Edward Nyanza by the River Semliki. It only receives one important tributary from the west, the Bahr-el-Gazal. Owing to the flat character of the country and the large amount of water which has no sufficient outlet, an extensive swamp vegetation, the "sudd," has been formed in this part of its course. After receiving the Sobat from the east it is known as the White Nile. At Khartum it receives the Blue Nile, which, with the other Abyssinian rivers, is largely the source of the Nile floods, due to the monsoon rains of the Abyssinian Plateau, and further north the Atbara, which brings down the alluvium which has helped to fertilize Egypt. From this point it receives no permanent tributaries and navigation is hindered by six cataracts, of which the first is at Assuan. The extensive delta formed north of Cairo, where the Nile leaves its long narrow valley, is the most fertile area in North Africa. Between the Nile and Tunis the Sahara reaches the Mediterranean and there are no permanent streams. As the rivers of North-West Africa which drain into the Mediterranean rise on the Algerian Plateaus, where there is very little rain in summer, and break through the coast ranges in gorges, they are useless for navigation but invaluable for the irrigation of the Tell, the northern margin of the plateaus, and the rich alluvial plains which lie between it and the coast ranges. The most important river is the Majerda, in Tunis.

*The Inland Basins.*—The Sahara is partly occupied by plateaus and mountains and partly by steppes and deserts which contain oases. There are numerous areas of relative depression, especially in the west, El Juf and Tuat. In the centre the Bodele depression below the Borku Plateau receives the surplus waters from Lake Chad, which is about 800 feet above sea level. This resembles a marsh in the dry season, but becomes an inland sea in the rains. Its principal tributary, the Shari, is the largest river in Africa which does not reach the sea. The Sahara has many river beds or wadis, which are occasionally flooded. Of these the Igharghar, which runs from the Tasili Plateau into Shott Melrihr, south of the Algerian Plateaus, is a remarkable example. In places this channel is fifteen miles wide. Though there is little surface water there is a large underground supply in the desert, which is utilized in the oases by artesian wells. Two other relatively small areas of inland drainage are the Ngami Basin in South Africa and a region in French Somaliland.

*CLIMATE.*—Africa is cut by the Equator nearly halfway between its extreme points, so that rather more than three-quarters of the continent lies *within the Tropics* and receives the sun's rays vertically at least once a year. In this zone there is little range of temperature throughout the year, the most equable climate being found near the Equator, especially in the regions where the rainfall is evenly distributed throughout the year. In part of this, outside the Equatorial zone of constant precipitation, there are two rainy seasons, separated by an interval of dry weather. The African tropical zone is more than twice the area of Europe and covers by far the greatest land area in the Tropics. *North of the Tropics* is a narrow belt of great length, a little less than one-sixth of the total area, where the sun's rays always fall obliquely. Here the hot period occurs when the sun approaches the Northern Tropic, and the cold period when the sun approaches the Southern Tropic. The difference between summer and winter increases with the latitude, so that at Cairo the temperature is 54° F. in January and 83° F. in July. *South of the Tropics* is a narrow belt of small length, less than one-seventh of the total area, where the hot period falls in January and the cold period in June and July. Cape Town is 54° F. in July and 69° F. in January.

Except on the more lofty mountains, Africa has no areas with cold winters, where the temperature is 32° F. or less for one month, or cool summers, which are less than 50° F. in any month. It is, therefore, typical generally of tropical rather than temperate conditions, in which there is no resting season for vegetation, except in consequence of want of rain. Even cool winters, where the temperature is from 32° F. to 50° F., are found only in the uplands of North-West Africa and the high plains of South Africa. These approximate in temperature to the conditions of the Mediterranean lands, Constantine, in the Algerian Tell, at 2,000 feet having a similar temperature range to Naples, and Bloemfontein at 4,500 feet to Genoa. Except at considerable elevations, the summers are uniformly hot. The uplands within the Tropics, such as Abyssinia and the Uganda highlands, have warm, temperate conditions (50° F.-68° F.) at all seasons. Except in the Mediterranean belt and at the Cape, the rainfall mostly occurs in the hot season, a fact which has great influence on the luxuriance of vegetation.

The temperature of the West Coast of Africa is largely reduced by the Canaries and Benguela cold currents. Walish Bay is  $14^{\circ}$  cooler in January than Beira on the East Coast and  $10^{\circ}$  in July.

There are great differences in Africa in the amount and seasonal distribution of rainfall, which result in the variety of types of vegetation, desert, savana and tropical forest. The Sahara, which forms the largest continuous desert in the world, forms part of the great dry belt which stretches across Asia. It receives very little rain, except on isolated uplands such as Tibesti, because though the winds are generally inflowing at all seasons the great heat of summer prevents the precipitation of moisture, while in winter the winds are largely N.E. and blow overland from colder regions in Asia.

### ETHNOLOGY AND RELIGIONS.

Four main groups may be distinguished in Africa, the Semitic and Hamitic, belonging to the Caucasian type in the north, the Negro, and the Hottentot and Bushmen in the south.

(a) *Semitic and Hamitic.* The *Semitic* group is most largely represented in the Nile Basin and in or near the towns in Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco. The *Hamitic* group, which at one time occupied the whole of North Africa, is found mainly in the Sahara and the uplands of North-West Africa. The Berbers, who form the bulk of this race, are a pastoral people. Except Abyssinia, which is Christian, the population of these groups is Muhammadan.

(b) The *Negro* group includes the Fulah and Nuba peoples of the Sudan, the pure negroes of the Central Sudan, Upper Guinea and the Upper Nile, and the Bantus, who extend south of about  $4^{\circ}$  N. lat., and include the southern Kafir tribes. There is a striking linguistic unity throughout this group.

The Hottentots and Bushmen are remnants of older races. (c) The *Hottentots* are herdsmen, found now chiefly in Namaqualand and Griqualand. They have to some extent become assimilated with the white races. (d) The *Bushmen* are hunters who have remained independent, though, except near the Lower Orange River, they are largely extinct. In their dwarf stature—the average Bushmen being about 4 ft. 6 ins. in height—they resemble the pygmies, also nomads and hunters, of the Central African forests. Many of these tribes average only 4 feet in height.

The southern limit of the Muhammadan religion in Africa is from Cape Verde to the Niger above the delta, excluding the coast areas, which are heathen; it then runs south of Sokoto, Bornu, Wadai, Darfur, and Kordofan, near  $10^{\circ}$  N. lat. to the Nile, and includes Somaliland and the east coast to about  $10^{\circ}$  S. lat. owing to Arab influence, which was mainly centred at Zanzibar. Only the south of Africa is predominantly Christian, though numerous mission stations are situated throughout the country, mostly outside the Muhammadan belt. The population of *Madagascar* belongs to the Malayo-Polynesian group.

### The World's Lakes.

Name	Country.	Length (Miles).	Area (Sq. Miles).	Name.	Country.	Length (Miles).	Area (Sq. Miles).
Caspian Sea .....	Asia .....	680	170,000	Van .....	Asia Minor .....	80	2,500
Superior .....	North America .....	412	31,200	Reindeer .....	Canada .....	160	2,436
Victoria Nyanza .....	Africa .....	200	26,200	Torrens .....	Australia .....	130	2,400
Aral .....	Trans Caspia .....	265	24,400	Koko-Nor .....	Tibet .....	68	2,300
Huron .....	North America .....	263	23,800	Issyk-Kul .....	Turkestan .....	115	2,250
Michigan .....	North America .....	335	22,450	Vänern .....	Sweden .....	93	2,150
Chad .....	Africa .....	...	20,000	Winnipegosis .....	Canada .....	122	2,085
Nyasa .....	Africa .....	350	14,200	Bangweolo .....	Africa .....	150	2,000
Tanganyika .....	Africa .....	420	12,700	Manitoba .....	Canada .....	119	1,817
Baikal .....	Siberia .....	330	11,580	Albert Nyanza .....	Africa .....	140	1,800
Great Slave .....	Canada .....	325	10,719	Urmia .....	Persia .....	80	1,750
Great Bear .....	Canada .....	175	10,259	Nipigon .....	Canada .....	70	1,730
Erie .....	North America .....	240	9,960	Great Salt Lake .....	U.S.A. .....	75	1,720
Winnipeg .....	Canada .....	260	9,459	Leopold II. .....	Africa .....	75	1,700
Ontario .....	North America .....	190	7,240	Dubawnt .....	Canada .....	...	1,650
Balkash .....	Siberia .....	323	7,050	Chapala .....	Mexico .....	80	1,600
Ladoga .....	Russia .....	125	7,000	Mweru .....	Africa .....	75	1,600
Nettling .....	Baffin Land .....	120	5,000	South Indian .....	Canada .....	...	1,531
Amadjuk .....	Baffin Land .....	75	4,000	L. of the Woods .....	North America .....	70	1,500
Onega .....	Russia .....	145	3,800	Peipus .....	Russia .....	60	1,360
Eyre .....	Australia .....	...	3,700	Melville .....	Canada .....	90	1,282
Rudolf .....	Africa .....	185	3,500	Okeechobee .....	U.S.A. .....	50	1,250
Titicaca .....	South America .....	120	3,200	La Matre .....	Canada .....	...	1,225
Nicaragua .....	Central America .....	100	3,000	Kivu .....	Africa .....	55	1,100
Gairdner .....	Australia .....	...	3,000	Baker .....	Canada .....	...	1,039
Athabasca .....	Canada .....	195	2,842	Tengri Nor .....	Tibet .....	50	1,000

# North America.

**POSITION AND EXTENT.**—The area of North America, including Mexico, is about 7,200,000 sq. miles, a little less than twice that of Europe. Its extreme longitudes extend from a little west of  $170^{\circ}$  W. to  $52\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  W. in the east of Newfoundland, and its extreme latitudes from about  $80^{\circ}$  N. lat. to  $15^{\circ}$  N. lat. in the south of Mexico. It is surrounded by seas on all sides except in the south, where it joins the Isthmian States of Central America.

## The Nations of North America.

Country.	Form of Government.	Area (in Sq. Miles).	Population.	Capital.	Population of Capital.
Canada .....	Dominion ...	3,750,000	7,600,000	Ottawa .....	86,500
Mexico .....	Republic.....	767,000	16,000,000	Mexico .....	471,000
Newfoundland...	British .....	163,100	221,000	St. John's ...	32,000
United States ...	Republic.....	3,026,789	92,000,000	Washington.	331,000
Alaska .....	U.S. .......	590,884	65,000	Juneau... ..	...

Summary:—	Area (in Sq. Miles).	Population.
<i>American (U.S.)</i> .....	3,617,673	92,065,000
<i>British</i> .....	3,913,100	7,821,000
<i>Mexican</i> .....	767,000	16,000,000

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

**COASTS.**—The Arctic coast and that of the numerous islands is usually low. Labrador has bold cliffs, fjords, and deep bays. On the east coast, south of  $50^{\circ}$  N. lat., the St. Lawrence River forms a long inlet into the interior. Facing it are the islands of Anticosti and Newfoundland, and to the south Prince Edward and Cape Breton Island, and the Peninsula of Nova Scotia. The coast of this peninsula has many small indentations on the east, but few harbours except Halifax. The coast of Maine is rocky, and has bold cliffs, numerous islands, and many capes and headlands separated by deep inlets, sounds, and straits. Generally, the coast to the north of Cape Cod is composed of hard rocks, which stand out as bold cliffs and headlands, and afford excellent harbours, while to the south the coasts are low and monotonous, with numerous sand spits and sand bars at the mouths of the rivers. The harbours, as a rule, lie some little way from the outer margin of the coast at the heads of the estuaries. New York has the advantage both of the Hudson and the shelter of Long Island. In the Gulf of Mexico the rivers bring down much silt, which tends to fill their mouths. Of this the Mississippi delta is a conspicuous instance. On the west coast in the north are the mountainous Aleutian Islands and the precipitous coast of Alaska, with glaciers which reach to sea-level, and the island and fjord coast of British Columbia, closely backed by mountain ranges. In the south of this is Vancouver Island and the deep inlet of Puget Sound. The rest of the west coast of North America is bold and harbourless, with few indentations and islands. A subsidence of the land has caused the break in uniformity shown by the Bay of San Francisco.

**RELIEF.**—Three main divisions can be made in the relief of North America. The Eastern Mountains, the Great Plains, and the Western Mountains. The *Eastern Mountains* extend from Labrador to Alabama. There is a marked difference between the portion north-east of the Hudson River, which has been glaciated and contains many lakes, waterfalls and deep valleys, and the southern portion where there are few lakes, and the rivers flow down comparatively even slopes through broad valleys. The Appalachians form a series of ridges, between which run longitudinal rivers which cut across the ranges in water gaps. Between these mountains and the low coastal plain, which contains in the south many marshes and shallow lakes, lies the Piedmont Plateau of Archaean rock at the eastern base of which, where the rivers abruptly change their slope, is what is known as the Fall Line. This is marked by a long line of towns founded at the limit of river navigation, and at the point where water power could be easily obtained. The *Great Plains* form a comparatively level and continuous surface from the Arctic Ocean and the shores of Hudson Bay to the Gulf of Mexico. This is broken in only three places by elevations of importance. These are the Ozark Mountains, to the west of the Mississippi and north of the Arkansas, which exceed 2,000 feet, the Lake Plateau, an undulating upland planed down and glaciated, on which stand Lakes Superior, Michigan and Huron, and the Black Hills of South Dakota rise to above 3,000 feet. All these elevated areas are composed of very old rock. A

distinction must be made between the Prairies, which are open plains with few trees rising to about 800 feet in Minnesota at the watershed between Hudson Bay and the Gulf of Mexico and the High Plains to the west, which are far dryer and less fertile than the prairie wheat lands. In parts these rise to over 6,000 feet, and are much higher than the Appalachians. On the west they front the steep edge of the Rockies, but the slopes are usually gentle and the valleys broad and shallow. In Canada these High Plains form the ranching lands of Alberta. In the Arctic plains there are many marshes and lakes. The *Western Mountains* consist, in the United States, of two or more ranges, the Rockies, a series of more isolated ranges rising from a high plateau, with summits exceeding 14,000 feet, among which Pike's Peak forms a conspicuous dome, the Sierra Nevada, the highest point of which is Mount Whitney (14,522 feet) and the Cascade range, with Mount Rainier (14,525 feet) and Mount Shasta in a line of volcanic domes, and the Coast ranges, which reach 7,500 feet in the densely forested Olympic mountains of Puget Sound.

Between the Rockies and the Sierra Nevada is the Great Basin traversed by hog-back ridges, which rise to no great elevation above the plateau. There is little rainfall, and there are numerous salt lakes, of which the Great Salt Lake in Utah is the most important. The Death Valley in California is several hundred feet below sea-level. The Valley of California is a depression between the Sierra Nevada and Cascade ranges and the Coast ranges. In *Canada* the inner mountain lines consist of the Rockies, the Selkirks and Gold Range separated by the long winding loops of the Kootenay and Columbia, and their narrow lake-filled valleys. These exceed 13,000 feet, and have many great glaciers and deep cañons. On the west they are separated from the Coast ranges by a comparative depression of undulating country, some 100 miles in width from the Coast ranges. This is traversed by the Frazer River. The Western Coast ranges rise to great elevations in Alaska, where Mount St. Elias and Mount McKinley, over 20,000 feet, are the most prominent summits.

*Mexico* is a tableland, generally above 6,000 feet, which is bounded by two escarpments, the Eastern Sierra Madre, not a distinct mountain range but the margin of the plateau, and the Western Sierra Madre, which is from 8,000 to 12,000 feet and falls steeply to the Pacific. There are many depressions, or inland basins, in the interior, separated by low ranges. The highest elevations are in the south. Here is a broad volcanic zone in which Orizaba, 18,252 feet, Popocatepetl, 17,250 feet, and Ixtachihuatl, 16,960 feet, are the highest summits. Colima is the only active volcano. The coast lowlands are narrow, though most extensive on the east, where sand dunes have blocked the river mouths. The rivers are mostly short and torrential. The peninsula of Yucatan is a low limestone plateau flat and treeless with few running streams.

**HYDROGRAPHY.**—Five drainage areas may be distinguished, the Arctic, the Atlantic, the Gulf, Inland and the Pacific. In the *Arctic* Basin the Mackenzie is the only large river. It drains the lakes of Athabasca, Great Slave and Great Bear. The Basin is mostly low and is occupied by tundra in the north and coniferous forest in the south. The *Atlantic* Basin contains the great estuary of the St. Lawrence draining the Great Lakes. South of this is the St. John in New Brunswick and the Hudson with its deep navigable channel running north to the east and west Mohawk Valley south of the Adirondacks. A depression, in which is Lake Champlain, connects the Hudson with the St. Lawrence on the north. The Delaware, Susquehanna and Potomac cut deeply into the Northern Alleghanies, but south of Chesapeake Bay the rivers rise on the eastern margin. The Alabama and Tennessee form longitudinal valleys in the southern Alleghanies. The inlets of the northern portion of this coast were formed by the drowning of river valleys owing to subsidence. Both the Hudson and St. Lawrence have deep cañons in the comparatively shallow sea which were mainly formed above sea level. The Mississippi occupies the southern portion of the Great Plains. It has numerous large tributaries, the Ohio on the east, and the Missouri, Platte, Kansas, Arkansas and Red River on the west. Owing to the vast amount of sediment brought down, it has a large delta and a level flood plain, in which the course of the river is liable to constant change. The main streams, Missouri and Ohio, are navigable for most of their length. The Rio Grande del Norte rises in the San Juan Mountains, where the melting snows provide a large supply of water in summer, but its lower course is through a dry region, where it receives few tributaries. On the *Pacific* Coast the Colorado rises in the Rockies and flows in deep cañons through the Arizona deserts. Use has been made of its water to irrigate the Salton depression to the north-west of its mouth. From the Colorado to the Columbia there are no large rivers except in the valley of California, where the Sacramento and San Joaquin are invaluable for irrigation. The Snake tributary of the Columbia River rises in the Yellowstone National Park, and cuts great cañons through a lava plateau. The Frazer, like the Columbia, has a long north and south valley. There are no large rivers on the west coast of British Columbia, owing to the proximity of the mountains to the coast, but in the north-west the Yukon rises not far from the coast, and, after a long course to the north and west,

flows into Bering Sea. The *Inland Basin*, between the Rockies and the Sierra Nevada, has no large rivers.

**CLIMATE.**—North America extends from north of the Arctic Circle to south of the Tropic of Cancer. Only a small portion, South Mexico, actually lies within the tropics, but the south of Florida and the narrow coast lands of Northern Mexico are comprised in what may be termed the *Tropical* province. Here there is a great uniformity of temperature throughout the year, the limits being approximately between  $70^{\circ}$  and  $80^{\circ}$  F. The effect of elevation in modifying temperature is well illustrated in *Mexico* by the comparison of Vera Cruz at sea level, with  $71^{\circ}$  F. in Jan. and  $82^{\circ}$  F. in July, and Mexico City at over 7,000 feet, with  $54^{\circ}$  F. in Jan. and  $62^{\circ}$  F. in July. Though these temperatures on the cool temperate uplands (*tierra fria*, which is about 6,000 feet) give the impression of perpetual spring, it must be remembered that there are great differences between day and night, amounting to as much as  $54^{\circ}$ . This is due to the great radiation on the dry plateau, which has a much smaller rainfall than the coast. Beans and potatoes are grown, and owing to the high altitude of sun, grapes and maize can be ripened in the depressions of the plateau. Below this climatic zone is the warm temperate zone (the *tierra templada* from 3,000 to 5,000 and 6,000 feet). Here are grown maize, coffee and the vine. The hot lowlands, *tierra caliente*, below 3,000 feet, have the products of wet tropical zones, rubber, sugar, cacao, oranges and bananas, with mahogany, cabinet woods, and rubber in the forests. The seasonal differences of rainfall are marked, most of the rain falling in Mexico in summer, while Florida has rain at all seasons. To the north of this tropical zone is a *sub-tropical* belt, which includes the lowlands of the Gulf and South Atlantic States as far north as Chesapeake Bay, which are warmed by the warm currents from the Gulf of Mexico, the Valley of California and the lands which lie on each side of, and at the head of, the Gulf of California. The western portion of this zone is exceedingly dry and depends on irrigation. It is exceedingly well suited for tropical fruits. The eastern portion has a considerable rainfall, which suffices for the growth of broad leaved forests and the cultivation of cotton, rice and sugar cane. In some parts of this area, especially the dry west, there is much greater heat in summer than in the tropical belt. Further north is a *warm temperate* region, consisting of the central portion of the United States, in which maize is the principal crop. Wheat is grown in the north, and cotton in the south. The summers are warm and prolonged and the winters often cold. This region extends broadly from about  $35^{\circ}$  N. lat. to the Great Lakes. The western plains are too dry for cultivation. On the west it is bounded by the Rockies, and on the east it extends on both sides of the Alleghanies.

To the north of this zone is what may be called the *cool temperate* portion of North America. This includes the northern part of the United States, the Appalachians, most of south-east Canada, the south part of Central Canada, and the great mass of the Western Plateau, with its scanty rainfall, which extends from the Rockies to the Pacific. The winters are long and cold, and there is usually a good deal of snow, while the summers are hot. The drier western portion is noted for wheat.

Further to the north is the *cold temperate*, which includes most of Canada. There is a great difference between the eastern, central, and western portions. Both the eastern and central parts have cold winters—Winnipeg is  $-7^{\circ}$  F. in Jan.—but the summers round Hudson Bay are too cold for wheat. In the central provinces of Canada, which lie to the west of the Rockies, the summers are warm enough to ripen wheat to north of  $55^{\circ}$  N. lat., and the dry winters with little snow are favourable for the keeping of stock in the south-west. This is largely due to the drying and warming influence of the Föhn winds.

The western portion, which includes the coast of British Columbia and the north-west of Oregon, has mild winters and warm summers, which in many ways, both in temperature and rainfall, resemble the insular climate of the British Isles.

The *Arctic* coast lands of North America, which include Labrador, where the cold current reduces temperature, are barren and treeless and of little use except for fur collecting.

### ETHNOLOGY AND RELIGIONS.

A very small part of North America north of Mexico is now occupied by native races. In the north there are about 1,800 Eskimo on the Arctic coast of Canada and in Labrador, and some 14,000 in Alaska. In the whole of the rest of Canada and the United States there are about 370,000 Indians, mostly in reservations, though in the drier western deserts and on the plateaus and mountains many tribes are still undisturbed. Except in the south of the United States, where there is a large negro element, the population is composed of the descendants of European immigrants. About two-fifths of the population of Canada are Roman Catholic, mainly in the French-speaking province of Quebec, and in the United States about one-third. In Mexico about 40 per cent. of the population are Indian, a similar proportion of a mixed race, and one-fifth European, largely of Spanish origin. The majority are Roman Catholic.

## Central America.

AREA.—The six Isthmian states have an area which a little exceeds 200,000 square miles. The greatest breadth, approximately along 15° N. lat. from Cape Gracias á Dios to the S.W. of Mexico, is about 10 degrees.

### The Nations of Central America.

Country.	Form of Government.	Area (in Sq. Miles).	Population.	Capital.	Population of Capital.
Costa Rica .....	Republic.....	23,000	380,000	San Jose.....	27,000
Guatemala .....	" .....	47,500	2,000,000	Guatemala ...	90,000
Honduras .....	" .....	42,700	800,000	Tegucigalpa	17,000
Nicaragua .....	" .....	51,600	600,000	Managua ...	36,000
Panama .....	" .....	31,890	400,000	Panama .....	40,000
Salvador.....	" .....	7,250	1,000,000	San Salvador	60,000

Summary.	Area (in Sq. Miles).	Population.
<i>Independent .....</i>	203,940	5,180,000
<i>British Honduras .....</i>	8,600	45,000
<i>Panama Canal Zone (U.S.) .....</i>	474	150,000

### PHYSIOGRAPHY.

RELIEF AND HYDROGRAPHY.—The uplands of the plateau of Mexico are interrupted by the lowland of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, but rise again on the south-east. The general formation as far south as Costa Rica, where the Isthmus narrows and the mountains tend to form a single chain, is that of a plateau sloping gently towards the Atlantic and steeply towards the Pacific. On this are many more or less parallel ranges. The greatest development of low coast lands is on the Atlantic side.

In *Guatemala* the edge of the tableland is about 60 miles from the Pacific Coast. The highest portion is in the north-west, where there are uplands at the altitude of 6,000 to 8,000 feet. In the centre is a plain of about 5,000 feet. A remarkable line of volcanoes, among which are Santa Maria, Atitlan, south of lake Atitlan, Fuego (fire), and Agua (water), rise to over 13,000 feet along the western edge of the plateau. Some of these have recently been active. Only short rapid streams flow towards the Pacific.

The Usumacinta, which drains into the Gulf of Mexico, is the largest river in Central America. It is navigable in the central portion, but cannot be reached from the sea owing to sand bars. The Motagua flows to Honduras Bay and is navigable in the rains.

The volcanic chain is continued south into *Salvador*. There are numerous active volcanoes, the greatest of which is San Miguel above 7,000 feet. Between these crests and the lofty escarpment of the main plateau of Honduras is an interior strip of upland.

In the centre of *Honduras* a broad valley, the plain of Comayagua, extends from north to south, coinciding with the valleys of two rivers, one of which flows to the Atlantic and the other to Fonseca Bay on the Pacific.

*Nicaragua* has a wide coast plain on the east, the Mosquito Coast, uplands in the interior from 1,000 to 7,000 feet, sloping gently towards the Atlantic and steeply towards the lakes, and volcanic cones, which continue the western volcanic zone. Some of these are active. Coseguina and Masaya have been the scenes of vast eruptions. To the east of this range is a great depression occupied by lakes Managua and Nicaragua. These are drained by the San Juan River which flows into the Pacific.

*Costa Rica* has on the west a similar line of volcanoes rising to 11,000 feet. At about 10° N. lat. this chain turns towards the east. South of it is the depression between the Atlantic and Pacific formed by the rivers Tarcoles and Reventazon, which near Cartago is below 5,000 feet.

To the south the main Cordillera follows the centre of the isthmus to *Panama*, where a relative depression from Limon Bay on the Atlantic to Panama on the Pacific has favoured the construction of the canal at the narrowest portion.

CLIMATE.—Central America lies wholly within the tropics, and the region in general has a temperature of above 68° F. throughout the year. But owing to the considerable extent of high land there are great differences of temperature between the temperate uplands and tropical lowlands, and of rainfall between the east and west coasts. There is a marked

rainy and dry season on the Pacific coast, which has rain almost entirely in summer, when the S.W. monsoon winds are blowing, and a dry winter from Jan. to March. The sheltered valleys of the interior have a relatively small precipitation. The prevailing winds are the N.E. trades. Generally the east coast has a very large rainfall—Greytown has 259 inches—and dense tropical forest and luxuriant jungle vegetation make the coast lands unhealthy. Population is therefore mainly concentrated on the uplands and west coast. The largest area of warm temperate upland is in Guatemala, where Quezaltenango, which stands at nearly 8,000 feet, is higher than Mexico City, and though further south is several degrees cooler. The products vary as in Mexico according to elevation and rainfall, wheat and maize being grown on the higher uplands, coffee to about 5,000 feet, and bananas on the tropical coast lands.

### ETHNOLOGY AND RELIGIONS.

About 880,000 of the original native Indian stock still exist in Guatemala, and only some 70,000 in the rest of Central America. Some thirty Indian languages are still spoken. Most of the population are Mestizos, the descendants of Europeans, mostly Spaniards, and Indians, who speak Spanish. There are some negroes and the offspring of negroes and whites and negroes and Indians, and a still smaller proportion of whites and Creoles. The majority are nominally Roman Catholics.

## West Indies.

EXTENT.—The area of the West Indies is about 65,000 square miles, a little more than half that of the United Kingdom. They extend from about 27° N. latitude to 10° N. latitude.

### The West India Islands.

Country.	Form of Government.	Area (in Sq. Miles).	Population.	Capital.	Population of Capital.
Cuba .....	Republic	44,000	1,600,000	Havana	270,000
Haiti .....	Republic	10,200	1,000,000	Port au Prince	100,000
Santo Domingo.....	Republic	18,000	600,000	Santo Domingo	20,000

Summary.	Area (in. Sq. Miles).	Population.
<i>Independent</i> .....	72,200	3,200,000
<i>American (U.S.)</i> .....	3,750	980,000
<i>British</i> .....	2,300	1,750,000
<i>Danish</i> .....	140	33,000
<i>French</i> .....	1,350	400,000
<i>Netherlands</i> .....	430	60,000
<i>Venezuelan</i> .....	90	...

### PHYSIOGRAPHY.

RELIEF AND HYDROGRAPHY.—The Bahamas consist of about 3,000 islands and reefs, of which twenty are inhabited. These are partly of coral formation and are generally low. There is practically no running water, though there are ample underground supplies.

*Cuba*.—In the west are the Sierra de los Organos, which reach over 2,500 feet. To the east are undulating plains traversed by low hills of no great elevation, but with abrupt slopes and deep rocky ravines. At the extreme eastern end of the island a range of mountains facing south, which on the west are called the Sierra Maestre, falls precipitously towards the sea. Inland they slope towards a broad limestone plateau, the higher portion of which has many sharp crests while the lower terraces are traversed by vertical cañons. In the centre of the island, where the width is only 46 miles, there is a low transverse depression. As, except the uplands, Cuba is largely composed of limestone, the drainage is partly underground and many rivers are lost in swamps. On the coast a harder limestone rim has allowed the development of many pouch-shaped harbours.

*Hispaniola* (San Domingo and Haiti) is generally mountainous, the highest summit exceeding 10,000 feet. It is crossed by four chains, between which are depressions. *Puerto Rico* is a moderately elevated plateau with a great number of rivers. In *Jamaica* the Blue Mountains exceed 7,000 feet and have a mean altitude of 4,500 feet. Numerous spurs end in bluffs near the coast, leaving only small strips of lowland. In the centre and west is a limestone plateau with deep basin-shaped valleys with self-contained drainage, and in some parts sinks 500 feet in depth, known as "cockpits." Much of this is, like Cuba, a typical Karst region.

South of Puerto Rico the islands form a deeply submerged mountain ridge separating the Caribbean Sea from the Atlantic Ocean. This is partly volcanic and generally mountainous, and is covered with dense forests. Mont Pelée, in Martinique, and the Souffrière, in St. Vincent, have been lately the scene of disastrous eruptions. To the east of these are a line of lower islands mostly composed of limestone. These include Anguilla, Barbuda, Antigua, Eastern Guadeloupe, Barbadoes, Tobago and Trinidad. Some of the islands in these two groups contain both volcanic rocks and limestones. Barbados, like Tobago, has a single elevated ridge reaching 1,100 feet in the centre and falling in low terraces to the east. Trinidad is generally low, but is traversed by three ranges, of which the northern is the highest, rising to over 3,000 feet. In the south-west is the well-known pitch lake.

**CLIMATE.**—Except the Bahamas all the West Indies lie within the tropics and are surrounded by warm seas. Consequently, except on elevated land, there is considerable uniformity of temperature throughout the year. In the Lesser Antilles the N.E. trade blows regularly, while in the Greater Antilles and the Bahamas the winds shift from N.E. in winter to S.E. in summer. As a result of the E. winds the windward coasts are surf beaten, and all the main towns of the outer group lie on the west. The West Indies lie in the track of cyclones which take a north-west direction towards the southern Gulf States, but destructive storms are rare. February and March are, throughout, the driest months, and there is generally a double rainy season in May and October. The general rainfall is considerable, especially on the mountains, though somewhat smaller on the lee side.

### ETHNOLOGY AND RELIGIONS.

The native Arawak and Carib races in the West Indies were largely exterminated at the close of the sixteenth century, and the islands were repopled by Europeans and negroes. Since their emancipation the negroes have largely increased. Quite two-fifths of the total population are now negroes and mulattoes. There has been a considerable influx of coolies from India and China to work in the plantations. In Cuba and Puerto Rico whites are in the majority, but they are largely outnumbered in the other islands. In Haiti, practically the whole population is negro. The nationality of the inhabitants in the West Indies has been determined by historical causes. In Cuba and Puerto Rico the people are of Spanish descent. The religion is Roman Catholic. In Jamaica and the other British islands the whites are of British descent. The negroes are nominally Protestant.

## South America.

**POSITION AND EXTENT.**—The area is 6,750,000 sq. miles, a little more than 1½ times that of Europe. The extreme longitudes are Cape Branco 35° W. and Punta Parina 81° W., and the extreme latitudes, Punta Gallinas, 12½° N. and Cape Horn 56° S. South America is surrounded by the ocean, except where it is joined to Central America by the narrow isthmus of Panama.

### The Nations of South America.

Country.	Form of Government.	Area (in Sq. Miles).	Population.	Capital.	Population of Capital.
Argentina .....	Republic...	1,212,000	7,000,000	Buenos Aires...	1,200,000
Bolivia .....	Republic...	570,000	2,200,000	Sucre .....	24,000
Brazil .....	Republic...	3,220,000	21,000,000	Rio de Janeiro	800,000
Chile .....	Republic...	291,000	3,200,000	Santiago .....	350,000
Colombia .....	Republic...	473,000	4,000,000	Bogotá .....	100,000
Ecuador .....	Republic...	120,000	1,300,000	Quito .....	60,000
Paraguay .....	Republic...	173,000	800,000	Asuncion .....	80,000
Peru .....	Republic...	700,000	5,000,000	Lima .....	175,000
Uruguay .....	Republic...	72,200	1,100,000	Montevideo ...	310,000
Venezuela .....	Republic...	364,000	2,700,000	Caracas .....	85,000

Summary.	Area (in Sq. Miles).	Population.
Independent .....	7,195,200	48,300,000
British Guiana .....	90,300	310,000
French Guiana .....	34,000	40,000
Netherlands' Guiana .....	50,000	100,000

## Islands round South America.

Name.	Government.	Area (in Sq. Miles).	Population.
Falkland Islands .....	British .....	6,500	3,600
Galapagos Islands .....	Ecuadorian .....	2,400	400
Graham Land .....	British .....	...	...
Sandwich Group* .....	British .....	...	...
South Georgia .....	British .....	1,000	...
South Orkneys .....	British .....	...	...
South Shetlands.....	British .....	...	...

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

**COASTS.**—On the north coast, which fronts the Caribbean Sea, are two large gulfs, that of Darien and the opening which leads to the lagoon of Lake Maracaibo. From the delta of the Orinoco south the east coast is generally flat and unbroken, with few gulfs except that of Bahia. From Cape Frio to Santos is a mountainous area, in which lies the magnificent harbour of Rio. A series of lagoons border the coast to the south-west to the Plate estuary. The coast of Patagonia has many broad bays with gentle curves, among which the chief are Blanca, San Matias, and St. George. The Falkland islands stand on the continental shelf, above 100 fathoms, which is broadest on the east coast, but practically disappears on the mountainous western shores.

In the south Tierra del Fuego is separated from the mainland by the Straits of Magellan. There are numerous fjords and islands as far as Chiloe I., from which an almost unbroken coast extends north to the Gulf of Guayaquil. Juan Fernandez 34° S. and the Galapagos Islands on the Equator are the chief islands of the west of South America.

**RELIEF.**—The main physical features consist of (a) a Western Mountain belt, which is mainly due to earth movements, and (b) two Upland Plateaus. The mountain regions of the Andes may be divided into four groups:—

(1) *The Southern Andes*, south of about 40° S. lat. Long continued erosion, due to a wet climate and persistent W. winds, combined with a sinking of the land, has helped to produce a fjord and island coast, behind which snow peaks and glaciers rise at a comparatively low elevation. There are numerous broad gaps, below 3,000 feet, which have been formed by the West Coast rivers, which rise on the level watershed to the east of the Andean chain. On this lie numerous large lakes, among which may be mentioned Lakes Buenos Aires and Nahuel Huapi. On the west the rivers are short, but on the east longer rivers flow across the Patagonian Plateau. Of these the Limay is navigable from within 50 miles of Lake Nahuel Huapi to the Rio Negro. Though the elevations are generally low there are some lofty mountains. Mount Tronador exceeds 11,000 feet.

(2) *The Central Andes*, from a little south of 40° S. lat. to north of Lake Titicaca, may be said to form a double mountain chain. A lower coast range, of which isolated remnants occur in the West Coast islands, can be traced over most of the west coast of South America, and is continued through the north of Venezuela. This can also be distinguished in North America to the west of the valley of California and the Willamette tributary of the Columbia. In the south of South America it separates the Central Valley of Chile, an undulating upland with a general slope from east to west, from the main chain of the Andes, which is now more lofty. Aconcagua exceeds 23,000 feet. All the passes over the Andes are high, the Cumbre, followed by the railway, being over 12,000 feet.

The Andes become broader to the north, and reach a width of 300 miles in Bolivia. There are many parallel ranges which enclose depressions not much below the general level. These desert basins are of the *Puna* type, and form salt wastes swept by blizzards, and have great extremes of heat and cold. A great inland basin is occupied by Lakes Aullagas and Titicaca, connected by the Desaguadero. To the east of Lake Titicaca the Cordillera Real forms a lofty mountain chain. Sorata and Illimani exceed 21,000 feet.

(3) *The Andes of Peru* form a complex system of lofty mountains, with a general direction from S.E. to N.W. There are many elevated intermont plains and valleys, which are traversed by tributaries of the Upper Amazon. The Vilcanota knot is a transverse barrier to the north of Lake Titicaca, which connects the Western and Eastern Cordilleras.

(4) *The Andes of Ecuador and Colombia*. West of the southern bend of the Marañon, the Andes decrease in elevation, but again rise to great heights in Ecuador. Chimborazo is 21,500 feet, and Cotopaxi, an active volcano, and Antisana exceed 19,000 feet.

Three main chains traverse Colombia, with deep valleys between their ranges. The

\* Not to be confused with the Sandwich Islands in Pacific (Hawaii, etc.).

Central has the highest peaks, which separates the Magdalena and Cauca valleys. Tolima is over 18,000 feet. The Ecuadorian coast range is continued through Columbia into Central America and Venezuela. The main eastern chain also has its continuation on the east.

The *Upper Plateaus* consist of the highlands of Brazil and Guiana, between which are the lowlands of the Amazon. As the rocks are largely horizontal there are numerous flat-topped hills with precipitous escarpments. Roraima, in British Guiana, exceeds 8,000 feet. The rivers are usually unnavigable owing to falls, where they break through the rim of the tableland. Examples of this are the rapids of the São Francisco and the Kaieteur Falls of the River Essequibo, in British Guiana, which is five times the height of Niagara.

The extensive *lowlands* of the Orinoco, Amazon, and Paraná-Paraguay system were once inland seas, and afford great areas of level land. Ocean vessels can reach Iquitos on the Amazon, which is 2,300 miles from the ocean in consequence of the small fall of the river.

**HYDROGRAPHY.**—On the *West Coast* the rivers are generally too rapid to be navigable, in consequence of the proximity of the mountains to the sea, but they are invaluable in the dry regions for irrigation. On the *North Coast* the Atrato, Cauca, and Colombia penetrate for a long distance into the interior of Colombia. The highlands of Venezuela approach too close to the sea to make long rivers possible till the Orinoco is reached. This has tributaries from the Andes, of which the Meta and Apure are the principal, and from the highlands of both North and South Venezuela. Rapids check navigation above the confluence of the Meta. The Cassiquiare, a tributary of the Orinoco, flows also to the Rio Negro. A large delta has been formed at the mouth. In the Guianas the rivers are generally unnavigable for any distance, but there is a considerable area of lowland coast plain where plantation industries, such as sugar, are carried on.

The *Amazon* has numerous tributaries, which are themselves great rivers, and occupies with its basin a large part of South America. Owing to the melting of the snows in February and the rains which mainly occur at this season on the Andean slopes, it has a marked flood season, reaching its maximum in June, when it overflows its banks. The level of the main river rises some 30 feet at Iquitos and 60 feet at Manaus, and vast areas are covered with water on both banks. The upper tributaries of the Amazon, the Marañon, the Huallaga, and the Ucayali, penetrate deeply into the Andes by north to south valleys, but in their upper courses they run through unnavigable gorges, and have numerous rapids. The main northern tributaries of the Amazon are the Yapura and Rio Negro. In the south the Jurua and Purus reach the mountain slopes of Peru, while the longer Madeira, with its upper tributaries, the Beni, Mamore and Rio Grande, almost reach the Bolivian Plateau, though their upper courses are unnavigable. The great falls and rapids of the Madeira north of 10° S. lat. are now circumvented by a railway. The other southern rivers, the Tapajos, Zingu, and Tocantins, rise in the southern plateau of Brazil and are largely obstructed by rapids. Above the delta the Amazon resembles an arm of the sea, being 40 or 50 miles wide.

On the north-east coast of Brazil the São Francisco rises far south, near the Paraná, and is navigable, except at the Paulo Afonso Rapids near the coast. Between its mouth and Cape Frio are short streams, but to the south of this point the mountains are too close to the sea to allow anything but torrents.

The *Plate Estuary* is formed by the junction of the Paraná and Uruguay. A larger amount of water is brought down than by any other river system in the New World excepting the Amazon. The Paraná is navigable for some 1,200 miles by ocean vessels. In the lower portion of its alluvial plain vast areas are flooded in the rains, while the main river is 25-30 miles wide between Santa Fe and Rosario. There are numerous backwater and islands which shift their position and render navigation difficult. The Paraguay is navigable to the south of the Matto Grosso highlands for smaller steamers, but the Paraná is obstructed by rapids, the Guaraya Falls near the Tropic of Capricorn. Here it has excavated deep gorges in the sandstone plateau. The Pilcomayo, Vermejo and Salado, which join the Paraguay and Paraná from the west, have little water except in the rainy season.

To the south of the Plate Estuary the Colorado and Rio Negro flow from the Andes, and are deep and rapid streams in summer when the snows melt. No lower tributaries join their courses through the dry pampas. To the south the Chulut and other rivers have a similar character.

To the region of *Inland drainage* of the Andean Plateau may be added the large area of the west Argentine, which originally drained to the Colorado. Here are many shallow lagoons, swamps, and saline depressions, which point to a gradual desiccation which is taking place.

**CLIMATE.**—South America may be divided into two parts, of which the larger lies in the Tropics. South of the Tropic of Capricorn, which lies a little to the south of Rio, the

continent narrows rapidly, while to the north it broadens out to its greatest width between latitude  $10^{\circ}$  S. and the Equator.

There are two factors which modify temperature in the tropics, elevation and the cold current of the West Coast.

Quito, in Ecuador, at over 9,000 feet, and Bogota, in the uplands of Colombia, at a little below 9,000 feet, have temperatures between  $55^{\circ}$  F. and  $58^{\circ}$  F. in both summer and winter, while Para, at the mouth of the Amazon, and Iquitos, on the Upper Amazon, are between  $78^{\circ}$  F. and  $79^{\circ}$  F. throughout the year. The diminution of temperature with altitude is shown most noticeably on the high Andean plateau, where La Paz, at over 12,000 feet, has a summer temperature of only  $52^{\circ}$  F., and near the margin of the Tropics, where São Paulo, in the coffee-growing uplands of S.E. Brazil at about 2,500 feet, is about  $9^{\circ}$  colder than Rio at sea level. The local influence of the cold current is shown in the difference of temperature between points in the same latitude on the East and West coasts—Bahia, in lat.  $12^{\circ}$  S. is  $10^{\circ}$  warmer than Callao.

Outside the Tropics the eastern side of South America has a high summer temperature, above  $68^{\circ}$  F. to south of  $40^{\circ}$  S. lat, as a consequence of which wheat can be grown successfully to the south of Buenos Aires.

Certain regions of South America have little rain at any season. These comprise the West Coast Desert, where the winds blow parallel to the coast or from colder latitudes and are cooled by passing over a cold current, and the semi-deserts of the Andes, which can receive little rain from the east; the West Argentine, which has little precipitation even in summer; and Patagonia, on the leeward side of the Southern Andes. The greatest rainfall occurs on the Eastern slope of the Andes in the Upper Amazon Basin, on the north-west coast of Colombia, and on the south-east coast of Brazil, where the winds are forced upwards against the escarpment. Here are the densest tropical forests, which also cover the valleys of the Amazon tributaries and those of all the tropical rivers. In the south-west there is an excessive rainfall on the west coast of Chile, which produces temperate forests of conifers and evergreen beech.

There are important differences of seasonal rainfall. In January the sun is vertical over the highlands of South-East Brazil and the lowlands of the Upper Paraná and Paraguay, and a low pressure system extends over south of Brazil, in which the air is rising and in which convectional rains occur. In the north-west of South America, especially the Llanos, there is great drought at this season owing to the persistence of the north-east trades, which blow as dry winds and bring little rain. In July conditions are reversed. The vertical sun is to the north of South America, and the permanent high-pressure belts of the Pacific and Indian Ocean are extended to form a continuous band across the continent. Consequently, winds have a tendency to blow outwards instead of being drawn inland, and as the air is not rising there is little rain in the south. In the north-west a low pressure system is formed and rising air produces rain. Owing to the general persistence of the north-east and south-east trades on the east, there is usually a considerable rainfall wherever they are forced upwards by steep escarpments or mountain ranges as in the Andes and South-East Brazil. Chile has winter rains like California.

### ETHNOLOGY AND RELIGIONS.

In South America, as in the northern continent, there are a great number of native languages which have nothing in common except their polysynthetic character. Of these two have become more widely spread than others—the Quichuan of the Andean plateau and the Tupu-Guarini, the “*lingoa geral*” or “*lingua franca*.” The first of these was a widely spread aboriginal language adopted by the Spaniards to facilitate intercourse with the natives, the other was the dialect of a small coast tribe reduced to writing by the Spanish and Portuguese missionaries and widely spread by their means. Except in the Guianas the official languages are Spanish and Portuguese, and the great majority of the population are Roman Catholic.

The race elements in the population differ in the various states. In the Guianas 37 per cent. are Asiatic (mostly coolies), 50 per cent. negroes, 10 per cent. natives, and perhaps 3 per cent. whites. In Chile, the Argentine and Uruguay a very small proportion are natives; the remainder are the descendants of Spaniards and other European settlers and immigrants with a small admixture of Indian blood. In Colombia and Venezuela the population is mainly of mixed Spanish and Indian race, while in Ecuador 75 per cent. are Indians. In Paraguay and Brazil there are few pure whites in spite of the large European immigration, but a fair proportion (16 per cent.) of whites with a slight strain of native or negro blood. Nearly 50 per cent. in Brazil are half-castes. About 14 per cent. are natives, who form the largest proportion in the Amazon basin, where there are still many independent and uncivilised tribes.

# Australasia.

## The Nations of Australasia.

Country.	Form of Government.	Area (in Sq. Miles).	Population.	Capital.	Population of Capital.
Australia .....	Commonwealth	3,063,234	4,805,005	Canberra .....	—
New Zealand ...	Dominion .....	104,751	1,071,428	Wellington ...	70,729

## Oceania.

Name of Group.	Area (in Sq. Miles).	Population
Melanesia .....	370,000	600,000
Micronesia .....	1,400	100,000
Polynesia .....	10,400	350,000
American (U.S.) .....	6,500	200,000
British .....	110,000	700,000
French .....	8,750	80,000
German .....	97,000	380,000
Netherlands .....	150,000	400,000

## Australia.

### PHYSIOGRAPHY.

*Coast.*—Australia has the smallest proportion of coast line of any continent. This is approximately 1 in 244 square miles, while Europe has one mile of coast to 75 square miles. The two main deviations from the general uniformity of outline are Arnhem Land and Cape York Peninsula, which enclose the Gulf of Carpentaria. Minor indentations are Port Phillip, Spencer Gulf, between Cape Spencer on the York Peninsula and Cape Catastrophe on the Eyre Peninsula, and the inlets of Western Australia south of the Tropic of Capricorn. The north-west coast (Kimberley) has typical fjords. The eastern coast is less generally indented, but has the most numerous harbours. A typical feature of the south coast are the long lines of sand dunes, such as the ninety-mile beach of Victoria. A remarkable coral reef, the Great Barrier Reef, runs parallel to the Coast of Queensland. The channels through the shoals probably mark the position of old river channels. There is generally a flat coastal plain on the eastern coast, which is 20 miles wide near Brisbane, though in places the highlands reach the shore.

*Relief.*—The continent largely forms a plateau which is relatively level in the interior with steep descents to the coast. The Victoria Highlands, Blue Mountains, New England Tableland, and, in general, the Eastern Highlands, make up what has been called the great dividing Range, and are plateaus with a steep escarpment towards the sea which have been trenched by rivers and in some cases cut up into isolated segments. The central basin has been formed by subsidence, a part round Lake Eyre being below sea level. Three main divisions may be made of the land surface. (a) The East Australian Highlands extend from Cape York to East Victoria and reappear in Tasmania. These slope steeply to the east and gradually to the west to the Murray and Darling and to the north-west to the Gulf of Carpentaria. The chief rivers are: on the east, the Burdekin (formed by the union of the Belyando and Burdekin), the Fitzroy (formed by the Mackenzie and Dawson and numerous shorter rivers, such as the Clarence, formed by the Clarence and Mitchell), and the Hawkesbury. In Victoria, the Snowy river, flowing south from the Australian Alps; the Yarra and Glenelg have also relatively short courses. On the west the Mitchell, Gilbert and Flinders flow north-west into the Gulf of Carpentaria. The Diamantina and Cooper's Creek have channels into Lake Eyre, though, like the latter depression, they are often dry. The Warrego, Culgoa, Barwan and Macquarie unite to form the Darling, and the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee join the Murray. The fertile Riverina plains lie between the Murrumbidgee and the Murray.

(b) The Highlands of South Australia extend from the Great Valley of Australia, a rift valley occupied by Lake Torrens and Spencer Gulf, to the Murray. They include the Flinders Range. (c) On the west these pass into the plateau of Western Australia. The saline basin of Lake Amadeus lies between the McDonnell and Musgrave Ranges. The Western Plateau extends north to Arnhem Land. The Kimberley district has ranges which rise to nearly 3000 feet, while Mount Bruce, to the south of the Pilbarra Goldfields, reaches 3,800 feet, but generally there are few well-defined mountains. The plateau is generally from 1,000 feet to 2,000 feet, with broad valleys, filled up and loaded with debris from mountain disintegration,

which cannot be carried away owing to the absence of rivers. The whole of the inland basin has a very slight rainfall and is subject to high temperatures, which cause great evaporation. In the north-west, owing to greater rainfall, the Daly river in Arnhem Land, the Victoria, and the Fitzroy of Kimberley, have a considerable volume. On the west are the Fortescue, Ashburton, Gascoyne and Murchison rivers. South of the last-named all the rivers are small. The Avon flows through the western escarpment of the plateau to the Darling range to Perth and Fremantle, where it is known as the Swan. Numerous small rivers rise in the better watered south-west Highlands. No streams flow into the Great Australian Bight from the Victoria Desert.

*Climate.*—Australia and Tasmania lie between long.  $113^{\circ} 9'$  E. and  $153^{\circ} 39'$  E. and lat.  $10^{\circ} 41'$  S. and  $43^{\circ} 39'$  S. Tasmania extends to  $43^{\circ} 39'$  S.; Australia alone extends to  $39^{\circ} 8'$  S.

In the States, which are partly or entirely in the Tropical Zone, the proportion of tropical area to the whole continent is as follows: Queensland 535, Northern Territory 814, West Australia 373. The tropical area forms five-thirteenth of the whole commonwealth. The maximum altitude of the sun in the British Isles at  $52^{\circ}$  N. is 61. In North Australia, on lat.  $15^{\circ}$  S., except for a brief period on either side of June 21, the altitude of the sun is greater than in the British Isles during the whole year. In Central Australia for about seven months it is greater than our maximum, and at midsummer it is nearly vertical. In the extreme south of Australia only in winter does the altitude of the sun fall below that of our early spring or late autumn. South Australia, in temperature and seasonal rainfall, generally resembles the Mediterranean; the central part corresponds to the Sahara in temperature and scarcity of rainfall; the northern portion of the Sudan. The average temperatures of the three hottest and three coldest months of the capitals are: Yass (Canberra,  $67^{\circ}$ ,  $42^{\circ}$ ; Perth,  $73^{\circ}$ ,  $56^{\circ}$ ; Adelaide,  $73^{\circ}$ ,  $53^{\circ}$ ; Brisbane,  $77^{\circ}$ ,  $59^{\circ}$ ; Melbourne,  $66^{\circ}$ ,  $50^{\circ}$ ; and Hobart,  $61^{\circ}$ ,  $47^{\circ}$ ). There are great extremes of temperature in summer in the interior,  $130^{\circ}$  in the shade having been recorded in the desert, where in winter the temperature is often below freezing.

There are marked differences of seasonal rainfall. In summer (January), the winds are drawn in from the north-west and north-east, and produce the monsoon rains of the Northern Territory and Queensland. Sometimes these extend to the south of New South Wales, but in some years they do not penetrate much beyond Queensland.

The general climatic conditions are determined by the passage of anticyclones which traverse Australia from west to east, and cause moisture-laden winds to sweep across the Continent. As these winds flow in a counter-clockwise direction the front circulation brings in winds from the southern ocean and the rear circulation those from the equatorial seas. Between successive anticyclones V-shaped depressions occur in which cyclonic conditions prevail. These usually affect the south of the Continent only, though occasionally they extend into the interior of West Australia, Central Australia, West Queensland, and the interior of New South Wales. In winter the line along which the anticyclones pass is furthest north, and southern storm winds bring rain to the south of West Australia, South Australia and Victoria.

There is a marked contrast between the rainfall of the east and north coastlands and the interior, where there is a considerable area which has less than 10 inches of annual rainfall, which is insufficient for cultivation in a region of great evaporation. In the interior some parts have less than 5 inches of rain and are actual deserts. The wettest region is near Geraldton, on the north-east coast of Queensland, where the average rainfall is 148 inches; the driest in the depression of Lake Eyre and the Western Desert, where there is less than 5 inches of rainfall.

Large areas in the interior of West Australia have above 10 inches of rain, and are more suited to pasture than was formerly supposed. There is a close relationship between inches of rainfall and the number of sheep that can be kept per acre. Tasmania is generally well watered, especially on the north-west. The climate in many ways resembles that of Devon.

*Ethnology.*—The aborigines of Tasmania are now extinct, but there are still some 40,000 natives on the Continent, many of them nomadic and living under primitive conditions. Their survival is due to the large area of unprofitable land in the interior of Australia where they have been undisturbed.

## Oceania.

The Pacific Ocean is deepest north of the Equator, where soundings show the existence of an extensive basin, with depths of from 15,000 to 16,000 feet, between Japan and San Francisco. Nearly 27,000 feet has been obtained between the Ladrões and the Philippines and off Mindanao is the greatest recorded depth, 32,089 feet. The deepest parts of the

South Pacific lie mostly close to the larger land areas between Sydney and New Zealand and to the south-east of New Guinea. Round the coast of Australia the sea is shallow, and between Australia and New Guinea it is not much more than 9 fathoms. To the east of the submarine bank on which Borneo, Java and Sumatra are situated are the deep basins of the Celebes Sulu and Banda seas, which exceed 15,000 feet in depth.

North of about 30° N. lat. there are hardly any islands in the Pacific, and except New Zealand and the surrounding islands there is nothing to break the expanse of ocean from Australia and Tasmania to Juan Fernandez, off the coast of Chile. The bulk of the coral and volcanic islands lie between 30° N. and 30° S. Consequently the climate of Oceania is generally tropical, though there are considerable differences of temperatures between islands such as Hawaii, on the margin of the tropics, and those on the Equator. The islands are usually divided into Micronesia, Melanesia and Polynesia. The whole land area is about 60,000 sq. miles. The two types offer marked contrasts. The volcanic islands are usually lofty—one elevation exceeding 13,000 feet—are clothed with forests and support a varied vegetation, while the coral islands are low and have little soil or natural vegetation except the coco-nut palm.

### ETHNOLOGY.

*Micronesia.*—This includes the Gilbert or Kingsmill Islands, on the east, the Caroline Islands and Pelews on the west, and the Ladrões on the north. The race elements are generally mixed, Polynesian and Indonesian (pre-Malay) predominating. There is a considerable amount of Papuan and Negrito blood.

*Melanesia.*—This includes New Guinea, the home of the Papuan race, which in its pure form is quite distinct from the Malay and the brown Polynesian races. The Melanesian type has general affinities with the negro or negrito, though differing in many ways. The Solomon Islands, Santa Cruz Island, New Hebrides, Loyalty Islands and Fiji Islands belong to this group.

*Polynesia.*—This contains a number of distinct archipelagoes and scattered islands to the east of 180° long. The most isolated are Hawaii and Easter Island in the extreme east between the Low Archipelago and South America.

The Polynesian race have brown skins and curly hair in contrast to the dark complexions and frizzly hair of the Melanesians, and the straight black hair of the Malay.

The Maoris of New Zealand are a remarkable example of the high development of this race. In the last twenty years they have increased by about 10,000, and now number 50,000.

### LARGEST CITIES OF THE WORLD.

City.	Country.	Population
New York .....	United States ...	4,770,000
London .....	England .....	4,523,000
Paris .....	France .....	2,800,000
Chicago .....	United States ...	2,200,000
Tokyo .....	Japan .....	2,190,000
Berlin .....	Germany .....	2,100,000
Vienna .....	Austria .....	2,050,000
St. Petersburg.....	Russia .....	1,900,000
Philadelphia .....	United States ...	1,550,000
Moscow .....	Russia .....	1,500,000
Osaka .....	Japan .....	1,300,000
Canton .....	China .....	1,250,000
Buenos Aires .....	Argentina .....	1,220,000
Calcutta.....	India .....	1,219,000
Constantinople ...	Turkey .....	1,000,000

### POSTAL STATISTICS.

Country.	Letters and Post Cards.	No. of Post Offices.
United States.....	8,000,000,000	60,000
United Kingdom .....	4,000,000,000	24,000
Germany .....	4,000,000,000	50,000
Austria-Hungary .....	1,500,000,000	15,000
France .....	1,350,000,000	13,000
Japan .....	1,200,000,000	7,000
Russia .....	1,000,000,000	14,000
India .....	750,000,000	18,000
Canada .....	500,000,000	12,700
Italy .....	400,000,000	10,000
Argentina .....	350,000,000	2,500
Australia .....	320,000,000	7,600
Switzerland.....	270,000,000	4,100
The World .....	26,000,000,000	300,000

### LENGTH OF RAILWAYS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Country.	Miles of Railway.	Miles of Telegraph Line.
United States .....	235,000	260,000
Russia .....	43,000	120,000
Germany.....	37,000	135,000
India .....	32,000	70,000
France.....	30,000	110,000
Austria-Hungary.....	26,000	45,000
United Kingdom.....	23,250	60,000
Canada .....	23,000	34,000
Australia .....	16,500	47,000
Argentina .....	16,000	35,000
Mexico.....	15,000	22,000
Brazil .....	12,000	38,000
Italy.....	10,000	33,000
Spain .....	10,000	23,000
The World.....	613,000	1,300,000

### THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

The Seven Wonders of the Ancient World were generally enumerated as follows:—

- The Pyramids.
- The Hanging Gardens of Babylon.
- The Tomb of Mausolus.
- The Temple of Diana at Ephesus.
- The Colossus of Rhodes.
- The Statue of Jupiter by Phidias.
- The Pharos (lighthouse) of Alexandria.

The Seven Wonders of the Modern World have been classified as (1) Wireless, (2) Telephone, (3) Aeroplane, (4) Radium, (5) Antiseptic and Antitoxins, (6) Spectrum Analysis, and (7) the X-Rays.

# North Polar Regions.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

*Depressions and Ridges.*—The Arctic Ocean consists of a deep sea over 2,000 fathoms, on the southern margin of which there is a broad continental shelf with numerous islands. Into this deeper sea there is only one broad channel, about 700 miles, between Greenland and Scandinavia. Bering Strait is only 49 miles wide and 27 fathoms deep. The southern boundary of the Arctic Ocean is the Wyville-Thomson and Faeroe-Icelandic submarine ridge, which separates the North Atlantic from the Norwegian and Greenland Seas. The Norwegian Deep lies between Norway and Jan Mayen and Iceland; it exceeds 1,500 fathoms. The Greenland Deep, of similar depth, lies between Spitsbergen and Greenland. These two depressions are separated by a somewhat deeply submerged ridge from the east of Jan Mayen to Bear Island, south of Spitsbergen. A shallow ridge from the north-west of Spitsbergen to Greenland separates the Greenland Sea from the deep North Polar Basin. This extends from the north of Spitsbergen and Franz Josef Land to the north of the New Siberia Islands and of the North American Arctic Archipelago.

Another more shallow depression is Baffin Bay, less than 1,000 fathoms. This is separated from the North Atlantic by a submarine ridge. Barent's Sea, between Spitsbergen, Norway and Novaya Zemlya, and the Kara Sea, between Novaya Zemlya and the Siberian coast, are respectively below 200 and 100 fathoms.

The total area of the Arctic Sea is about 3·6 million square miles, of which 2·3 million square miles are probably covered with floating ice.

*Currents.*—The main current flowing into the Arctic Ocean is the Atlantic Drift. The surface current is driven north-east by the influence of rotation. On the west coast of Spitsbergen the current is about 110 miles broad and 400 to 500 fathoms deep, and has temperatures from 32° to 38°. As a large quantity of fresh water is brought into the Arctic Ocean by the rivers of Siberia and the Mackenzie of North America, and there is little evaporation, the surface water is less salt than that of the Atlantic Drift, which tends to sink below the surface. A less important current of relatively warm water runs in through the Bering Strait. The influence of warm currents on the formation of ice is important. There is no ice on the north coast of Norway owing to the warm current flowing into Barent's Sea, and little on the west of Novaya Zemlya and Spitsbergen. Open sea may occur to 82° N. north of Spitsbergen. Owing to a relatively warm current, consisting partly of water from the Atlantic and partly from the East Greenland Polar current, which runs along the east side of Davis Strait and follows the west coast of Greenland, the sea is open in good seasons to Smith Sound—open water is also found west and north-west of the New Siberian Islands.

The main cold currents are the East Greenland Polar current, which has temperatures of 31·8° to 29·3°, and which carries ice south of Cape Farewell, and the Labrador current, which flows from Baffin Bay, along the east coast of Baffin Land, and carries icebergs and drift ice past Newfoundland.

The south coasts of Franz Josef Land and the east and south-east coasts of Spitsbergen are generally blocked with drift ice brought by similar currents. There is comparatively little open sea opposite East Siberia and Alaska, and this has rendered exploration difficult on this side of the Arctic. As the prevalent winds blow across the Arctic Basin from Siberia to Greenland the drift ice is carried across the Polar Sea to the east and north coasts of Greenland and to the American Arctic Archipelago. Most of the icebergs are formed on the east and west coasts of Greenland and are carried south by the Polar currents. The climatic conditions are very uniform over the Arctic Basin, owing to the wide extent of ice-covered sea. The lowest temperature observed is -63° in 85° N. lat., a good deal less than that of Verkhoyansk (-90°, the least recorded temperature of the globe).

*Fauna and Flora.*—Forests of pine and larch reach 73° N. in Siberia, and to the north of this are dwarf birches, willows, mosses and lichens. There is sufficient vegetation to the north of Greenland to support rodents and ruminants. The musk ox occurs on the north-east and north coasts of Greenland and the American Arctic Archipelago and the reindeer generally a little further south throughout the fringe of the Polar regions. In addition there are the arctic wolf and fox, the polar bear and the lemming and ermine, and other fur-bearing animals. Among sea animals are the white whale and the narwhal, which is found further north than any other species, and the walrus. The "right" whale is almost extinct. Numerous seals are found on the Arctic margin. Many birds migrate to the Arctic regions.

*Ethnology.*—Numerous races are found along the fringe of the Arctic. The Lapps are the original inhabitants of Arctic Norway. Much of the Siberian coast is uninhabited, but there are wandering tribes of Samoyedes, Tunguses and Yakuts. The Chukches of Bering

Peninsula are more numerous than most of the nomadic tribes. There are no permanent settlements in Spitsbergen and Franz Josef Land. The most northerly of the polar peoples are the Eskimo. In Danish Greenland these are mainly half-breeds, but pure races are found in the Arctic Archipelago, especially to the north of Melville Bay. Peary owed the success of his expedition to the North Pole largely to the help of these tribes, who were called the Arctic Highlands by Sir J. Ross.

**EXPLORATION.**—The first discoveries in the Arctic were made by the Norseman, Iceland being reached in 861 A.D. and Greenland before 1,000 A.D. Newfoundland and Nova Scotia were visited from the settlements made in Greenland. Modern Arctic exploration may be said to commence with the search for the North-West Passage. In 1496 John Cabot and his son Sebastian reached 58° N. lat. In 1527 Robert Thorne, of Bristol, actually set out for the North Pole, but the records of his voyage are unsatisfactory. The first attempt on the North-East Passage was made by Sir Hugh Willoughby and Richard Chancellor. The latter succeeded in reaching the north coast of Russia at a point which afterwards became the port of Archangel, and in opening up trade with that country. The second expedition in this direction was made by Stephen Burrough, who discovered Novaya Zemlya. In 1576 Martin Frobisher sailed for the North-West Passage and discovered Frobisher and Hudson Straits.

In 1585 John Davis made the most important series of early voyages. He reached 75° N. lat. as a result of three expeditions, but was unable to make the passage round North America to the west. He demonstrated, however, the commercial importance of the Arctic in whales, seal and deer skins. In 1580 an expedition reached the Kara Sea under the auspices of the Muscovy Company, who in 1594 and 1596 again fitted out ships for the exploration of the North-East Passage. The Pilot, William Barent, was the first Arctic explorer known to pass a winter in the Polar ice.

In 1607 Henry Hudson began his remarkable voyages. His first two expeditions, in which he reached 80° 23' N. lat., were to the north-east. He was the first to open up the Spitsbergen whale fishery. On his third voyage he discovered the Hudson River. His last voyage in 1610 was again directed towards the North-West Passage. The *Discovery* was ice bound in Hudson Bay, and Hudson was deserted by his crew, who mutinied in the ensuing summer, and nothing is known of his fate. In 1615 William Baffin was appointed pilot to the *Discovery* and sent out by the Merchant Adventurers to search for the North-West Passage. In 1616 he penetrated north along the west coast of Greenland to latitude 77° 45', a record not afterwards passed for two centuries. As he could not proceed further owing to ice he made his way to Lancaster Sound in the south-west, but failed to discover what subsequently proved the true passage. Little Arctic discovery was carried on for the next two centuries, though the Hudson Bay Company made some half-hearted attempts in obedience to a clause in their charter which directed that they should engage in exploration for a passage to the South Seas.

In 1725 Russian exploration began, and between that date and 1760 Bering mapped a large part of the north-east coast of Asia and opened up the fur trade. In 1773 another strictly Polar expedition was planned, and John Phipps reached 80° 40' N. lat., to the north of Spitsbergen. Nelson was on board the ship as captain's coxswain. Three years after the return of this expedition Captain Cook made his only expedition into the Arctic in the attempt to find the North-West Passage.

There was little time for exploration during the American and Napoleonic wars, but in 1817, owing to the representations, in the interests of the whale fishery, of a Scotch whaler, William Scoresby, who had found the east coast of Greenland free from ice at an unusually high latitude, two expeditions were sent out with geographical and scientific aims, under Buchan and Franklin, who wintered in the ice off Spitsbergen, and under Ross and Parry, who searched for the North-West Passage on the shores of Baffin Bay. In 1821 Parry made an attempt to the south of Lancaster Sound. A further voyage in 1823 was also unsuccessful. Meanwhile, Franklin made an overland journey to the mouth of the Coppermine River, where a canoe voyage was undertaken to Point Turnagain, 68° 18' N. and 109° 25' W. long. He suffered great hardships on the return journey through the Barren Grounds from Hood's River. Franklin's second overland journey (1825-27) resulted in further exploration on the Arctic coast of North America. Parry's last Arctic voyage in 1827 was an attempt to reach the Pole by sledge boats. From the north of Spitsbergen, travelling for the first time by night alone, he reached lat. 82° 45'. In 1829 Ross made another attempt on the North-West Passage in the *Victory*, and reached Bellot Strait, the real channel leading to the Arctic Sea, but failed to recognise it as a passage, and returned without success after spending four winters in the ice. In the course of these voyages he attained the Magnetic Pole. The anxiety at Ross's long absence led to Black's relief voyage in the *Terror*.

The failure of Back's expedition discouraged the British Government, which turned its attention to the Antarctic, but the success of Dease and Simpson on the north coast of North America again turned public attention to the problem of Arctic exploration. The *Erebus* and *Terror*, which had returned from the Antarctic, were fitted out with steam, and Franklin was commissioned in 1845 to attempt the entrance to Lancaster Sound. The two ships were last sighted near this point by a whaler, but were never seen again. For many years Arctic exploration was mainly engaged in the search for Franklin. In 1847 relief expeditions were sent out from the east through Lancaster Sound, from the west through Bering Strait, and from the south to the Arctic shores of North America.

The final result of these search expeditions was the completion of the North-West Passage by McClure, who returned home in 1854. The first authoritative news of the fate of Franklin was obtained by Rae in his exploration of the west coast of Boothia. In 1857 Lady Franklin fitted out a last search expedition, which was commanded by McClintock, and finally Franklin's last record was found on the east coast of King William's Land. From this it was learnt that his ship had been caught in the ice and never released. Till 1874 further Polar exploration was left to American, German, and Austrian explorers. Notable discoveries were those of Franz Josef Fjord and Franz Josef Land. In 1875-6 Nares was sent out in the *Alert* and *Discovery*, and was successful in opening up many new regions.

The North-East Passage was discovered by Nordenskiöld, who reached the mouth of the Yenisei in two successive years, and attained the East Cape in 1879, after a winter in the ice not far from Bering Strait.

The first crossing of the lofty ice-covered plateau of Greenland was accomplished by Nansen in 1888. Another remarkable journey over the inland ice was carried through by Peary, who proved the insular character of Greenland. In 1892 Nansen attempted to reach the Pole by a novel method. His plan was to follow the course taken by the ill-fated *Jeannette*, which had been caught in the ice near Wrangel Land, and had drifted to New Siberia. The *Fram* was constructed to withstand enormous ice pressure, and preparations were made for drifting across the Polar Basin in the hope that the currents would bring the ship close to the Pole. Finding that the ship's track did not approach sufficiently near to the Pole, Nansen and Johannsen left the ship in 1895 with dogs and sledges, and reached N. lat.  $86^{\circ} 14'$ , the furthest point attained up to that time. After a winter on Frederick Jackson Island, to the north-west of Franz Josef Land, they fell in with the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition, which had wintered at Cape Flora in Alexandra Land. The *Fram*, under the command of Otto Sverdrup, finally reached Norway in safety, after drifting to nearly as high a latitude as that attained by Nansen.

In 1896 an attempt to reach the North Pole by balloon was made by Andree, but the expedition was never seen again. In 1909 the Duke of the Abruzzi made an expedition in the *Stella Polare*, and Captain Cagni succeeded in reaching lat.  $86^{\circ} 32'$ , a little north of Nansen's record, by a sledge journey over the ice.

The honour of first reaching the Pole was reserved for Commander Robert Edwin Peary, of the U.S. Navy, who finally, after many voyages in the north of Greenland, attained success by a remarkable sledge journey during the winter night, reaching the North Pole on April 6, 1909.

# South Polar Regions.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Antarctic Ocean includes much more of the circumpolar ocean than the part south of the Antarctic Circle ( $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  S.), as drifting pack ice is carried a long way to the north. Icebergs are often met with north of  $45^{\circ}$  S. It is now considered that the land which has been sighted at various points forms part of an Antarctic continent, probably loftier than Greenland and larger than Australia. This plateau is covered with a sheet of *névé* and ice which seems to be slowly creeping towards the sea. On the coast floating islands of ice are formed which terminate in the precipitous cliffs of the ice barrier, except where lofty mountain land comes down to the sea, as in Victoria Land.

The precipitation is small, probably below the equivalent of 10 inches of rain, the blizzards constantly met with by explorers being apparently due, to a large extent, to the influence of winds on powdery snow. Owing to the cool summers and small evaporation, there is a little diminution of snow and ice, though the shrunken glaciers and other evidence point to a former period of much more extensive glaciation when the climate was warmer and there was a much greater snowfall. The icebergs are partly formed of true glacier ice and partly of compressed *névé* with a distinctly stratified structure. They differ completely from those of the Arctic, forming large flat-topped islands with perpendicular sides. The greater bulk of the icebergs lie below sea level, but not generally to the same extent as in the Arctic, where the ice is more solid and therefore heavier. Outside the barrier, which has formed one of the great difficulties of access to the land, is the floating pack ice, often held in position by islands. This is usually dense and difficult to pass through. Owing to the open character of the Ross Sea, it is possible to penetrate furthest south with least difficulty in this direction, and consequently all extensive land journeys into the interior have made this the base.

In the interior the plateau rises to over 10,000 feet and is remarkably level. This is traversed by a great mountain range which runs from Cape Adare, in  $71^{\circ}$  S. lat., for at least 1,300 miles. Probably an extension runs to Graham Land and a branch to King Edward's Land. On this some of the peaks exceed 15,000 feet. In Victoria Land, which apparently consists largely of sandstone on a granite base and capped by basalt, there have been great volcanic eruptions in geologically recent epochs. To these are due the conical peaks of Erebus (12,760 feet), which is still active, Terror, Melbourne, and Discovery, and numerous isolated craters.

*Marine and Bird Life.*—Numerous seals and whales are found, though not the "right" whale. Birds abound of certain species, the penguins, petrels, skuas, &c. The emperor penguin breeds in winter. There are no land animals, but microscopic life has been found in ponds which can endure great extremes of cold and heat.

*EXPLORATION.*—A southern continent was believed to exist in the 16th and 17th centuries, but it was not till 1774 that Cook crossed the Antarctic Circle and reached in his voyages  $71^{\circ} 10'$  S.— $106^{\circ} 54'$  W. in 1774. This was the furthest point south attained in the 18th century. On his return journey by Cape Horn, Cook discovered South Georgia and the Sandwich Islands. Though he passed completely round the Antarctic Circle he sighted no ice-clad land.

The South Shetlands were discovered in 1819. Bellingshausen, in a Russian expedition supplementing Cook's voyages, reached  $69^{\circ} 25'$  S. and  $1^{\circ} 11'$  W. in 1819, and in 1821 sighted the first land ever seen within the Antarctic Circle, to which he gave the name of Peter I. Island. In 1823 James Weddell reached  $74^{\circ} 15'$  S. and  $34^{\circ} 17'$  W. on a whaling and sealing expedition. In 1831-2 Biscoe, on one of the whaling expeditions sent out by the Enderby Brothers, of London, discovered Graham Land. In 1835 an attempt was made to reach the Magnetic Pole by a French expedition that met with no success, though land was sighted inside the Antarctic Circle. In 1836 Wilkes sighted land at a number of points along the circle. The name Wilkes Land has been given to this part of the continental coast.

In 1839 the *Erebus* and *Terror*, of which the former was commanded by Ross, entered pack ice in  $74^{\circ}$  E., and succeeded in getting through the ice into open sea to the south. He discovered a chain of mountains south of Cape Adare in  $71^{\circ}$  S., and the land was taken possession of as Victoria Land. The names of the two ships were given to the volcanoes. It was found that the ice barrier formed a line of lofty cliffs 200 to 300 feet high, extending for 250 miles, which prevented landing on the coast.  $78^{\circ} 4'$  S. and  $167^{\circ}$  W. was attained in Ross Sea, but owing to the failure to discover a harbour to winter in the ships returned. In 1842 an attempt was made to pass the Great Ice Barrier on the east, and the land was discovered now known as King Edward's Land. In 1843 another expedition was made in the Weddell Quadrant, but it was found impossible to penetrate the pack.

There was no more exploration till 1874, when the first steamer, the *Challenger*, reached  $66^{\circ} 40' \text{ S.}$  and  $78^{\circ} 30' \text{ E.}$ , and by dredging and sounding demonstrated the proximity of a large land area.

In 1892 four whaling vessels were sent out from Dundee to search for the "right" whale, but did not penetrate further south than lat.  $65^{\circ}$ . In 1894 Borchgrevink, a sailor on board a Norwegian whaler, was one of a party that landed near Cape Adare, the first to set foot on the Antarctic continent. In 1895 interest in Antarctic exploration was aroused by the efforts of Sir Clement Markham, President of the Royal Geographical Society, and the International Geographic Congress, and the modern era of South Polar discovery was inaugurated.

In 1898 the *Belgica* became fast in the pack and spent the first winter in the ice. In 1899 Borchgrevink, in the *Southern Cross*, an expedition equipped by Sir George Newnes, took dogs and sledges to attempt to reach the Magnetic Pole, and landed near Cape Adare. Though they only advanced some 16 miles from the coast, this was the first party to winter on the Antarctic continent. It was found that the ice barrier had receded about 30 miles south since it had been mapped by Ross in 1841.

In 1901-4 a national Antarctic expedition was organised under Scott. The winter was passed in McMurdo Bay. In 1902 Scott, Shackleton, and Wilson reached  $82^{\circ} 17' \text{ S.}$  with dog sledges. An elevation of 9,000 feet was attained on the plateau. A German expedition in the *Gauss* reached  $67^{\circ} \text{ S.}$  and discovered Kaiser Wilhelm Land. Nordenskjöld, in the *Antarctic*, and Bruce, in the *Scotia*, added to the knowledge of the South Polar regions. In 1904 Charcot, in the *Francais*, and in 1909 in the *Pourquoi Pas*, explored the Bellingshausen Sea. In 1909 Shackleton, in the *Nimrod*, attempted to land a shore party to winter on King Edward's Land, but found the floe ice too closely packed, and eventually wintered near the base of Mount Erebus, about 20 miles to the north of the *Discovery's* winter quarters. An ascent of Mount Erebus was made. David reached the South Magnetic Pole, and Shackleton with his companions traversed the Beardmore Glacier through the mountains, and reached the upper plateau at about 10,000 feet, where they were obliged to return in  $88^{\circ} 23' \text{ S.}$ , 113 miles from the Pole, owing to insufficient food and storms. They had previously lost all the Manchurian ponies taken to draw the sledges. In 1910 Scott left in the *Terra Nova* for an extended period of scientific exploration. It was expected that he would be the first to reach the Pole, but Captain Amundsen attained the most southerly point on Dec. 16, 1911, after a remarkably rapid journey. He used dogs and skis and relied on depots of seal meat. The mountain range of Victoria Land was reached in about  $85^{\circ} \text{ S.}$  and a path to the plateau found by the Devil's Glacier, between elevations of 12,000 to 15,000 feet. The plateau was 10,750 feet at its highest point, and sloped slightly downwards to the Pole at 10,500 feet.

Captain Robert Falcon Scott, R.N., was born June 6, 1868, and reached the South Pole on Jan. 18, 1912, with four companions. On the return journey he perished with his party on (or about) March 29, 1912, the bodies being discovered by the relief expedition on Jan. 18, 1913.

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Nation.	Population.	Area. (in Sq. Miles).	Continental Distribution.					
			Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America (North and Central).	America (South).	Australasia.
Abyssinia .....	7,500,000	400,000	...	...	400,000	...	...	...
Afghanistan .....	5,000,000	246,000	...	246,000	...	...	...	...
Albania .....	2,000,000	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...
Andorra .....	6,000	175	175	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia.....	3,000,000	900,000	...	900,000	...	...	...	...
Argentina .....	7,250,000	1,131,850	...	...	...	...	1,131,850	...
Austria-Hungary .....	51,500,000	261,030	261,030	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium .....	22,500,000	813,370	11,370	...	802,000	...	...	...
Bhutan .....	500,000	20,000	...	20,000	...	...	...	...
Bolivia .....	2,200,000	567,500	...	...	...	...	567,500	...
Brazil .....	21,600,000	3,300,000	...	...	...	...	3,300,000	...
British Empire .....	421,000,000	11,753,712	125,112	2,183,950	2,225,745	3,913,920	99,300	3,214,685
Bulgaria .....	4,300,000	42,000	42,000	...	...	...	...	...
Chile .....	3,300,000	294,665	...	4,287,000	...	...	294,665	...
China .....	421,000,000	4,287,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colombia .....	4,300,000	435,550	...	...	...	...	435,550	...
Costa Rica .....	400,000	18,687	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuba .....	2,100,000	44,178	...	...	...	18,687	...	...
Denmark.....	3,000,000	106,167	106,029	...	...	44,178	...	...
Dominica .....	700,000	18,748	...	...	...	138	...	...
Ecuador .....	1,300,000	116,530	...	...	...	18,748	...	...
Egypt .....	11,400,000	363,181	...	...	363,181	...	...	...
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan ..	2,750,000	950,000	...	...	950,000	...	...	...
France .....	90,000,000	4,778,579	207,076	310,200	4,217,603	1,300	34,000	8,400
German Empire.....	78,000,000	1,237,483	208,780	2,943	931,160	...	...	94,600
Greece .....	5,000,000	43,500	43,500	...	...	...	...	...
Guatemala .....	2,000,000	47,424	...	...	...	47,424	...	...
Haiti .....	1,000,000	10,200	...	...	...	10,200	...	...
Honduras .....	550,000	42,658	...	...	...	42,658	...	...
Italy .....	35,500,000	1,223,643	110,623	20	1,113,000	...	...	...
Japan .....	67,100,000	235,886	...	235,886	41,000	...	...	...
Liberia .....	2,000,000	41,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liechtenstein.....	9,000	61	61	...	...	...	...	...

Nation.	Population.	Area. (in Sq. Miles).	Continental Distribution.					
			Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America (North and Central).	America (South).	Australasia.
Luxemburg .....	260,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico .....	15,000,000	768,883	...	...	...	768,883	...	...
Monaco .....	20,000	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Montenegro .....	220,000	3,486	3,486	...	...	...	...	...
Morocco .....	6,500,000	314,000	...	...	314,000	...	...	...
Nepal .....	4,000,000	54,000	...	54,000	...	...	...	...
Netherlands .....	44,000,000	795,761	12,761	736,500	...	46,500	...	...
Nicaragua .....	600,000	51,660	...	...	...	51,660	...	...
Norway .....	2,400,000	124,411	124,411	...	...	...	...	...
Oman .....	500,000	81,000	...	81,000	...	...	...	...
Panama .....	400,000	31,890	...	...	...	31,890	...	...
Paraguay .....	800,000	97,700	...	...	...	...	97,700	...
Persia .....	10,000,000	630,000	...	630,000	...	...	...	...
Peru.....	3,500,000	680,026	...	...	...	...	680,026	...
Portugal .....	16,000,000	871,854	34,254	7,600	830,000	...	...	...
Rumania .....	7,000,000	52,700	52,700	...	...	...	...	...
Russia .....	165,000,000	8,379,044	2,032,490	6,326,554	...	...	...	...
Salvador .....	1,700,000	7,230	...	...	...	7,230	...	...
San Marino .....	11,000	33	33	...	...	...	...	...
Servia .....	3,000,000	34,600	34,600	...	...	...	...	...
Siam .....	6,000,000	178,000	...	178,000	...	...	...	...
Spain .....	20,000,000	281,173	106,173	...	85,000	...	...	...
Sweden .....	5,500,000	172,876	172,876	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland .....	3,700,000	15,469	15,469	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey .....	25,000,000	694,960	12,000	682,960	...	...	...	...
U.S.A. ....	101,000,000	3,743,344	...	115,026	...	3,628,241	...	77
Uruguay .....	1,100,000	72,172	...	...	...	...	72,172	...
Venezuela .....	2,750,000	363,728	...	...	...	...	363,728	...
Polar Regions .....	...	?	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	1,721,426,000	52,231,778	3,859,080	16,997,639	12,272,689	8,631,657	7,184,021	3,317,762

COUNTRY.	Sq. Miles.	POPULATION.		VITAL STATISTICS.		Capital.	Population of Capital.
		Total.	Per Sq. Mile.	Births per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.		
British Empire ...	13,123,712	435,000,000	32	...	...	} London .....	4,523,000
U.K. ....	120,651	45,250,000	374	24.4	14.8		
India .....	1,773,170	315,000,000	158	...	30.9	Delhi .....	233,000
Canada .....	3,730,000	7,250,000	2	27.82	15.12	Ottawa .....	88,000
Newfoundland ..	162,750	250,000	2	28.8	10.6	St. John's .....	33,000
Australia .....	3,063,041	5,000,000	2	27.7	10.5	Canberra .....	...
New Zealand ...	105,000	1,100,000	11	26.3	9.5	Wellington .....	71,000
South Africa ...	473,100	6,000,000	13	...	...	Pretoria .....	120,000
United States .....	3,027,000	92,000,000	31	...	...	} Washington .....	331,000
Extra U.S. ....	721,100	10,000,000	14	...	...		
Abyssinia .....	350,000	7,000,000	20	...	...	Adis Ababa .....	50,000
Afghanistan .....	246,000	5,000,000	21	...	...	Kabul .....	150,000
Albania .....	12,000	2,000,000	166	...	...	Scutari .....	...
Argentina .....	1,131,841	7,250,000	7	42.1	21.6	Buenos Aires .....	1,026,000
Austria .....	124,634	29,000,000	222	31.4	21.9	Vienna .....	2,031,000
Belgium .....	11,400	7,500,000	658	23.7	15.2	Brussels .....	177,000
Bolivia .....	570,000	2,200,000	4	...	...	Sucre .....	24,000
Brazil .....	3,300,000	23,600,000	7	...	...	Rio de Janeiro ...	1,130,000
Bulgaria .....	42,000	5,000,000	119	40.3	26.4	Sofia .....	103,000
Chile .....	295,000	3,400,000	11	37.2	31.1	Santiago .....	333,000
China .....	4,300,000	400,000,000	99	...	...	Peking .....	1,000,000
Colombia .....	462,000	5,450,000	12	...	...	Bogotá .....	122,000
Costa Rica .....	23,000	390,000	17	43.8	26.1	San José .....	32,000
Cuba .....	44,178	2,150,000	49	34.4	11.2	Havana .....	236,000
Denmark .....	15,500	2,800,000	180	26.7	13.4	Copenhagen .....	559,000
Dominica .....	18,750	700,000	37	...	...	San Domingo .....	25,000
Ecuador .....	116,530	1,300,000	11	...	...	Quito .....	60,000
Egypt .....	363,181	11,300,000	31	...	...	Cairo .....	654,000
Sudan .....	984,520	3,000,000	3	...	...	Khartoum .....	18,000
France .....	207,100	40,000,000	193	18.7	19.6	} Paris .....	2,888,000
„ Colonies .....	3,800,000	44,000,000	11	...	...		
Algeria .....	1,120,000	5,600,000	5	25.1	18.9	Algiers .....	590,000
Morocco .....	193,000	7,000,000	40	...	...	Fez .....	120,000
Tunis .....	46,300	1,800,000	40	...	...	Tunis .....	170,000
German Empire ...	208,780	65,000,000	311	29.8	16.2	} Berlin .....	2,071,000
„ Colonies .....	1,134,240	15,000,000	13	...	...		
Greece .....	43,522	5,000,000	114	...	...	Athens .....	170,000
Guatemala .....	47,500	2,000,000	42	...	...	Guatemala .....	90,000
Haiti .....	10,200	2,000,000	196	...	...	Port-au-Prince ...	100,000
Honduras .....	43,000	560,000	13	35.3	17.8	Tegucigalpa .....	35,000
Hungary .....	125,400	21,000,000	170	34.8	24.9	Budapest .....	880,000
Italy .....	110,623	35,000,000	315	31.5	21.4	} Rome .....	539,000
„ Colonies .....	601,200	1,800,000	3	...	...		
Japan .....	140,200	50,000,000	356	34.2	21.9	} Tokyo .....	2,186,000
Dependencies ...	95,700	15,100,000	187	...	...		
Liberia .....	40,000	2,000,000	50	...	...	Monrovia .....	6,000
Luxemburg .....	1,000	260,000	260	...	...	Luxemburg .....	21,000
Mexico .....	769,000	16,000,000	21	...	...	Mexico .....	370,000
Montenegro .....	5,800	500,000	85	...	...	Cettinje .....	5,000
Netherlands .....	12,761	6,000,000	407	27.8	14.5	} The Hague .....	270,000
„ Colonies .....	832,500	38,000,000	46	...	...		
Nicaragua .....	51,700	600,000	11	...	...	Managua .....	35,000
Norway .....	124,400	2,400,000	19	25.9	13.2	Christiania .....	247,000
Panama .....	31,890	430,000	13	...	...	Panama .....	37,000
Paraguay .....	97,700	800,000	8	...	...	Asuncion .....	80,000
Persia .....	630,000	10,000,000	16	...	...	Tehran .....	280,000
Peru .....	680,026	3,530,000	5	...	...	Lima .....	141,000
Portugal .....	35,500	5,500,000	155	30.7	19.4	} Lisbon .....	356,000
„ Colonies .....	804,000	10,000,000	12	...	...		
Rumania .....	52,700	7,500,000	142	43.0	25.7	Bucharest .....	295,000
Russia .....	8,400,000	164,000,000	19	46.8	29.8	St. Petersburg ...	1,908,000
Salvador .....	7,225	1,200,000	165	...	...	San Salvador .....	60,000
Servia .....	34,000	5,000,000	143	39.0	22.4	Belgrade .....	91,000
Siam .....	220,000	6,250,000	28	...	...	Bangkok .....	630,000
Spain .....	194,700	20,000,000	103	31.8	23.7	Madrid .....	598,000
Sweden .....	172,900	5,500,000	32	23.8	13.8	Stockholm .....	347,000
Switzerland .....	15,950	3,800,000	236	25.0	15.1	Berne .....	86,000
Tibet .....	500,000	8,000,000	16	...	...	Lhasa .....	30,000
Turkey .....	695,000	20,000,000	29	...	...	Constantinople ...	1,000,000
Uruguay .....	72,200	1,100,000	15	31.7	14.5	Monte Video .....	330,000
Venezuela .....	394,843	2,325,000	6	32.8	22.1	Caracas .....	75,000

Country.	Population.	REVENUE.		DEBT.		*SPECIAL TRADE.	
		Total.	Per Head.	Total.	Per Head.	Total.	Per Head.
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
U.K. ....	45,250,000	186,000,000	4 2 0	720,000,000	15 18 0	1,032,000,000	22 16 0
India.....	315,000,000	82,000,000	0 5 0	300,000,000	0 19 0	287,000,000	0 18 0
Canada.....	7,250,000	24,000,000	3 6 0	68,000,000	9 8 0	175,000,000	24 3 0
Newfoundland ...	250,000	750,000	3 0 0	5,500,000	22 0 0	5,000,000	20 0 0
Australia.....	5,000,000	20,000,000	4 0 0	273,000,000	54 12 0	147,000,000	29 8 0
New Zealand .....	1,100,000	11,000,000	10 0 0	83,000,000	75 9 0	39,000,000	35 9 0
South Africa .....	6,000,000	17,000,000	2 17 0	117,000,000	19 10 0	94,000,000	15 13 0
United States ...	92,000,000	207,000,000	2 5 0	212,000,000	2 6 0	738,000,000	8 0 0
Abyssinia .....	7,000,000	...	...	...	...	2,000,000	0 6 0
Afghanistan .....	5,000,000	1,000,000	0 4 0	...	...	3,000,000	0 12 0
Argentina .....	7,250,000	28,000,000	3 17 0	105,000,000	14 9 0	140,000,000	19 0 0
Austria- Hungary .....	50,000,000	{128,500,000 86,500,000}	4 6 0	{510,000,000 270,000,000}	15 12 0	233,000,000	4 13 0
Belgium .....	7,500,000	33,000,000	4 8 0	160,000,000	21 7 0	324,000,000	43 4 0
Bolivia .....	2,200,000	1,400,000	0 13 0	3,000,000	1 7 0	10,000,000	4 11 0
Brazil .....	23,000,000	30,000,000	1 6 0	194,000,000	8 9 0	120,000,000	5 4 0
Bulgaria .....	4,400,000	7,000,000	1 12 0	25,000,000	5 14 0	15,000,000	3 8 0
Chile .....	3,400,000	15,000,000	4 8 0	43,000,000	12 7 0	51,000,000	15 0 0
China .....	400,000,000	40,000,000	0 2 0	150,000,000	0 7 0	115,000,000	0 6 0
Colombia .....	5,500,000	2,500,000	0 9 0	2,500,000	0 9 0	7,000,000	1 5 0
Costa Rica .....	390,000	950,000	2 8 0	2,700,000	5 2 0	14,000,000	10 5 0
Cuba .....	2,150,000	8,000,000	3 15 0	12,500,000	5 2 0	51,000,000	23 14 0
Denmark.....	2,800,000	9,500,000	3 8 0	20,000,000	7 3 0	65,000,000	23 4 0
Dominica.....	700,000	1,000,000	1 8 9	4,000,000	5 14 0	13,600,000	5 3 0
Ecuador .....	1,300,000	1,500,000	1 3 0	5,000,000	3 17 0	14,000,000	3 2 0
Egypt .....	11,300,000	17,750,000	1 11 0	95,000,000	8 8 0	57,000,000	5 1 0
Sudan .....	3,000,000	1,500,000	0 10 0	5,000,000	1 13 0	4,000,000	1 6 0
France .....	40,000,000	190,000,000	4 15 0	1,015,000,000	24 8 0	566,000,000	14 3 0
Algeria.....	5,600,000	6,000,000	1 1 0	...	...	148,000,000	8 11 0
Morocco .....	7,000,000	...	...	...	...	19,000,000	1 6 0
Tunis.....	1,800,000	4,500,000	2 5 0	...	...	10,500,000	5 17 0
German Empire ) 26 States .....	65,000,000	{144,000,000 10,500,000}	2 8 0	{250,000,000 750,000,000}	15 8 0	876,000,000	13 9 0
Greece .....	2,700,000	5,400,000	2 0 0	40,000,000	14 16 0	12,500,000	4 13 0
Guatemala .....	2,000,000	800,000	0 8 0	6,000,000	3 0 0	13,000,000	1 10 0
Haiti.....	2,000,000	1,400,000	0 14 0	7,000,000	3 10 0	2,000,000	1 0 0
Honduras .....	560,000	400,000	0 14 0	6,200,000	11 1 0	1800,000	1 9 0
Italy .....	35,000,000	114,000,000	3 5 0	522,000,000	14 18 0	222,000,000	6 7 0
Japan .....	50,000,000	58,000,000	1 3 0	260,000,000	5 4 0	101,000,000	2 0 0
Liberia .....	2,000,000	100,000	0 1 0	100,000	0 1 0	400,000	0 4 0
Luxemburg.....	260,000	750,000	2 2 0	1,400,000	5 8 0	...	...
Mexico .....	16,000,000	10,500,000	0 13 0	44,000,000	2 15 0	151,000,000	3 4 0
Montenegro .....	230,000	125,000	0 11 0	250,000	1 17 0	450,000	1 19 0
Netherlands .....	6,000,000	17,000,000	2 17 0	97,000,000	16 3 0	503,000,000	83 17 0
Nicaragua .....	600,000	250,000	0 8 0	2,000,000	3 7 0	11,500,000	2 10 0
Norway .....	2,400,000	7,200,000	3 0 0	20,500,000	8 11 0	42,000,000	17 10 0
Panama .....	430,000	670,000	1 12 0	...	...	12,700,000	6 6 0
Paraguay.....	800,000	800,000	1 0 0	3,000,000	0 8 0	12,000,000	2 10 0
Persia .....	10,000,000	2,700,000	0 5 0	6,700,000	0 13 0	16,000,000	1 12 0
Peru .....	3,530,000	2,800,000	0 16 0	5,500,000	1 11 0	14,000,000	3 19 0
Portugal .....	5,500,000	15,200,000	2 15 0	147,000,000	26 15 0	23,000,000	4 3 0
Rumania .....	7,000,000	22,000,000	3 3 0	63,200,000	9 1 0	141,000,000	5 17 0
Russia .....	164,000,000	300,000,000	1 16 0	945,000,000	5 15 0	268,000,000	1 13 0
Salvador .....	1,200,000	1,000,000	0 17 0	1,700,000	1 8 0	12,500,000	2 17 0
Servia .....	3,000,000	5,250,000	1 15 0	26,500,000	8 17 0	9,500,000	3 3 0
Siam .....	6,250,000	4,750,000	0 15 0	8,000,000	1 6 0	13,500,000	2 3 0
Spain.....	20,000,000	42,000,000	2 2 0	390,000,000	19 10 0	80,000,000	4 0 0
Sweden.....	5,500,000	14,000,000	2 11 0	34,000,000	6 4 0	75,000,000	13 13 0
Switzerland .....	3,800,000	7,000,000	1 17 0	...	...	126,000,000	33 3 0
Turkey .....	17,000,000	26,275,000	1 11 0	128,000,000	7 11 0	148,000,000	2 16 0
Uruguay .....	1,100,000	7,500,000	6 16 0	26,500,000	24 18 0	17,000,000	15 9 0
Venezuela .....	2,325,000	2,800,000	1 4 0	7,700,000	3 6 0	17,000,000	3 0 0

\* SPECIAL TRADE includes Imports retained for Home Consumption and Exports of Domestic Produce or Manufacture, and excludes Imports that are re-exported.

† GENERAL TRADE includes the total value of Imports and the total value of Exports, and the combined total under these two headings is given where the value of the Special Trade cannot be definitely ascertained.

## The World's Products.

Product.	Total Production.	Leading Producers.
WHEAT (1912).....qr. of 480 lb.	452,200,000	Russia, 90 million qrs. U.S., 87; India, 45; France, 40; Canada, 27; Hungary, 23; Italy, 21's; Argentine, 21.
BARLEY (1912) .....qr. of 400 lb.	182,500,000	Russia, 55'5 million qrs. U.S., 28; Germany, 18; Japan, 11'5; Hungary, 9.
OATS (1912) .....qr. of 304 lb.	478,000,000	U.S., 141 million qrs. Russia, 112; Germany, 58'5; France, 39'5; Canada, 38; U.K., 18; Austria, 15.
MAIZE (1912) .....qr. of 480 lb.	486,000,000	U.S., 370 million qrs. Argentina, 32; Hungary, 21'5; Italy, 11; Rumania, 10'3.
RYE (1912) .....qr. of 480 lb.	224,000,000	Russia, 121 million qrs. Germany, 51; Austria, 13'5; Hungary, 6'5; France, 6; U.S., 4'2.
HOPS (1911) .....lb.	147,500,000	U.S., 40 million lb. U.K., 36'7; Germany, 23'4; Austria-H., 23'2; Russia, 10'5.
CANE SUGAR (1911-12) .....tons	9,000,000	India, 2,390,000 tons. Cuba, 1,850,000; Java, 1,395,000; Hawaii, 535,000; U.S., 324,000; Porto Rico, 320,000; Brazil,
BET SUGAR (1911-12) .....tons	6,800,000	Russia, 2,100,000 tons. [235,000. Germany, 1,457,000; Austria-H., 1,154,000; U.S., 541,000; France, 515,000; Netherlands, 251,000; Belgium, 240,000.
RICE (1910) .....lb.	190,000,000	India, 89,000,000. China, 55,000,000; Japan, 15,000,000.
WINE (1911) .....gallons	3,250,000,000	France, 1,000,000,000 gallons. Italy, 950,000,000; Spain, 370,000,000; Algeria, 200,000,000; Russia, 100,000,000.
BEER (1911) .....gallons	7,200,000,000	U.S., 1,650,000,000 gallons. Germany, 1,500,000,000; U.K., 1,300,000,000; Austria-H., 565,000,000; France, 400,000,000.
COFFEE (1911).....lb.	2,000,000,000	Brazil, 1,500,000,000.
TEA (1911) .....lb.	850,000,000	India, 270,000,000 lb. China (exports), 210,000,000; Ceylon, 190,000,000; Japan (exports), 56,000,000.
COCOA (1911).....tons	250,000	Ecuador, 40,000 tons. Brazil, 39,000; Gold Coast, 35,000; Sao Thomé, 33,000; Trinidad, 24,000.
TOBACCO (1910) .....lb.	2,756,000,000	U.S., 1,113,400,000. India, 450,000,000; Russia, 200,000,000; Austria- Hungary, 184,000,000; Netherlands' East Indies, 128,600,000; Japan, 93,000,000.
COTTON (1912).....bales of 500 lb.	22,500,000	U.S., 14,885,000 bales. India, 7,442,000; Russia, 2,000,000; Egypt, 1,500,000.
WOOL (1912).....lb.	3,000,000,000	Australasia, 840,000,000 lb. Argentina, 415,000,000; Russia, 380,000,000; U.S., 322,000,000; U.K., 145,000,000; Uruguay, 130,000,000; South Africa, 112,000,000.
SILK (1912) .....lb.	57,000,000	Japan, 21,200,000 lb. China, 14,500,000; Italy, 10,000,000; Turkey, 5,000,000; France, 1,200,000.
RUBBER (1911).....tons	88,000	Brazil, 40,000. West Africa, 15,000.
GOLD (1911).....fine oz.	22,527,000	Transvaal, 8,250,000 oz. U.S., 4,700,000; Australasia, 2,900,000; Mexico, 1,420,000; Russia, 1,200,000.
SILVER (1911).....fine oz.	252,000,000	Mexico, 88,000,000 oz. U.S., 58,000,000; Canada, 33,500,000; Australasia, 17,000,000; Germany, 14,150,000.
ALUMINIUM (1911), tons of 2,240 lb.	43,500	U.S., 20,600 long tons. France, 10,600 tons; U.K., 7,180 tons.
TIN (1912) .....tons of 2,240 lb.	105,000	Straits Settlements, 53,700 tons. Bolivia, 22,000 tons; Netherlands' East Indies, 12,600 tons.
COPPER (1911) ...tons of 2,240 lb.	855,000	U.S., 483,750 long tons. Mexico, 61,000; Spain and Portugal, 52,000; Japan, 51,000; Australasia, 42,000 tons.

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTS—continued.

Product.	Total Production.	Leading Producers.
LEAD (1911) .....tons of 2,240 lb.	968,000	U.S., 358,000 long tons. Spain, 168,250; Germany, 158,750; Mexico, 121,500.
ZINC (1911) .....tons of 2,240 lb.	862,700	U.S., 241,200 long tons. Germany, 232,250; Belgium, 181,880.
IRON ORE (1911) tons of 2,240 lb.	134,150,000	U.S., 41,000,000 long tons. Germany and Luxemburg, 29,450,000; France, 15,936; U.K., 15,520,000.
PIG IRON (1911)...tons of 2,240 lb.	65,000,000	U.S., 23,650,000 long tons. Germany and Luxemburg, 15,325,000; U.K., 9,720,000.
STEEL (1911) .....tons of 2,240 lb.	60,000,000	U.S., 23,700,000 long tons. Germany, 14,800,000; U.K., 6,500,000.
COAL (1911).....tons of 2,240 lb.	1,052,880,000	U.S., 443,025,000 long tons. U.K., 271,900,000; Germany, 158,164,000; France, 38,023,000.
PETROLEUM (1910) .....barrels of 42 gallons	327,500,000	U.S., 209,560,000 barrels. Russia, 70,340,000; Galicia, 12,675,000; Netherlands' India, 11,100,000; Rumania, 9,723,000.

THE GREAT TRADING NATIONS, 1911.

Country.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		TOTAL TRADE.	
	General.	Special.	Import Duties Collected.	General.	Special.	General.	Special.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	580,158,000	577,398,000	35,556,000	555,878,000	454,119,000	1,237,036,000	1,031,517,000
German Empire	510,694,000	477,212,000	38,304,000	431,383,000	398,550,000	942,077,000	875,762,000
United States ...	318,172,000	318,122,000	64,576,000	426,942,000	419,489,000	745,114,000	737,611,000
France .....	392,396,000	322,632,000	29,897,000	320,488,000	243,076,000	712,884,000	565,708,000
Netherlands .....	...	276,317,000	1,171,000	...	226,132,000	...	502,449,000
Belgium .....	272,255,000	180,339,000	2,617,000	235,171,000	143,214,000	507,426,000	323,553,000
India (1911-12) ...	...	131,685,000	6,620,000	158,843,000	154,825,000	...	286,510,000
Russia (1910).....	...	114,469,000	33,119,000	...	152,959,000	...	267,428,000
Austria-Hungary ...	...	132,988,000	10,020,000	...	100,179,000	...	233,167,000
Italy .....	...	134,324,000	13,073,000	...	86,772,000	...	221,096,000
Canada .....	...	111,864,000	17,317,000	63,063,000	61,543,000	...	174,927,000
Australia .....	...	66,967,000	14,000,000	...	79,482,000	...	146,449,000
Argentina .....	...	73,362,000	15,505,000	...	64,940,000	...	138,302,000
Switzerland .....	...	73,754,000	3,186,000	...	51,554,000	...	125,308,000
Brazil .....	52,945,000	...	15,360,000	66,839,000	...	119,784,000	...
China .....	64,846,000	63,358,000	1,981,000	52,193,000	50,705,000	117,039,000	114,063,000
Japan .....	54,447,000	53,906,000	4,472,000	48,068,000	46,568,000	102,515,000	100,474,000

EMIGRATION FROM EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1911.

Country.	Number of Native Emigrants.	Destination of Greatest Number.
United Kingdom .....	454,527	Canada, 184,860; U.S., 121,814; Australasia, 80,770; South Africa, 30,767.
Austria-Hungary .....	160,751	U.S., 159,057.
Belgium .....	33,007	29,946 to European countries; 3,061 to countries out of Europe.
Denmark .....	8,303	U.S., 6,809.
German Empire .....	22,690	U.S., 18,900.
Italy .....	533,844	263,966 to European countries; U.S., 191,087; Argentina, 58,185.
Norway .....	12,477	U.S., 11,122.
Portugal (1910) .....	39,936	Brazil (1911), 47,493.
Spain .....	166,617	North and South America, 143,380; Argentina, 118,723.
Sweden .....	16,770	U.S., 15,571.
Switzerland .....	4,285	U.S., 3,969.

# Merchant Shipping Owned in each Country.—(Extracted from "Lloyd's Register Book," 1913-1914.)

FLAG.	STEAMERS (100 tons and upwards).				SAILING VESSELS (100 tons and upwards).				SAILING VESSELS (too tons and upwards).				Grand Totals.	
	Wood & Comp.		Iron.		Steel.		Total.		Wood and Comp.		Iron.		Steel.	
	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Net Tons.	No.	Net Tons.	No.	Net Tons.
United Kingdom .....	91	15,792	1,194	585,837	7,229	17,672,315	8,514	18,273,044	336	52,437	99	69,033	265	300,823
*Dominions .....	336	82,945	232	154,999	927	1,337,279	1,495	1,575,223	508	114,304	42	27,503	28	18,210
Total British .....	427	98,737	1,426	740,836	8,156	19,009,594	10,009	19,849,267	844	166,801	141	96,536	293	319,039
U.S.A. :—Sea .....	431	201,820	160	259,365	618	1,510,718	1,209	1,971,903	1,380	869,201	32	40,708	75	116,645
*Northern Lakes .....	9	17,464	19	24,853	565	2,243,519	593	2,285,836	...	...	...	...	34	96,854
Philippines .....	24	5,332	20	15,000	25	24,227	69	44,555	8	1,934	...	...	8	1,934
Total U.S.A. ....	464	224,616	199	299,224	1,208	3,778,454	1,871	4,302,294	1,388	871,135	32	40,708	109	213,499
Argentina .....	2	756	35	16,771	199	163,049	236	180,576	23	6,050	11	10,200	38	17,319
Austro-Hungarian .....	3	347	41	32,202	375	977,798	419	1,010,347	8	1,067	...	...	8	1,067
Belgian .....	...	...	19	15,700	145	280,406	164	296,196	2	461	4	1,438	4	6,291
Brazilian .....	6	1,333	44	40,150	322	271,933	402	313,416	49	10,474	2	2,222	6	3,525
Chilian .....	7	839	21	20,502	67	87,150	95	108,491	19	10,437	16	19,532	1	1,332
Chinese .....	9	6,467	19	21,661	36	58,342	55	86,095	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuban .....	11	4,995	12	8,118	32	47,782	66	86,095	4	641	...	...	...	...
Danish .....	5	1,666	93	68,814	454	640,614	552	711,094	236	40,022	2	980	21	9,958
French .....	21	3,721	189	202,346	777	1,897,243	987	1,793,310	392	73,442	13	14,794	160	319,618
German .....	9	2,145	163	95,470	1,847	4,645,431	2,019	4,743,946	21	11,133	20	25,104	261	302,778
†Greek .....	6	773	117	90,453	243	608,671	305	705,897	75	15,054	2	1,231	...	...
Italian .....	18	2,509	227	278,196	346	993,422	591	1,274,127	377	96,785	96	107,866	50	43,134
†Japanese .....	283	70,136	118	185,125	636	1,244,753	1,037	1,500,014	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexican .....	5	1,413	6	3,070	43	37,200	43	37,200	8	1,895	...	...	...	...
†Norwegian .....	109	33,871	298	239,755	590	1,252,376	662	1,286,742	13	3,663	...	...	...	...
Peruvian .....	1	210	...	...	19	25,604	1,597	1,870,793	216	93,870	221	269,454	157	223,707
Portuguese .....	3	758	19	15,011	83	76,867	105	92,036	34	13,545	5	5,956	...	...
Rumanian .....	...	...	9	6,094	33	39,029	32	45,123	95	21,745	5	5,681	3	517
*†Russian .....	23	3,370	242	131,229	451	655,476	716	790,075	446	107,759	25	37,526	29	38,818
Spanish .....	6	813	201	153,565	540	671,883	547	826,261	54	11,682	2	2,171	4	881
Swedish .....	126	23,370	375	288,257	542	632,209	1,043	943,260	373	91,020	10	8,317	10	4,007
†Turkish .....	4	443	55	53,417	76	57,988	135	111,848	137	45,450	...	...	...	...
Uruguayan .....	2	570	7	3,775	41	57,000	50	62,215	7	5,284	7	7,593	...	...
Other Countries .....	6	1,031	19	11,571	54	37,662	79	50,264	25	7,146	1	1,467	1	189
Grand Total .....	1,563	485,883	4,018	3,060,904	18,316	39,532,390	23,897	43,079,177	4,847	1,707,058	617	660,381	1,230	1,523,497
													6,694	3,800,936
													30,591	46,970,113

<sup>e</sup> Lloyd's Register Book does not include vessels trading on the Caspian Sea nor wooden vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America.  
 † In the absence of satisfactory information the records of numerous small sailing vessels (belonging chiefly to Greece, Turkey, Southern Russia, and the Netherlands' East Indies) have been omitted from the Register Book.  
 ‡ Japanese sailing vessels are not recorded in Lloyd's Register Book.

COUNTRY.	RULER.	Born.	Acced.
Abyssinia .....	Menelik II., <i>Emperor</i> .....	Aug. 18, 1844	March 12, 1889
Afghanistan .....	Habibulla Khan, <i>Ameer</i> .....	July 3, 1872	Oct. 3, 1901
Albania .....	William, <i>Prince Designate</i> .....	Mar. 26, 1876	1914
Argentine Republic .....	Roque Saenz Peña, <i>President</i> .....	...	Oct. 12, 1910
Austria-Hungary .....	Francis Joseph, <i>Emperor</i> .....	Aug. 18, 1830	Dec. 2, 1848
Belgium .....	Albert, <i>King</i> .....	April 8, 1875	Dec. 23, 1909
Bolivia .....	Ismael Montes, <i>President</i> .....	...	Aug. 14, 1913
Brazil .....	Hermes da Fonseca, <i>President</i> .....	May 12, 1855	Nov. 15, 1910
Bulgaria .....	Ferdinand, <i>King</i> .....	Feb. 26, 1861	July 7, 1887
Chile .....	Ramon Barros Luce, <i>President</i> .....	...	Dec. 23, 1910
China .....	Yuan Shi Kai, <i>President</i> .....	1859	Feb. 12, 1912
Colombia .....	Carlos y Rostro, <i>President</i> .....	...	Aug. 7, 1910
Congo Free State .....	Albert (King of the Belgians), <i>Sovereign</i> .....	April 8, 1875	Dec. 23, 1909
Costa Rica .....	Ricardo Jimenez, <i>President</i> .....	Feb. 6, 1859	May 8, 1910
Cuba .....	Mario G. Menocal, <i>President</i> .....	...	May 20, 1913
Denmark .....	Christian X., <i>King</i> .....	Sept. 26, 1870	May 14, 1912
Dominican Republic .....	José Bordas, <i>President</i> .....	...	April, 1913
Ecuador .....	Leonidas Plaza, <i>President</i> .....	...	April 1, 1912
Egypt .....	Abbas Pacha, <i>Khedive</i> .....	July 14, 1874	Jan. 7, 1882
France .....	Raymond Poincaré, <i>President</i> .....	1860	Jan. 17, 1913
German Empire .....	William II., <i>Emperor</i> .....	Jan. 27, 1859	June 15, 1888
Prussia .....	William II., <i>King</i> .....	Jan. 7, 1845	Nov. 5, 1913
Bavaria .....	Ludwig III., <i>King</i> .....	Jan. 25, 1865	Oct. 15, 1904
Saxony .....	Frederick Augustus III., <i>King</i> .....	May 25, 1848	Oct. 6, 1891
Württemberg .....	William II., <i>King</i> .....	Aug. 19, 1856	Jan. 24, 1904
Anhalt .....	Friedrich II., <i>Duke</i> .....	July 9, 1857	Sept. 28, 1907
Baden .....	Frederick II., <i>Grand Duke</i> .....	Nov. 17, 1887	Nov. 3, 1913
Brunswick .....	Ernest Augustus, <i>Duke</i> .....	Nov. 25, 1868	March 13, 1892
Hesse .....	Ernst Louis, <i>Grand Duke</i> .....	April 9, 1882	April 10, 1897
Mecklenburg-Schwerin .....	Frederick Francis IV., <i>Grand Duke</i> .....	July 22, 1848	May 30, 1904
Mecklenburg-Strelitz .....	Adolphus Friedrich, <i>Grand Duke</i> .....	Nov. 16, 1852	June 13, 1900
Oldenburg .....	Frederic Augustus, <i>Grand Duke</i> .....	Aug. 31, 1871	Feb. 7, 1908
Saxe-Altenburg .....	Ernest, <i>Duke</i> .....	July 19, 1884	July 30, 1900
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha .....	Charles Edward (Duke of Albany), <i>Duke</i> .....	April 2, 1826	Sept. 20, 1866
Saxe-Meiningen .....	George II., <i>Duke</i> .....	June 10, 1876	Jan. 5, 1901
Saxe-Weimar .....	William Ernest, <i>Grand Duke</i> .....	Jan. 20, 1865	May 12, 1893
Waldeck-Pyrmont .....	Frederick, <i>Prince</i> .....	June 3, 1865	May 6, 1910
Great Britain and Ireland .....	George V., <i>King</i> .....	Aug. 3, 1868	March 18, 1913
Greece .....	Constantine, <i>King</i> .....	Nov. 21, 1857	Oct. 2, 1898
Guatemala .....	Manuel Estrada Cabrera, <i>President</i> .....	...	May 4, 1913
Haiti .....	Michel Oreste, <i>President</i> .....	...	1913
Honduras .....	Francisco Bertrand, <i>President</i> .....	June 3, 1865	May 6, 1910
India, Empire of .....	George, <i>Emperor</i> .....	Nov. 11, 1866	July 29, 1900
Italy .....	Victor Emmanuel III., <i>King</i> .....	Aug. 31, 1879	July 30, 1912
Japan .....	Yoshihito, <i>Emperor</i> .....	...	Jan. 1, 1912
Liberia .....	Daniel Edward Howard, <i>President</i> .....	June 14, 1894	Feb. 26, 1912
Luxemburg .....	Marie Adelaide, <i>Grand Duchess</i> .....	...	1913
Mexico .....	Victoriano Huerta, <i>Provisional President</i> .....	Nov. 13, 1848	Sept. 10, 1889
Monaco .....	Albert, <i>Prince</i> .....	Oct. 8, 1841	Aug. 28, 1860
Montenegro .....	Nicholas, <i>King</i> .....	June 30, 1906	Dec. 11, 1911
Nepal .....	Bir Bikram, <i>Maharaja</i> .....	Aug. 31, 1880	Nov. 23, 1890
Netherlands .....	Wilhelmina, <i>Queen</i> .....	...	Jan. 1, 1913
Nicaragua .....	Adolfo Diaz, <i>President</i> .....	Aug. 3, 1872	Nov. 18, 1905
Norway .....	Haakon VII., <i>King</i> .....	1886	Oct. 5, 1913
Oman .....	Seyyid Taimur, <i>Sultan</i> .....	...	Oct. 1, 1912
Panama .....	Belisario Porras, <i>President</i> .....	...	Aug. 15, 1912
Paraguay .....	Eduardo Schaerer, <i>President</i> .....	Jan. 20, 1898	July 17, 1909
Persia .....	Ahmed Mirza, <i>Shah</i> .....	...	Sept. 25, 1912
Peru .....	Guillermo Billinghurst, <i>President</i> .....	...	Aug. 24, 1911
Portugal .....	Manoel d'Arraga, <i>President</i> .....	April 20, 1839	April 20, 1866
Rumania .....	Carol, <i>King</i> .....	May 19, 1868	Nov. 2, 1894
Russia .....	Nicholas II., <i>Emperor</i> .....	...	1913
Salvador .....	Carlos Melendez, <i>President</i> .....	July 12, 1844	June 15, 1903
Servia .....	Peter, <i>King</i> .....	Jan. 1, 1880	Oct. 23, 1910
Siam .....	Vajiravudh, <i>King</i> .....	May 17, 1886	May 17, 1886
Spain .....	Alfonso XIII., <i>King</i> .....	June 16, 1858	Dec. 8, 1907
Sweden .....	Gustaf V., <i>King</i> .....	...	1914
Switzerland .....	Arthur Hoffmann, <i>President</i> .....	Nov. 3, 1844	April 27, 1909
Turkey .....	Mehmed V., <i>Sultan</i> .....	Dec. 28, 1856	March 4, 1913
United States of America .....	Woodrow Wilson, <i>President</i> .....	May 21, 1854	March 1, 1911
Uruguay .....	José Batlle y Ordóñez, <i>President</i> .....	July 24, 1859	April 19, 1910
Venezuela .....	Juan Vicente Gomez, <i>President</i> .....	...	...

# ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE COUNTRIES CONTAINED IN THE FOLLOWING PAGES.

	PAGE		PAGE
Abyssinia .....	57	Liberia .....	320
Afghanistan .....	59	Liechtenstein .....	321
Albania .....	60	Luxemburg .....	322
Andorra .....	61	Mexico.....	324
Arabia .....	62	Monaco .....	327
Argentina .....	64	Montenegro .....	328
Australia.....	67	Morocco .....	330
Austria-Hungary .....	85	Nepal .....	333
Belgium .....	95	Netherlands .....	335
Bhutan .....	99	Newfoundland .....	343
Bolivia .....	99	New Zealand .....	345
Brazil .....	102	Nicaragua .....	349
British Empire .....	106	Norway .....	352
Bulgaria .....	168	Oman .....	356
Canada .....	171	Panama .....	358
Chile.....	186	Papacy.....	360
China .....	190	Paraguay.....	361
Colombia .....	199	Persia .....	363
Costa Rica .....	202	Peru .....	368
Cuba .....	204	Portugal .....	371
Denmark .....	208	Rumania .....	378
Dominican Republic .....	212	Russia .....	383
Ecuador .....	215	Salvador .....	395
Egypt .....	218	Servia .....	397
France .....	232	Siam .....	400
German Empire .....	245	Spain .....	404
Greece .....	262	Suez Canal .....	230
Guatemala .....	266	Sweden .....	410
Hague Tribunal.....		Switzerland.....	414
Haiti.....	269	Turkey .....	419
Honduras.....	271	Union of South Africa .....	
Indian Empire .....	274	United States .....	
Italy .....	305	Uruguay .....	
Japan .....	313	Venezuela .....	

# Abyssinia.

(Ethiopia.)

## AREA AND POPULATION.

THE total area of the Ethiopian Empire is estimated at 350,000 to 400,000 English square miles, with a total population of from 7,000,000 to 8,000,000, of whom about half are Abyssinians, the remainder being Gallas, negro tribes on the west and south frontiers, and Danakils and Somalis on the east. About one-third of the whole area is covered by Abyssinian Somaliland. The boundaries of the empire are defined on the W., N., and N.E., where they touch, in order, the Sudan; the Italian colony of Massowah (Eritrea); the French colony of Djibuti; and the British Somaliland Protectorate. Northwards the boundary is about  $15^{\circ} 30'$  N. lat., falling just south of Kassala. By the Treaty between the United Kingdom and Ethiopia of 15 May, 1902, the frontier between Ethiopia and the Sudan was fixed as a line drawn from Khor Um Hagar on the river Setit to Gallabat, thence to the Blue Nile, Baro, Pibor, and Akobo Rivers to Melile, and onwards to the intersection of the  $6^{\circ}$  N. lat. with  $35^{\circ}$  E. long. The southern frontier, bordering the British East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, was defined by Treaty of December 6, 1907, and the frontier bordering the Italian colony of Benadir, by Convention of May 16, 1908.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Western Abyssinia is a plateau, with peaks rising to 13,000-15,000 feet; Eastern Abyssinia consists of the Danakil and Somali lowlands, divided by the Harrar range. Western Abyssinia contains some mineral wealth; iron and coal are not uncommon, and gold is washed in various streams, while salt, saltpetre, and sulphur are also procurable. The lower country and deep valley gorges are very hot; the higher plateaus are well watered, with a genial climate. In the hotter regions, sugar-cane, cotton, coffee, rubber, &c., flourish; in the middle zone maize, wheat, barley, wild oranges and other fruit-trees, tobacco, potatoes, &c., are cultivated; and above 9,000 feet are excellent pastures with some corn cultivation. There are two seasons in the year, a dry winter and a rainy summer from June to September. The chief river is the Blue Nile, issuing from the Tsana lake; the Atbara and many other tributaries of the Nile also have their rise in the Abyssinian highlands. Horses, mules, donkeys, oxen, goats, and sheep, and camels in the lowlands, form a large portion of the wealth of the people.

## GOVERNMENT.

### Negus Negust or King of Kings.

*His Imperial Majesty Menelik II., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (King of Shoa), Negus Negust, of Ethiopia 1889, born August 18, 1844, married 1883, Waizero Taitu (born 1854). His Imperial Majesty has issue:—*

*Waizero Zauditu, born 1876.*

*The late Shoaraga, married Ras Mikail of Wollo.*

### Heir Presumptive.

*H. H. Lij Eyasu, G.C.V.O., born 1897 (son of above Waizero Shoaraga).*

The Empire is a federation of the Kingdoms of Shoa, Godjam, Jimma, Kaffa and Wollo, and of the territories conquered by the dominant Kingdom of Shoa; the outward and visible sign of their allegiance to the Emperor being a contribution to the Imperial revenue. The Empire is divided into the following provinces:—

Provinces.	Capital.	Governor.
Arussi.....	Arussi	Dejaz Nado.
Bizimider (Amhara) Gondar	Gondar	Ras Waldo Giorgis.
Equatorial (Borana) Borana	Borana	Fitaurari Hapta Giorgis, K.C.V.O.
Gambata .....	Gambata	Ras Lul Sagad.
Godjam .....	Debra Markos	Ras Hailu.
Gore .....	Gore.....	Dejaz Ganami.
Harrar .....	Harrar...	Dejaz Tafari.
Jimma .....	Jiren ...	Aba Jifar.
Kaffa .....	Bonga ...	Dejaz Katama.
Sidamo .....	Sidamo	Dejaz Balcha.
Tigre .....	Adowa...	Dejaz Siyum and Dejaz Gabra Sel- asse.
Wollaga.....	Argo ...	Ras Demisie.
Wollo .....	Dessie ...	H. H. Ras Mikail.
Yēju .....	Yēju ...	(Vacant).

## THE EXECUTIVE.

In 1908 a Council of Ministers was constituted by the Emperor:—

*President of the Council, H. H. Lij Eyassu, G.C.V.O.*

*Minister of War, Fitaurari Hapta Giorgis, G.C.V.O.*

*Minister of Foreign Affairs and Commerce, Nagadras Haile Giorgis.*

*Minister of the Interior, (Vacant).*

*Minister of Agriculture, Kantiber Walde Tsadik.*

*Minister of Public Works, Azach Matafaria.*

*Minister of Finance, (Vacant).*

*Minister of Communications, Kainiazmach Afework.*

## THE JUDICATURE.

The Judicial System is based upon the code of Justinian, and there is an appeal from the courts to the Emperor. Private property in land being little known and the marriage tie being easily dissolved by either party, there is little social coherance. The official title of the "Chief Justice" is *Afa Negus* (Breath of the King).

*Chief Justice, Afa Negus Stephanos.*

## EDUCATION AND RELIGION.

The Abyssinians are Christian and their Emperor claims descent from Menelek, the son of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. The Metropolitan (*Abuna Mattheos*) and the priests and monks are in some degree subject to the Coptic Patriarch of Alexandria, and have combined religious, judicial and educational offices. There are important monasteries at Debr Domo, Abra Mariam (Mary's Fort), and Mahdera Mariam (Mary's Rest), the last-named containing two famous churches of the "Mother" and "Son." Many of the inhabitants are Muhammadans, and there are many Jews. There is little education and no popular literature. The Bible is written in "Geez," in which language services are conducted; part of it has been translated into Arabic, the language of the official and upper classes, and there are translations of a few Hebrew and Greek works.

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The principal pursuits are agriculture, cattle breeding and hunting. The country being landlocked, the external trade passes through foreign ports or depots, that of the North through Massowah (Italian), of the South through Jibuti (French), Zalla (British), Berbera (British), and British East Africa, and of the West through Gambela (in Abyssinia, but leased as a commercial station to the Sudan government), and the frontier towns of Roseires and Gallabat (Anglo-Egyptian Sudan).

The chief exports are coffee, civet, wax, hides, rubber, ivory and gold; the chief imports being cottons, hardware, provisions, arms and ammunition, petroleum and glass. External trade is increasing, and may be valued at about £3,000,000 to £2,500,000 for exports and imports (1911). The import duty on all goods at Gambela is 8 per cent. *ad valorem* and at Dire Dawa and Harrar 8 per cent. *ad valorem*; in the interior the duty is variable and 3 per cent. additional is imposed on all goods brought into Adis Ababa.

## FINANCE.

The Revenue is uncertain, and depends on the needs of the government and the contributions of the Feudatory States. The Bank of Abyssinia with authorised capital £500,000 and paid up capital £125,000, has its head office at Adis Ababa and agencies at Harrar, Dire Dawa, Gore, Gambela and Dessie. By its constitution the Governor of the National Bank of Egypt is its president and its governing body sits in Cairo.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

There are few roads, but a direct trade route leads from Dire Dawa to the capital. Transport

is generally carried on by mules, donkeys and pack-horses in the west and by camels in the lowlands. A railway is being built under French auspices from Jibuti to the capital, of which the first stage is completed and open for goods and passenger traffic to Dire Dawa, about 187 miles from Jibuti and 25 miles from Harrar. The second stage from Dire Dawa is being constructed and is expected to be open in 1914 to the Hawash River, 150 miles from Dire Dawa, and the same distance from Adis Ababa. The posts and telegraphs are under French management, and Abyssinia has been admitted to the Postal Union. Telegraphs and telephones have been constructed, and admission to the International Telegraph Convention has been sought.

## DEFENCE.

The active army consists of the *Imperial Troops* (i. Bodyguard; ii. Shoa garrisons; iii. Detachments in the various kingdoms) numbering altogether about 200,000 men, armed with rifles, with some artillery and troops of Galla horse-men. The *Feudatory States* maintain local armies, available for Imperial purposes in time of war. In times of peace the army is maintained by voluntary enlistment; in times of war the system of land tenure requires the service of all cultivators of the Imperial soil, and the potential army of the Emperor would appear to be about 300,000 of all arms.

## TOWNS.

The Capital, Adis Ababa, in Shoa, has a population of about 50,000; Harrar contains about 40,000; and Dire Dawa from 6,000 to 7,000. Other towns are Adowa, the capital of Tigré, Gondar, Debra-Markos, Sayo, Aksum, Antalo, Ankober, Goré, Dembecha, Ijube, and Jimma. There are ancient architectural remains at Aksum, Gondar, and Ankober; modern architecture is very poor, while drainage and sanitation are unknown.

## FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Great Britain, France and Italy possess territory bordering the Abyssinian Empire and have entered into an agreement (Dec. 13, 1906) to respect the integrity of the Empire. The United States, Austria-Hungary, and Germany have signed commercial treaties with the Empire. In 1868 a British expedition under Sir Robert Napier executed a brilliant advance against Magdala, a rocky fortress and headquarters of the Emperor Theodore. In 1896 an Italian campaign against the Empire was concluded by the treaty of Adis Ababa. There are representatives of France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Russia and the U.S.A. at the capital.

## WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

Ivory is sold by the lb. of 12 oz. Abyssinian (430 grains); Coffee by the lb. of 18 oz. (Abyssinian), and by the *farasula* of 16.846 kilos. Metric weights and measures are in use at Harrar.

The silver *talari*, or Menelik dollar, and the Maria Theresa dollar are worth about 24 pence (9.60=£1) or 2 francs 61 centimes. They are divided into  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{8}$  *talari*, the latter being the *guerche*, *tunn* or *mhallak*.

# Afghanistan.

(Khorassan.)

## AREA AND POPULATION.

AFGHANISTAN (called Khorassan by the natives) is an independent Asiatic state on the N.W. frontier of India. Its area is estimated at 246,000 English square miles and its population at 5,000,000. It is bounded on the west by Persia (boundary fixed 1857 and 1904), on the south by British Baluchistan (boundary fixed 1896-7), on the north by Russia in Asia (boundary fixed 1886-7 and 1893-5), and on the east by the Punjab and N. W. Frontier Provinces of British India (boundary fixed 1895). The northern boundary runs from Zulfikar, on the Persian frontier, to Kushk, the Russian railway terminus on the branch line from Merv, and thence N. E. to the River Oxus, which forms a natural boundary from Khamiab to Lake Victoria, whence the line to the Chinese frontier was fixed by the Pamir agreement of 1895. The Indo-Afghan frontier was settled by the Durand agreement of 1903.

The population is very mixed. The Afghans (or Duranis) have been predominant since 1747, especially in Kandahar. Next came the Ghilzais (military and commercial) and the Tajiks (aboriginals, who are cultivators or retail traders). On the Indo-Afghan frontier are many Pathan tribes, who are much influenced by the mullahs. All are Sunni Muhammadans, except the Hazaras and Kizilbashs, who belong to the Shiite sect. The national tongue is Pushtu. Recently steps have been taken to develop education, hitherto controlled by the Mullahs.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Mountains, chief among which are the Hindu Kush, cover three-fourths of the country, the elevation being generally over 4,000 feet. There are three great river basins, the Oxus, the Helmand, and the Kabul. The climate is dry, with extreme temperatures in winter and summer.

## GOVERNMENT.

The late Amir (1880-1901) established a strong central government and introduced a regular civil and military organization, including officers for public works, posts, police, finance and trade, etc. For the purposes of local government, the country is divided into six provinces, Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Turkestan, Farrar and Badakshan (with Kafiristan and Wakhan), which are under governors (hakim), with subordinate nobles and judges, police and revenue officers. The Afghan laws are Islamic sacred laws, tribal laws, and those of the Amir, who is the Court of Appeal. The law is bulky and the criminal law severe.

### Ruler.

*Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies.*—His Majesty Habibullah Khan (Siraj-ul-millat-wad-din: "Lamp of the Nation and Religion"), born July 3, 1872, succeeded his father (Abdur Rahman Khan) Oct. 3, 1901.

The Amir has five sons and four brothers.

## FOREIGN RELATIONS.

By agreement with the Amir, the "buffer State" of Afghanistan has no foreign relations with any Power except the Government of India. In all other respects it is independent, and the rule of the Amir despotic. The modern history of Afghanistan dates from 1831, when Abdurrahman, the late Amir, was recognised as ruler. As the result of a British mission to Kabul in 1904-5 the engagements which had existed with the late Amir since 1880 were renewed by the treaty of March 21, 1905. Under this treaty the British Government engaged to refrain from interference in internal affairs, but promised to preserve the safety and integrity of Afghanistan against any unprovoked attack, provided that the Amir acted as a friend and ally, and followed unreservedly the British Government's advice in all his external relations. The Amir visited India in 1907. By the Anglo-Russian convention of August, 1907, Russia declared Afghanistan outside the Russian sphere

of influence, and engaged to conduct all her political relations with Afghanistan through Great Britain. Great Britain declared her intention not to change the political status of Afghanistan, to exercise only a pacific influence, and not to take or encourage measures that might threaten Russia. After reciting the treaty with the Amir in 1905 Great Britain engaged not to annex or occupy any part of Afghanistan in contravention of that treaty. It was agreed that specially designated Russian and Afghan frontier officials might establish direct relations for settling local non-political questions, and that Great Britain and Russia should enjoy equality of commercial facilities.

There is a native British Agent (a Muhammadan) at Kabul. The Amir has an agent with the Government of India, and an agent at Peshawar, and also commercial agents in England and India.

*British Agent at Kabul, Malik Talib Mehdi Khan, Rs. per mensem, 1,500.*

## DEFENCE.

The late Amir (1880-1901) formed a national army, paid and controlled by himself, and established transport services, etc. The force now comprises about 70,000 regulars and 30,000 irregulars, but lacks discipline and cohesion. Considerable quantities of rifles and artillery have been purchased in Europe, under arrangements made with the Government of India, and factories for guns, rifles and ammunition have been established in Kabul.

## FINANCE

The annual revenue is unknown, and consists largely of payments in kind. It may amount to £900,000, including the subsidy of £120,000 a year from the Government of India. There are taxes on land, a grazing tax, customs duties, stamps, fines, poll-taxes, receipts from State lands, monopolies and factories, and mining royalties. The usual currency is the Afghan rupee, about equal in value to  $\frac{1}{2}$  rupee of India, or to eight pence in English currency.

## PRODUCTION, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

Most of the people are industrious cultivators, and the country has become fairly settled, peaceful and prosperous. There is excellent irrigation and all profitable soil is utilised. There are generally two crops a year, one of wheat (the staple food), barley, or lentils; the other of rice, millet, maize and *dal*, while the country

is rich in fruits. Sheep and transport animals are bred. The manufactures include silk, woollen and hair cloths, and carpets. Salt, silver, copper, coal, iron, lead, rubies and gold are found. The trade of Afghanistan with India in 1912-13 was over £2,583,000. The exports to India are mainly fruits and nuts, raw wool, and *ghi*; while the imports therefrom are chiefly cotton yarn and piece goods, metals, leather goods, tea and sugar. The Afghan customs duties are heavy. There is a large export of wool to Persia and Russia, cotton and silk goods, sugar, &c., being taken in exchange. Russia gives bounties and rebates.

## COMMUNICATIONS

The roads are generally unsuitable for wheeled traffic, but are being improved, particularly where they may serve military purposes. Goods are conveyed by pack-animals. The chief trade routes to India are the Khabar Pass, from Kabul to Peshawar (191 miles), along which a motor service has been established by the Amir, and the road from Kandahar to Quetta (125 miles). The Sind-Pishin railway terminates at Chaman, on the frontier, 65 miles from Kandahar, from which a fine road of 318 miles runs to Kabul.

## TOWNS.

CAPITAL, *Kabul* (about 150,000). The chief commercial centre is Kandahar (30,000). Other provincial capitals are Herat (12,000) and Tashkurgan (17,000).

## \*Albania.

ALBANIA is the name given to an extensive tract of the western littoral of the Balkan Peninsula, from the southern frontier of Montenegro to the northern frontier of Greece; within these limits are included an area of close on 22,000 square miles, with a population of three to three and a half million persons. Of this area about 12,000 square miles have been absorbed by Servia, Greece and Montenegro, leaving the area of the autonomous portion at about 10,000 square miles, with a population of 2,000,000, of whom about 1,200,000 are Albanians and the remainder principally Serbs, Bulgars and Greeks. Three-fifths of the population are Muhammadans, converted to Islam after the Turkish conquests of the sixteenth century, and of the 800,000 Christians, seven-eighths are Orthodox and one-eighth Roman Catholics.

Albania was governed by native rulers until the close of the thirteenth century, when the Kingdom of Albania was formed by the Sicilian House of Anjou. This kingdom was perpetually at war with Servia, and for many years with Venice, until the advance of the Muhammadan forces extinguished the independence of the kingdom in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. From 1571 to 1913 Albania was under Turkish rule, forming the vilayets of Scutari and Jannina and the western portions of the vilayets of Kossovo and Monastir. But wherever Albanians were found they were constantly in revolt against the Turks, and, although their efforts towards independence were seldom effective, repressive operations in the mountainous districts were not marked with much visible success. The Balkan Wars of 1912-13 were nominally caused by the desire of the Allied States (Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro and Greece) to free the Albanians from Turkish misrule, and one of the pretexts of the first war was the inability of Turkey to cope with the Albanian risings.

By the *Treaty of London* (May 30, 1913), the Ambassadors of the assembled Powers agreed upon the principle of an autonomous Albania, and the throne has been accepted by Prince William of Wied (born, March 26, 1876). Since the date of the *Treaty* the claims of Servia to additional Albanian territory led to desultory fighting between Serbo-Albanian forces, and to a threat of interference on the part of other Powers. Servia finally withdrew

from the disputed territory in October, 1913, owing to pressure from Austria-Hungary, but the new country is still a prey to internal dissensions.

Albania is traversed from Scutari (in the north) to Valona (in the south-west) by a railway from Montenegro, and lines from Servia cross the eastern frontier at Pizrend, Dibra and Struga. The principal ports are Durazzo and Valona. The Government is at present entrusted to an *International Commission of Control*, consisting of representatives of the great European Powers. COMMISSIONERS: *Austro-Hungarian*, A. Petrovitch; *British*, Harry H. Lamb, C.M.G.; *French*, M. Krajewski; *German*, Dr. J. Winckle; *Italian*, A. Leoni; *Russian*, M. Petraieff.

The delimitation of the southern boundary (where Albania is conterminous with the extended Kingdom of Greece) has also been entrusted to an *International Commission*, of which the President is Lt.-Col. C. H. M. Doughty-Wylie, C.M.G.

CAPITAL, Scutari, population 30,000.

## Andorra.

(Andorre.)

Area 175 English Square Miles. Population 6,000.

THE *Vallées et Suzerainetés d'Andorre* form a neutral, autonomous and semi-independent state on the frontier of France and Spain in the Eastern Pyrenees. The State is divided into the six communes or parishes of Andorra Vicilla, Canillo, Encamp, Massana, Orvino and San Julian de Loria, which are sub-divided into fifty-two *pueblos*; and is under the joint suzerainty of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel.\* The Andorrans are all Roman Catholics. The people are virile and independent, engaged mainly in pastoral pursuits and agriculture. France has agreed to extend a branch line of railway (from Toulouse to Ax), from Ax southwards to Andorra Vicilla, and Spain to continue the Barcelona-Ripoll line to Andorra Vicilla, which would thus become a station on a Toulouse-Barcelona line across the Pyrenees. The central government is administered by a General Council of twenty-four members (four from each commune), the executive power residing in the Syndic and Vice-Syndic of the Council. Local Government is in the hands of two Consuls (a mayor and deputy mayor) elected for each commune by heads of families above the age of twenty-five years (the electorate of the General Council also), and themselves above the age of thirty. The French Republic (through the *préfet* of the Eastern Pyrenees) and the Bishop of Urgel receive a tribute of 960 fr. and 460 fr. respectively, and appoint each a *viguier* for the administration of criminal justice. The French *viguier*, appointed for life, is a native of the department of Ariège; the Bishop's *viguier* must be an Andorran, holds office for three years, and is eligible for reappointment. Every alternate year two delegates visit the *préfet* of the Eastern Pyrenees to pay the tribute and renew the bond of fidelity.

*Syndic of the General Council*, Bonaventure Maestro-Molines.

*Vice-Syndic*, Jean Casal.

*French Viguiers*, M. Charles Rouen.

*Bishop's Viguiers*, M. Palleroia.

CAPITAL, Andorra Vicilla, population 600.

\* Urgel is about 15 miles due south of the Capital of Andorra.

# Arabia.

## AREA AND POPULATION.

Political Divisions and Capitals.	Approximate Area (English Sq. Miles).	Estimated Population.
<b>Turkish Dependencies :—</b>		
Hejaz (Mecca) .....	97,000	300,000
Asir (Kanfuda) .....	56,000	1,800,000
Yemen (Sana) .....	75,000	
Nejd (Hail) .....	180,000	1,000,000
El Hasa and El Katr (Hafuf) .....	30,000	300,000
<b>British :—</b>		
Aden Protectorate (Aden) .....	9,000	50,000
<b>Independent :—</b>		
Oman (Muscat) .....	81,000	1,000,000
Hadramut .....	82,000	150,000
Syrian Desert .....	590,000	275,000
Nafud Desert .....		
Dahna Desert .....		
<b>Total</b> .....	1,200,000	4,875,000

**POSITION AND EXTENT.**—Arabia is a peninsula in the south-west of the Asiatic continent, forming the connecting link between Asia and Africa, and lies between  $34^{\circ} 30'$  —  $60^{\circ}$  E. long. and  $12^{\circ} 45' - 34^{\circ} 50'$  N. lat. The land boundaries depend upon geographical terminology, but the north-western limit is generally taken from Akaba, at the head of the Gulf of Akbar, to a point in the Syrian Desert about 150 miles north-east, and thence northwards to a point about 50 miles due east of Damascus. The remaining land boundaries are in the form of a horse-shoe, encompassing the Syrian Desert, and descending in a south-easterly direction to the head of the Persian Gulf, and thus excluding the whole of Mesopotamia and the Euphrates Valley. The other boundaries of Arabia are the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, the Arabian Sea, and the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman.

**RELIEF.**—Generally speaking, the peninsula consists of a plateau sloping from south-west to north-east towards the Euphrates Valley, except that the broad south-eastern promontory, which encloses the Persian Gulf, contains a coastal range with *Jebel Akdar*, 10,000 feet above the level of the sea.

**NORTHERN ARABIA**, between Syria and the Euphrates valley, and known as the *HAMAD*, consists of the *Syrian Desert*, upon the north-western edge of which is the solitary *Jebel Hauran*, the remainder of the desert being an unbroken stony plain, with no cultivation except in the neighbourhood of the Wadi Sirhan, where the oases of Kaf and Ithri, and Sakaka and Kara permit the growth of date palms and afford a small area of pasturage. Between these oases is the settlement of Jauf, the resident population in the five districts named being about 40,000.

**CENTRAL ARABIA.**—South of these oases is the *NAFUD*, or Red Desert, consisting of a series of immense sand dunes, or *falks*, but containing areas of vegetation (especially after the winter rains), and supporting a large Bedouin population and great herds of camels and sheep. South of the Hamad and Nafud deserts is the great region of *NEJD*, between a double range of mountains, known as *Jebel Shammar* (Jebel Fara, 4,600 feet), in the north, and the great Dahna Desert in the south. Nejd contains the town of Hail, situated between the two ranges of Shammar, with a population of about 12,000. Eastern Nejd consists of a plateau terminating in the ranges of Tuwek and Arid, and from the south-west runs the wadi, or river bed, of Rumma, while Wadi Dawasir runs from Jebel Arid, with a south-westerly course towards Yemen. The Persian Gulf littoral of Nejd consists of the Turkish sanjak of *El Hasa* (containing the town of Hofuf with about 20,000 inhabitants) and the independent port and district of *Koweit* (or Kuwet), which is ruled by a Sheikh, under British protection. The Red Sea littoral is occupied by the Turkish vilayet of *Hejaz* (see below.)

**SOUTHERN ARABIA** consists of the central Dahna Desert and of certain coastal districts

—the Turkish vilayets of Asir and Yemen, the British protectorate of Aden, the scattered settlements of Hadramut, the independent State of Oman, and the Turkish dependency of Katr. The DAHNA DESERT (or Rub'a el Khali, the "empty place") occupies the whole of the interior of Southern Arabia, and is believed to consist of a dreary tract of sandy desert without vegetation or any form of life. HADRAMUT is a coastal region of the south between (Turkish) Yemen and the (British) protectorate of Aden, and the south-western boundary of (Independent) Oman, its northern limit being the Dahna desert. The district contains a coastal strip of some 550 miles, and parallel with the coast, at a distance of about 50 miles from the sea, is an extensive plateau reaching to the northern desert, which is steadily enveloping the outlying settlements. The Hadarim are an ancient people of Arabian stock (Hadoram was a son of Joktan, *Genesis* x, 27), and have many settlements on the coast (Balhaf, Mukhalla, Shihir, Kusair, Raida, Sihut and Kishin) and in the interior (Shabwa, a former capital, Henān, Ajlania, Haura, Hajrēn, Kaidun, Khurēba, Shibām, Ghurfa, Saiyun, Tariba, Ghuraf, Tarim, Ainat and Kasm.). There are sacred shrines near Kasm (Kabr Hud) and Shibām (Kabr Sālih). The eastern districts, known as Mahra and Gara, are very sparsely populated. The estimated area of Hadramut is 82,000 square miles, and its Muhammadan population, of independent Arab tribes, is estimated at 150,000.

**TURKISH DEPENDENCIES.**—Turkish Arabia consists of the *Sanjak* of Nejd (*see above*), which includes El Hasa and El Katr, the *vilayets* of Hejaz and Asir on the Tehama coast, and the *vilayet* of Yemen in the south-west. These dependencies have a total area of about 438,000 square miles (the greater part inhabited by tribes only nominally subject to Turkey), with a population estimated at 3,400,000, almost entirely Muhammadan. HEJAZ extends down the west (Red Sea) coast from Syria to 20° N. lat., where it meets the vilayet of Asir, and is bounded on the east by the Nafud Desert and the sanjak of Nejd, with a total length of about 750 miles, a greatest breadth of 200 miles, a total area of 75,000 square miles, and a population estimated at 300,000. Parallel with [the coast runs the Tehama range (Jebel Shar, or Mount Seir, 7,000 feet, and Jebel Radhwa, 6,000 feet). On the coast are the small ports of Muwela, Damgha El Wijh, Yambu, Rabigh and Jidda; and inland are many settlements through which runs the Hejaz Railway. In the south-east the *Oasis of Khaibar* contains a considerable population, descendants of former negro slaves, with a Jewish centre at Kasr el Yahudi. The importance of Hejaz depends upon the pilgrimages to the holy cities of Medina and Mecca. Medina (*Al Medina* "The City"), 820 miles by rail from Damascus, and the present terminus of the Hejaz Railway, has a permanent population of about 20,000, and is celebrated as the burial place of Mahomet, who died in the city on June 7, 632 (12:Rabia, A. H. 11). The Mosque of the Prophet (500 feet in length and over 300 in breadth) contains the sacred tomb of Mahomet. Mecca, the birth-place of the Prophet, is 45 miles east of the seaport of Jidda, and about 200 miles south of Medina, and has a fixed population estimated at 60,000. The city contains the great mosque surrounding the *Kaaba*, or sacred shrine of the Muhammadan religion, in which is the black stone "given by Gabriel to Abraham," placed in the south-east wall of the Kaaba at such a height that it may be kissed by the devout pilgrim.

ASIR is a coastal district from 17° 30'—20° N. lat., extending inland to the Dahna Desert, and is about 230 miles from north to south, and 180 miles from east to west at its widest limits. The Tehama range runs parallel with the coast, and between the range and the desert is a fertile district of wadis containing grain districts and large pastoral areas, which support a considerable population and large numbers of camels and horses. The principal towns of the interior are Makhwa, Taraba and Manadir, the ports being Kanfuda, Marsa Halil and El Itwad. The total area is about 5,600 square miles and the population is believed to number about 500,000.

YEMEN (or *Yaman*) occupies the south-west corner of the peninsula (between Asir on the north and Aden in the south) and extends inland to the Dahna Desert and (in the south-east) to the tribal territories of Hadramut. The total area is estimated at 75,000 square miles, and the population is believed to exceed 1,000,000. The coastal strip contains the ports of Lohaia, Hodeda, Ghalefika and Mokha, the last-named being the former centre of the coffee trade. The Tehama range runs parallel with the coast and at the foot of the western hills are the towns of Abu Arish, Bet el Fakih and Zubed, the latter containing a population of about 20,000. On the plateau between the coast and the Dahna Desert are the most fertile parts of Arabia, and wheat, barley, millet and coffee are extensively grown. This district, known as the *Jibal*, contains the towns of Ta'iz (4,000 inhabitants), the seat of a Mutassarif, and Uden a Manakha. East of the Jibal is a less fertile tract terminating in the desert, but containing several oases and the towns of Khamr, Amran and Sana, the last-named being the capital, while Dhamar, in the south-east, contains an ancient university, the headquarters of the Zedi sect. Yemen contains many Jews, of mixed blood, in a semi-servile state. The trade of this portion of Arabia probably exceeds that of the remainder.

# Argentine Republic.

(Republica Argentina.)

## AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces.	Area. (English Sq. Miles).	*Population, 1912.	Territories.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	*Population, 1912.
Buenos Aires (La Plata) ...	117,778	1,670,660	Chaco (Resistencia) .....	52,741	26,379
Catamarca (Catamarca) ...	47,531	108,755	Chubut (Rawson) .....	93,427	29,500
Cordoba (Cordoba) .....	62,160	480,185	Formosa (Formosa) .....	41,402	10,408
Corrientes (Corrientes) .....	32,580	332,144	Los Andes (Los Andes) ...	21,989	2,500
Entre Rios (Paraná) .....	28,784	428,387	Misiones (Posadas) .....	11,282	40,321
Jujuy (Jujuy) .....	18,977	62,477	Neuquen (Chosmatal) .....	42,345	29,746
Mendoza (Mendoza) .....	34,546	225,530	Pampa (General Acha) ...	56,320	50,546
Rioja (La Rioja) .....	56,502	93,900	Rio Negro (Viedma) .....	75,924	25,498
Salta (Salta) .....	62,184	152,087	Santa Cruz (Gallego) .....	109,142	5,193
San Juan (San Juan) .....	33,715	112,487	Tierra del Fuego (Ushuaia)	8,299	1,822
San Luis (San Luis) .....	28,535	112,898	Indian Nomads .....	—	30,000
Santa Fé (Santa Fé) .....	50,916	823,269	Total Territories .....	512,871	267,436
Santiago del Estero (San- tiago) .....	39,764	201,404	Capital:—Buenos Aires ...	72	1,358,979
Tucuman (Tucuman) .....	8,926	306,183			
Total Provinces .....	618,898	5,110,366	Grand Total .....	1,131,841	6,736,781

\* The population figures are the estimates of the National Statistical Society, no census having been taken for 20 years. A national census is to be undertaken at the close of the year 1913, and it is estimated that the population will reach 10,000,000. The language of the people is Spanish and their religion Roman Catholic, the foreign element (1,750,000) being composed of 850,000 Italians, 450,000 Spanish, and 100,000 French, with 30,000 English, 25,000 Austrians, 22,000 Germans, 17,000 Swiss, and 256,000 of various nationalities.

### Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	Marriages.
1907	243,160	257,924	501,084	121,751	138,063	259,814	45,868
1908	267,428	303,112	570,540	136,591	127,032	263,623	51,024
1909	294,225	232,458	526,683	151,331	129,465	280,796	51,262
1910	—	289,640	—	—	97,854	—	—
1911	—	225,772	—	—	120,709	—	—

### PHYSIOGRAPHY.

*Relief.*—Argentina is a wedge-shaped country, occupying the greater portion of the southern part of the South American Continent, and extending from Bolivia to Cape Horn, a total distance of nearly 2,300 miles; its greatest breadth is about 930 miles. It is bounded on the north by Bolivia, on the north-east by Paraguay, Brazil, and Uruguay, on the south-east and south by the Atlantic, and on the west by Chile, from which Republic it is separated by the Cordillera de los Andes. On the west the mountainous Cordilleras, with their plateaus, extend from the northern to the southern boundaries; on the east are the great plains (known as *El Gran Chaco*) and the treeless pampas, which together constitute *La Plata*, extending from the Bolivian boundary in the north to the Rio Negro; and south of the Rio Negro are the vast plains of Patagonia. Argentina thus contains a succession of level plains, broken only in Cordoba by the San Luis and Cordoba ranges, and in the north-western states by the eastern spurs of the Andes.

*Rivers and Lakes.*—The Paraná River, formed by the junction of the Upper Paraná with the Paraguay River, flows through the north-eastern states into the Atlantic, and is navigable throughout its course; the Pilcomayo, Bermejo, and Salado del Norte are also navigable for some distance from their confluence with the Paraná. In Buenos Aires the Salado del Sud flows south-east for some 300 miles into Samborombon Bay (Atlantic). In the south the Colorado and Rio Negro rise in the extreme west and flow across the pampas into the Atlantic, many similar streams in Patagonia (notably the Chubut and Santa Cruz) traversing the country from the Andes to the Atlantic.

The plains are interspersed with depressions with saline marshes and salt lakes, and are covered in winter with edible grasses, suitable for horses, cattle, and sheep, but the greater part of Patagonia is comparatively barren, except in the extreme west. The northern region, except for the arid plateau of the north-west, is covered with tropical vegetation.

### GOVERNMENT.

The constitution is that of a Federal Republic modelled upon that of the United States of America, and embodied in the fundamental law of May 25, 1853, (with amendment of Nov. 11, 1859). The President and Vice-President are elected for six years by an electoral college. The President receives an allowance of \$96,000.

*President* (Oct. 12, 1910-1916), Dr. Roque Saenz Pena.

*Vice-President*, Dr. Victorino de la Plaza.

### THE EXECUTIVE.

There is a responsible Ministry, appointed by the President, consisting of eight Secretaries of State, each of whom receives \$40,000 per annum.

*Minister of the Interior*, Dr. Indalecio Gomez.

*Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Ernesto Bosch.

*Minister of Finance*, Dr. Lorenzo Anadón.

*Minister of Justice and Public Instruction*, Dr. Carlos Ibarguren.

*Minister of Agriculture*, Dr. Adolfo Mujica.

*Minister of Public Works*, Dr. Carlos Meyer.

Pellegrini.

*Minister of War*, General Gregorio Velez.

*Minister of Marine*, Admiral Juan Pablo Saenz Valiente.

### THE LEGISLATURE.

CONGRESS sits annually from May 1 to September 30, and consists of a *Senate* of 30 members (2 from each of the 14 Provinces, and 2 from the capital) elected (by an electoral college) for 9 years, one third being renewable every 3 years; and of a *Chamber of Deputies* of 120 members, elected by the people for 4 years, and one half renewable every 2 years. Senators must be citizens of 6 years' standing, 30 years of age, and with an income exceeding \$2,000 per annum; Deputies must be citizens of 4 years' standing and 25 years of age. Members of Congress receive an allowance of \$18,000 per annum.

*President of the Senate*, Dr. Victorino de la Plaza.

*President of the Chamber of Deputies*, General Rosendo M. Fraga.

### THE JUDICATURE.

The Judicial System consists, like that of the United States, of a Federal Supreme Court and Courts of Appeal, with Provincial Courts in each State for non-national or single state causes.

*Under Secretary of State (Justice)*, Señor Ramirez.

*President of the Supreme Court*, Dr. A. Bernejo.

*Procureur-General*, Dr. Julianio Botet.

### DEFENCE.

#### Army.

Service in the Army is universal and compulsory on all citizens between the ages of 20 and 45: (a) for 10 years in the *Active Army*, with 3-12 months initial training, and subsequent trainings of 30 days; (b) then 10 years in the *National Guard*, with trainings of 15 days; (c) with a further 5 years in the *Territorial Guard*, with no annual training. The Peace Establishment is 2,000 officers and 19,000 others. The War Establishment of the Active Army is 125,000. The authorised Army Expenditure in 1913 was £2,543,500.

#### Navy.

Two Dreadnought battleships (*Moreno* and *Rivadavia*) of 28,000 tons (22½ knots, 12 12-inch guns), 12 torpedo-boat destroyers, and 12 torpedo-boats were laid down under a recent naval programme, the remaining ships being 5 small battleships, 7 cruisers, and 17 units of torpedo craft; the navy is manned by about 5,000 men. Authorised Naval Expenditure in 1913 was £2,301,000. The naval port is Bahia Blanca.

### EDUCATION.

*Primary Education* is secular, free and nominally compulsory from the ages of 6 to 14, but only some 45 per cent. of attendances are secured. Schools are maintained by provincial taxation, and controlled by provincial boards (except in the capital, where there is a National Council), with grants from the Federal Government. *Secondary Education* is controlled by the Federal Government in lycées and normal schools, with an average attendance of 6,000. There are also *Special Government Schools*—1 naval, 1 military, 1 mining, and 1 agriculture. There are *National Universities* at Cordoba and Buenos Aires, and *Provincial Universities* at La Plata, Santa Fé, and Paraná.

### FINANCE.

#### Revenue and Expenditure.

The ordinary Revenue and ordinary Expenditure of Argentina for the five years 1908-1912 are stated as follows in pesos (the gold peso = 48.41 pence, or 5.04 = £1 sterling; the paper peso = 20.95 pence, or 11.45 = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Ordinary Revenue.	
	Gold Pesos.	Paper Pesos.
1908 .....	57,830,105	83,766,359
1909 .....	67,820,433	100,639,319
1910 .....	70,291,661	105,729,319
1911 .....	87,066,681	108,459,319
1912 .....	—	336,368,473

Year.	Ordinary Expenditure.	
	Gold Pesos.	Paper Pesos.
1908 .....	24,450,259	155,931,228
1909 .....	25,907,778	198,349,101
1910 .....	28,203,296	202,939,699
1911 .....	27,490,965	260,422,443
1912 .....	—	303,431,132

## Debt.

The National Debt was stated (in the President's message to Congress) to be as follows, on Dec. 31, 1912:—

External Debt.....	Paper pesos	677,259,000
Internal Debt .....	"	530,691,000

For the service and amortisation of the debt the sum of 83,936,194 paper pesos appeared in the Budget for 1912.

The paper money in circulation (on Dec. 31, 1912) amounted to 799,553,534 pesos, against which gold to the amount of 222,875,530 gold pesos (=506,535,276 paper pesos) was held by the *Caja de Conversion* of the Federal Government, and 30,000,000 gold pesos (=68,181,000 paper pesos) by the Bank of the Argentine Nation.

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Of the total area about one-third (i.e., 250,000,000 acres) is suitable for agriculture and cattle raising, and vast tracts are held by the Federal Government for sale or lease to colonists. In 1911 close on 50,000,000 acres were under cultivation, wheat, maize, oats, linseed, cotton, sugar, wine and tobacco being grown, while the surplus wheat exported in 1910 exceeded 2,500,000 metric tons. The live stock in 1910 included 30,000,000 cattle, 7,500,000 horses, 67,000,000 sheep, 4,000,000 goats, and 1,500,000 pigs; the total value of the live stock is estimated at £130,000,000. There is a large export trade in frozen and chilled meat to the United Kingdom, seven factories being in operation with American and British capital. There are 32,000 industrial establishments, employing close on 330,000 persons, the output including cottons and woollens, but at present failing to supply the demand for home consumption. The mineral output includes gold, silver and copper, and coal, petroleum, manganese, wolfram and salt.

## EXTERNAL TRADE.

The value of merchandise exchanged in the five years 1907-1911 is officially stated as follows: in gold pesos (1 peso gold = 48'41d. or \$5'04 = £1 sterling).

Year.	Imports of Merchandise.	Exports of Merchandise.
1908 .....	272,972,730	366,005,341
1909 .....	302,756,095	397,350,528
1910 .....	351,770,656	372,626,055
1911 .....	366,810,686	324,697,538
1912 .....	384,853,469	480,391,256

The external trade of 1912 was shared as under (in gold pesos, 000 omitted).

Nations.	Imports from	Exports to	Nations.	Imports from	Exports to
Austria-H.	3,477	2,897	Italy .....	32,487	21,148
Belgium ...	20,371	37,258	Paraguay ..	2,128	1,220
Brazil .....	9,547	22,646	Spain .....	11,928	3,582
Chile .....	571	2,456	U.K. ....	118,669	121,373
France ...	37,619	36,052	U.S.A. ....	59,127	33,391
Germany ..	65,942	53,995	Uruguay ...	2,497	4,714

The principal articles exchanged in 1912 were (in gold pesos, 000 omitted):—

## PRINCIPAL IMPORTS, 1912.

Textiles .....	78,370	Agricultural Im-	
Metals .....	60,364	plements .....	12,552
Foodstuffs.....	30,140	Oils .....	18,446
Drink .....	14,677	Chemicals.....	14,281
Carriages, etc....	32,798	Paper .....	9,866
Earthenware ...	33,617	Tobacco .....	7,594
Building .....		Mis. Manufac....	14,704
Materials .....	31,265	Elect. Appl.....	9,308

## PRINCIPAL EXPORTS, 1912.

Wheat & Grain ..	278,186	Mineral Produce	285
Pastoral .....	188,215	Game and Fish...	2,008
Forest Produce ..	8,983	Miscellaneous ...	2,712

Of the above wheat accounted for \$97,835,174, maize \$108,908,193, linseed \$34,213,565, oats \$21,858,517, wool \$58,148,664, chilled and frozen beef \$34,285,076, and livestock \$9,454,774.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

*Railways.*—On Dec. 31, 1912, there were 33,029 kilometres of railway (31,049 kilometres open and working). Of the total length open, 3,971 kilometres (2,220 miles) were the property of the State, the remainder being owned by Companies with a total capital of over £170,000,000, of which over £150,000,000 was supplied by British investors. The capital has an efficient service of electric trams.

*Posts and Telegraphs.*—In 1912 there were 2,655 post offices, dealing with 1,091,513,278 inland and foreign postal packets. In 1911 there were 2,628 telegraph offices and 12 radio-telegraph stations; the former possessed 69,603 kilometres of line, with 212,237 kilometres of telegraph-wire.

*Shipping.*—In spite of the excellent fluvial system, the inland navigation is insignificant. The mercantile marine in 1912 numbered 228 steam (171,631 tons) and 66 sailing vessels (32,720 tons). The number of ocean-going vessels entered in cargo and in ballast at Argentine ports in 1912 was 4,655 steam vessels (11,220,540 tons), and 255 sailing vessels.

The principal ports are Buenos Aires, Rosario, La Plata, and Bahia Blanca.

## TOWNS.

CAPITAL—Buenos Aires. Estimated Population (1910), 1,300,000.

Bahia Blanca.....	50,000	Paraná .....	30,000
Barracas al Sud ..	12,000	Rio Cuarto.....	13,000
Chivilcoy .....	15,000	Rosario .....	160,000
Concordia .....	14,000	Salta .....	17,000
Cordoba .....	60,000	San Juan .....	11,000
Corrientes .....	20,000	San Luis .....	14,000
Guaquaychu .....	15,000	San Nicolas .....	13,000
La Plata .....	100,000	Santa Fe .....	50,000
Mendoza .....	50,000	Tucuman .....	50,000

## WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System* is compulsory.

The currency unit is the *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*, but the circulating medium is paper. By a Conversion Law of 1899 a gold standard has been adopted, and the paper *peso* is convertible at '44 gold.

The gold peso = 48'41d. and 5'04 = £1 sterling.

The paper peso = 20'95d. and 11'45 = £1 sterling.

## Australia.

(The Commonwealth of Australia.)

## AREA AND POPULATION.

States and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population. †		
		Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.	Dec. 30, 1912.
New South Wales (Sydney) .....	309,460	1,354,846	1,646,734	1,777,534
Victoria (Melbourne) .....	87,884	1,201,070	1,315,551	1,380,561
South Australia (Adelaide) .....	380,070	358,346	408,558	430,090
Queensland (Brisbane) .....	670,500	498,129	605,813	636,425
Tasmania (Hobart) .....	26,215	172,475	191,211	197,205
Western Australia (Perth) .....	975,920	184,124	282,114	306,129
Northern Territory (Darwin) .....	523,620	4,811	3,310	3,475
Papua (Port Moresby) .....	88,460	300,000	350,000	350,000
Federal District (Canberra) .....	912	*	1,714	1,940
Total .....	3,063,041	4,073,801	4,805,005	5,083,359

## Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase.			Decrease.			Marriages.
	Births.	Oversea Arrivals.	Total.	Deaths.	Oversea Departures.	Total.	
1908	110,545	72,208	182,753	46,426	66,771	113,197	32,551
1909	114,071	83,609	197,680	44,172	61,826	105,998	33,775
1910	116,801	95,692	212,493	45,590	65,780	111,370	36,592
1911	122,193	141,909	264,102	47,869	72,609	120,478	39,482
1912	133,088	166,958	300,046	52,177	83,217	135,394	42,147

Inter-censal Increases, 1861-1911.  
(Exclusive of Aborigines and of Papua.)

Year of Census.	Result of Census.			Decennial Increase.	Immigration during Period.	
	Males.	Females	Total.			
1861	668,377	482,814	1,151,191	...	...	...
1871	910,511	752,528	1,663,039	504,224	1861-1871	188,158
1881	1,214,913	1,035,281	2,250,194	552,155	1871-1881	223,326
1891	1,704,039	1,470,353	3,174,392	924,198	1881-1891	374,097
1901	1,977,928	1,795,873	3,773,801	599,409	1891-1901	2,377
1911	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	681,204	1901-1911	42,147

## Races and Religions.

Races.	1901.	1911.	Religions.	1901.	1911.
Australians .....	3,773,801	4,455,005	Church of England	1,497,576	1,710,443
Chinese .....	33,165	25,772	Presbyterians .....	426,105	558,336
Japanese .....	3,554	3,576	Methodists .....	504,101	547,806
Hindus and Cingalese .....	4,681	4,106	Other Protestants	319,731	458,379
Aborigines (estimated) .....	...	180,000	Roman Catholics...	850,620	921,425
do. half-caste .....	...	10,113	Jews .....	15,239	17,287

\* Included in New South Wales.

† The Aboriginal inhabitants are not enumerated in the Census, with the exception of half-castes and those employed at stations, etc. Their numbers are estimated at 150,000-180,000, many of whom live in the unexplored interior.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The territory of the Commonwealth includes the Continent of Australia, the Island of Tasmania and part of the island of New Guinea (Papua).

Australia (mainland) is probably the oldest of all land surfaces in either hemisphere, and may be regarded as the largest island or the smallest of the Continents, being surrounded by the following waters:—*North*, the Timor and Arafura Seas and Torres Strait; *East*, Pacific Ocean; *South*, Bass Strait (which separates Tasmania from the Continent) and Southern Ocean, and *West*, Indian Ocean. The total area of the Continent is 2,946,691 English square miles, the island of Tasmania having an area of 26,215 square miles, and making a total area for the States and Territories of 2,972,906 square miles. The coast-line of Australia is approximately 8,805 miles, and the geographical position of the Continent is between  $10^{\circ} 39' - 39^{\circ} 11'$  South latitude and  $113^{\circ} 5' - 153^{\circ} 16'$  East longitude; the greatest distance East to West is 2,400 miles, and from North to South 1,971 miles.

From a physical standpoint the continent of Australia is divisible into an eastern and a western area, the former containing a regular coast-line with a good harbourage, roadsteads, rivers, and inland waterways, and a greater development of fauna and flora; the latter a broken coast-line with estuaries rather than rivers, and but little inland water communication. The whole continent is, roughly speaking, a vast, irregular, and undulating plateau, sometimes below the level of the sea, surrounded by a mountainous coast-line, with frequent intervals of low and sandy shore on the north, west and south. A large part of the interior, particularly in the west, consists of sandy and stony desert, covered with spinifex, and containing numerous salt-marshes, though reaches of grass-land occur here and there. The geological formation of Australia is remarkable for its simplicity and regularity; the *strike* of the rocks is, with a single exception, coincident with the direction of the mountain-chains, from N. to S.; and the tertiary formation to be found in the N., S., and W. develops in the S.E. into a gigantic tertiary plain, watered by the Darling and the Murray Rivers. Nearly all round the coast, however, and in eastern and south-eastern Australia, stretching far inland from the coastal range, is a rich grazing country, admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep. The most extensive mountain system takes its rise near the S.E. point, and includes a number of ranges known by different names in different places, none of them being of any great height. The principal rivers are the Murray, with its tributaries, the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling, in the S.E. part of the island, which fall into the sea on the south coast; on the east coast, the Hawkesbury, Hunter, Clarence, Richmond, Brisbane, Mary, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin; on the west, the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, De Grey, and Fitzroy; on the north, the Drysdale, Ord, Victoria, and Daly; and the Roper, the Flinders, and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lakes are numerous, but nearly all are salt; the scarcity of the natural water supply has been, however, mitigated by successful borings. Minerals comprise gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal in large quantities, antimony, mercury, tin, zinc, &c.

*Climate*.—The seasons commence about March 21 (Autumn), June 21 (Winter), Sept. 22 (Spring), and Dec. 22 (Summer). The climate is extremely dry, but, except in the tropical coast-land of the north, the Continent is everywhere highly beneficial to Europeans, the range of temperature being smaller than that of other countries similarly situated.

## GOVERNMENT.

The Government is that of a Federal Commonwealth within the British Empire, the executive power being vested in the Sovereign (through the Governor-General), assisted by a Federal Executive Council of seven Ministers of State and such honorary Ministers who may be appointed thereto. The Constitution rests on the fundamental law of March 16, 1893, ratified by the Imperial Parliament on July 9, 1900; and the Commonwealth was inaugurated on Jan. 1, 1901. Under the Constitution the Federal Government possesses limited and enumerated powers as surrendered by the federating States, the residuum of legislative power being in the Governments of the various States. Briefly stated, the enumerated powers include authority over commerce and navigation, finance, defence, posts and telegraphs, census and statistics, and conciliation and arbitration in extra-State industrial disputes; with authority to assume the control of railways and lighthouses, marriage and divorce, emigration and immigration, currency and banking, and weights and measures.

*Gov.-Gen.*, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Lord Denman, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. £10,000

*Chamberlain*, Lord Richard Nevill, C.M.G.

*Private Secretary*, Arthur Guise.

*Military Secretary*, Capt. Sir Walter Barttelot, Bart.

*Aides-de-Camp*, Capt. G. Le R. Burnham; Capt. R. V. Pollok.

*Official Secretary*, Maj. George Steward, C.M.G.

**Executive Council (June 24, 1913).**

<i>Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs</i> , Hon. Joseph Cook .....	£2,100
<i>Treasurer</i> , Rt. Hon. Sir John Forrest, P.C., G.C.M.G. ....	1,650
<i>Attorney-General</i> , Hon. William Hill Irvine, K.C. ....	1,650
<i>Minister of State for External Affairs</i> , Hon. Patrick McMahon Glynn, K.C. ....	1,650
<i>Postmaster-General</i> , Hon. Agar Wynne ...	1,650
<i>Minister of State for Defence</i> , Hon. Edward Davis Millen .....	1,650
<i>Minister of State for Trade and Customs</i> , Hon. Littleton Ernest Groom .....	1,650
<i>Vice President, Executive Council</i> , Hon. James Hiers McColl.	
<i>Ministers without Portfolio</i> , Hon. William Henry Kelly, Hon. John Singleton Clemens.	

**PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.****Prime Minister's Department:—**

<i>Sec.</i> , M. L. Shepherd.	
<i>Public Service Comm.</i> , Duncan McLachlan, C.M.G., I.S.O.	
<i>Sec. Public Service Comm.</i> , W. J. Clemens.	
<i>Auditor-General</i> , John William Israel, I.S.O.	
<i>Sec. to Auditor-General</i> , G. H. Gatehouse.	

**Treasury:—**

<i>Secretary and Commissioner of Pensions</i> , George Thomas Allen, C.M.G., I.S.O.	
<i>Asst. Sec.</i> , James Richard Collins.	
<i>Accountant</i> , C. J. Ceruttly.	
<i>Commissioner of Land Tax</i> , G. A. McKay.	
<i>Governor, Commonwealth Bank</i> , D. K. Miller.	

**Attorney-General's Department:—**

<i>Sec.</i> , Robert R. Garran, C.M.G.	
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , G. A. Knowles.	
<i>Crown Solicitor</i> , Gordon Hardwood Castle.	
<i>Commr. of Patents</i> , G. Townsend.	

**External Affairs:—**

<i>Sec. to Dept.</i> , Atlee A. Hunt, C.M.G.	
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , F. J. Quinlan.	

**Postmaster-General:—**

<i>Sec. to Dept.</i> , Justinian Oxenham.	
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , J. C. T. Vardon.	
<i>Chief Electrical Engineer</i> , John Hesketh.	
<i>Chief Accountant</i> , G. G. Haldane.	
<i>Govt. Meteorologist</i> , H. A. Hunt.	

**Defence:—**

<i>Sec.</i> , Commander S. A. Pethebridge, C.M.G.	
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , T. Trumble.	
<i>Chief Accountant</i> , J. B. Laing.	
<i>Chemical Adviser</i> , Marcus Bell.	

**Trade and Customs:—**

<i>Comptroller-General</i> , S. Mills.	
<i>Director of Quarantine</i> , J. H. L. Cumpston.	
<i>Analyst</i> , W. P. Wilkinson.	
<i>Director of Fisheries</i> , H. C. Dannevig.	
<i>Director of Lighthouses</i> , J. F. Ramsbotham.	

**Home Affairs:—**

<i>Sect. to Dept.</i> , Col. David Miller, I.S.O.	
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , W. D. Bingle.	
<i>Director-Gen. of Works</i> , Col. P. T. Owen.	
<i>Commonwealth Statistician</i> , G. H. Knibbs, C.M.G.	
<i>Chief Electoral Officer</i> , R. C. Oldham.	
<i>Director of Commonwealth Lands and Surveys</i> , C. R. Scrivener.	

**THE LEGISLATURE.**

The Federal Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The *Senate* contains 36 members, six from each of the Original States, elected for six years by universal suffrage. The *House of Representatives*, similarly elected for a maximum of three years, contains members proportionate to the population, with a minimum of 5 Representatives for each State. The House of Representatives, 1913-1916, is made up of 27 for New South Wales, 21 for Victoria, 10 from Queensland, 7 from South Australia, and 5 each from Tasmania and Western Australia, and consists of 38 Liberals and 37 members of the Labour Party.

*President of the Senate*, Hon. T. Givens.

*Speaker, House of Representatives*, Hon. W. E. Johnson.

**THE JUDICATURE.**

There is a Federal High Court with a Chief Justice and 6 Judges, having original and appellate jurisdiction, subordinate to the final Appeal Court of the Empire, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

*Chief Justice*, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Griffith, P.C., G.C.M.G.

*Judges*, Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, P.C., G.C.M.G.; Hon. I. A. Isaacs; Hon. H. B. Higgins; Hon. F. G. Duffy; Hon. C. Powers; Hon. G. E. Rich.

**INTER-STATE COMMISSION.**

The Inter-State Commission was constituted in 1913, its members being A. B. Piddington, K.C., Hon. G. Swinburne, and N. C. Lockyer, I.S.O.

**DEFENCE.**

In 1913 there was a total membership of the Defence Force of 240,065, of whom 281 officers and 7,507 men were serving in the Navy and 4,885 officers and 227,422 others in the Army. The latter figure includes 50,000 riflemen and 146,000 cadets.

**Navy.**

An agreement was entered into (1902) by the Commonwealth and Imperial Governments under which a naval force was to be maintained (for ten years, 1903-13) in Australasian waters by the British Board of Admiralty, in return for annual contributions from Australia (£200,000) and New Zealand (£40,000), a third party to the agreement. This agreement provided also for the maintenance of Sydney as a first-class naval station, and for the nomination of naval cadets in the Royal Navy by the Australian and New Zealand Governments. This agreement is to merge into an *Australian Defence Scheme*, under which the Commonwealth will provide and maintain certain ships of war, which will form an Australian squadron of the Royal Navy, under the command of a Commonwealth officer in time of peace, and an integral part of the Eastern Fleet of the Royal Navy in time of war. Ships of the Royal Australian Navy are known as *H.M.A.S.* (His Majesty's Australian Ship).

**Board of Naval Administration:—**

*President*, The Minister of State for Defence.

*First Naval Member*, Rear-Admiral Sir William R. Creswell, K.C.M.G.

*Second Do.*, Capt. C. H. Hughes-Onslow, R.N.

*Third Do., Eng.-Capt. W. Clarkson, C.M.G.  
Finance and Civil Do., Paymaster-in-Chief  
H. W. E. Manisty, R.N.*

### Army.

By a Federal Law of 1910 military training is compulsory on all male citizens between the ages of 12 and 26—in *Cadet Corps 12-18*, and *Citizen Soldiers 20-26*, with short periods of training in the field. The *Peace Effective* is about 80,000 of all ranks; the *War Establishment* about 127,000 upwards. Australian troops are a magnificent force, unrivalled as mounted infantry. The estimated expenditure of the Army in 1912-13 was £3,089,000.

### Board of Military Administration:—

*President, The Minister of State for Defence.  
Chief of the General Staff, Brig.-Gen. J. M. Gordon, C.B.  
Adjutant-General, Col. H. G. Chauvel, C.M.G., A.D.C.  
Quartermaster-General, Lieut.-Col. V. C. M. Selheim, C.B.  
Chief of Ordnance, Col. R. Wallace.  
Finance Member, J. B. Laing.  
Secretary, Hon. Capt. T. Griffiths.  
Inspector-General, Maj.-Gen. G. M. Kirkpatrick, R.E., C.B.  
Staff Officer, Col. W. G. Patterson.*

### FEDERAL FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure of the Commonwealth for the years 1908-9 to 1912-13 are stated as follows:—

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Balance repayable to States.
	£	£	£
1908-9	14,350,793	6,420,398	7,930,395
1909-10	15,540,669	7,499,516	8,041,153
1910-11	18,806,237	13,158,237	5,647,708
1911-12	20,548,520	14,724,097	5,824,423
1912-13	21,899,413	15,779,483	6,119,930

The Estimated Revenue and Expenditure for 1913-14 was made up as follows:—

Estimated Revenue.		Estimated Expenditure.	
Customs and	£	Payments to	£
Excise .....	14,900,000	States .....	6,315,000
Post Office .....	4,548,000	Old Age Pen-	
Land Tax .....	1,400,000	sions .....	2,620,000
Defence .....	35,000	Defence .....	3,035,370
Miscellaneous	579,000	Post Office ...	5,189,265
		Miscellaneous	4,302,365

The Customs and Excise Revenue is collected by the Commonwealth and partly repaid to the States at the rate of 25s. per head of the population.

### DEBT.

The Commonwealth has now undertaken responsibility for the Northern Territory Debt and the Port Augusta-Coodnaddatta Railway Debt, whose combined amounts are £5,671,847. The other State Debts remain at the charge of the State Governments. The total of the Public Debts of the several States on June 30, 1912, was £277,124,095 (N.S.W. £100,052,635; Victoria £60,737,216; South Australia £31,680,124; Queensland £47,068,186; Tasmania £11,302,411; and Western Australia £26,283,523).

### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The estimated value of the products of the Commonwealth in 1910 and 1911 was:—

	1910	1911
Agricultural .....	£39,752,000	£38,774,000
Pastoral .....	56,993,000	50,725,000
Dairying, etc. ....	17,387,000	19,107,000
Forests and Fisheries	4,789,000	5,728,000
Mining .....	23,215,000	23,480,000
Manufacturing .....	45,598,000	50,767,000
	£187,734,000	£188,581,000

*Agriculture and Live Stock.*—The total land area of the Commonwealth is estimated at 1,903,731,840 acres, of which 15,642,000 were under cultivation in 1911-12. The following table shows the areas and crops of 1912-13, the figures for maize being for the previous year:—

Crop.	Acreage.	Produce. Bushels.
Wheat .....	7,340,000	91,981,000
Oats .....	874,000	16,116,000
Maize .....	315,000	8,356,000
Hay .....	3,217,000	3,955,000
Sugar Cane .....	155,000	1,135,000

### Live Stock.

	1911	1912
Sheep .....	93,003,000	84,000,000
Cattle .....	11,828,000	11,658,000
Horses .....	2,279,000	2,399,000
Pigs .....	1,110,000	844,000

In 1912 the Commonwealth produced 734,000,000lb. of wool (as in the grease) against 768,572,000lb. in 1911, and 792,868,000lb. in 1910; 187,260,000lb. of butter, against 211,578,000lb. in 1911, and 193,212,000lb. in 1910; 16,147,000lb. of cheese, against 15,887,000lb. in 1911, and 16,538,000lb. in 1910; and 54,370,000lb. of bacon and hams, against 53,265,000lb. in 1911, and 45,150,000lb. in 1910.

*Mines and Minerals.*—In 1912 the value of gold produced was £9,880,000; silver and lead, £4,217,000; copper, £3,304,000; tin, £1,344,000; coal, £4,418,000; the value of all minerals produced in 1912 being £25,849,000.

*Manufactures.*—In 1912 there were in the Commonwealth 14,878 industrial establishments, employing 327,516 hands; wages paid amounted to £31,295,876; the value of plant and machinery £34,460,895; of materials used £88,317,749, value added by manufacture £60,427,360, and total value of final output £148,745,109.

### EXTERNAL TRADE.

The Imports and Exports of the Commonwealth for the five years 1908-1912 are as follows, the value of gold and silver coin and bullion being included in the totals:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1908 .....	£49,799,273	£64,311,058	£114,110,331
1909 .....	51,171,896	65,318,836	116,490,732
1910 .....	60,014,351	74,491,150	134,505,501
1911 .....	66,967,488	79,482,258	146,449,746
1912 .....	78,158,600	79,096,090	157,254,690

The total trade of 1911 amounted to £32 12s. per head, and of 1912 to £35 8s. per head.

The share of the various States in the external trade of the Commonwealth in 1912 is shown on the next page.

State.	Imports.	Exports.*
New South Wales.....	£32,303,124	£32,958,529
Victoria .....	25,081,074	19,113,121
Queensland* .....	7,456,917	9,209,454
South Australia .....	6,972,765	9,615,279
Western Australia .....	5,317,392	7,640,707
Tasmania* .....	1,009,198	499,894
Northern Territory .....	18,130	59,106

The exchange of trade was with the principal countries as under in 1911 and 1912 (in £ sterling, 000 omitted):—

Country.	Imports from		Exports to	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
United Kingdom .....	39,499	45,925	35,310	31,459
Germany .....	4,437	5,145	6,642	7,441
United States .....	7,748	9,450	1,464	2,043
Belgium .....	2,008	2,146	6,112	6,585
France .....	614	574	8,180	8,022
New Zealand .....	2,974	3,352	2,655	2,229
India .....	2,122	2,106	3,320	2,915
Ceylon .....	739	864	5,413	7,589
Japan .....	833	950	833	1,169
South Africa .....	77	295	1,718	1,488

The principal articles of merchandise exchanged in 1911 and 1912 were as follows (in £ sterling, 000 omitted):—

Imports.	1911.	1912.
Apparel and Textiles.....	16,419	18,155
Metal Manufactures, except Iron and Steel .....	5,353	6,469
Iron and Steel .....	5,916	7,069
Machinery .....	3,984	4,771
Drugs, Chemicals, and Fertilizers .....	2,179	2,394
Timber .....	2,788	2,853
Paper and Stationery.....	2,832	3,116
Bags and Sacks .....	1,149	1,009
Oils (in bulk).....	1,556	2,023
Sugar .....	406	1,191
Tea .....	1,245	1,324
Spirits .....	1,260	1,244
Arms, Ammunition and Explosives .....	894	952
Tobacco .....	899	1,046

Exports.	1911.	1912.
Wool .....	26,071	26,355
Wheat .....	9,642	6,403
Skins and Hides .....	3,228	4,290
Butter .....	4,637	3,343
Copper Matte, Ingots and Ore .....	2,346	3,311
Zinc Concentrates .....	1,619	1,970
Tallow .....	1,937	1,550
Mutton and Lamb .....	1,634	1,592
Flour .....	1,392	1,457
Timber .....	1,062	890
Coal .....	901	1,147
Lead (Pig and Matte) .....	1,109	1,618
Beef .....	1,102	1,631
Tin (Ingots) .....	765	791

\* Goods transferred from one State to another for transshipment to an overseas country are counted as an export from the State whence they were finally despatched from the Commonwealth; thus, much of the produce of Queensland and Tasmania are credited in the export returns to New South Wales and Victoria.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

**Railways.**—The total length of Government (and private) railways open at June 30, 1912, is stated as follows, the private lines being included in the totals and shown in parentheses:—

State.	Miles open.
New South Wales .....	4,098 (266)
Victoria .....	3,673 (51)
Queensland.....	4,633 (367)
Western Australia .....	3,430 (832)
South Australia .....	1,973 (34)
Tasmania .....	701 (205)

Northern Territory ..... 145 —

Total..... 18,653 (1,755)

The gross earnings of all Government lines in 1911-12 were £19,100,995, working expenses £12,471,004, and net earnings £6,629,991, being at the rate of 2s. 5d. per train mile, and representing a return on the total cost (£160,557,000) of 4.13 per cent., as against 4.45 per cent. in 1910-11.

**Shipping.**—The Australian mercantile marine consists of 1,171 steamers (311,059 tons) and 1,316 sailing vessels (66,243 tons), other vessels not self-propelled, 276 vessels (63,065 tons), a total of 2,793 vessels (440,367 tons). The entrances and clearances of vessels engaged in overseas trade at the various Australian ports in the five years 1908-1912 were as follows (tonnage in brackets):—

Year.	Entered.	Cleared.
1908.....	2,022 (4,295,679)	2,029 (4,285,472)
1909.....	2,000 (4,361,194)	1,910 (4,155,557)
1910.....	1,988 (4,607,820)	2,060 (4,725,326)
1911.....	2,081 (4,993,220)	2,093 (4,991,581)
1912.....	2,035 (5,163,357)	2,017 (5,111,957)

Of the vessels entered (1912), 1,399 were under the British flag (Australia, 358, of 456,143 tons; U.K., 749, of 2,684,863 tons; N.Z., 292, of 637,316 tons); and 324 under foreign flags (German, 211, of 612,821 tons; French, 87, of 182,835 tons; United States, 26, of 43,110 tons).

**Posts and Telegraphs.**—In 1912 there were 8,225 post and receiving offices, dealing with 700,000,000 letters, etc.; there were 4,180 telegraph offices, with 101,000 miles of wire, transmitting and receiving 17,000,000 cable and telegrams in 1912. Telephones are highly organised and generally used.

## TOWNS.

**CAPITAL.**—CANBERRA, in the Federal District, purchased in 1911 from the State of N.S.W., is to be laid out as the capital of the Commonwealth. Meanwhile the seat of government is MELBOURNE.

There were 16 cities and towns with a population exceeding 20,000 at the census of 1911, viz.:—

SYDNEY (N.S.W.) .....	637,102
MELBOURNE (Vic.) .....	591,830
ADELAIDE (S.A.) .....	192,294
BRISBANE (Q.) .....	141,342
PERTH (W.A.) .....	84,580
Newcastle (N.S.W.) .....	65,500
Ballarat (Vic.) .....	44,000
Bendigo (Vic.) .....	42,000
HOBART (Tas.) .....	38,055
Broken Hill (N.S.W.) .....	31,000
Geelong (Vic.) .....	28,880
Charters Towers (Q.) .....	25,000
Launceston (Tas.) .....	24,536
Ipswich (Q.) .....	23,000
Rockhampton (Q.) .....	21,033
Fremantle (W.A.) .....	20,000

## WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Weights and Measures* in general use are the same as those of the United Kingdom. The *Coinage* is of the same denomination as that of the U.K., and the gold coins are identical in appearance; silver 2s., 1s., 6d., and 3d. pieces and bronze 1d. and ½d., of the same weights and composition as those of the U.K., but of special design. The coinage of the U.K. of all denominations is legal tender.

**Banking.**—On March 31, 1913, the liabilities of the Banks of Issue throughout the Commonwealth amounted to £155,970,967, and the assets to £164,493,956. At the close of the financial year 1911-12 there were 1,736,004

depositors in the Savings Bank, the amount of the deposits being £166,956,778.

COMMONWEALTH OFFICES IN LONDON,  
72 Victoria Street, S.W.

*High Commissioner*, Rt. Hon. Sir George Hous-  
toun Reid, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.

*Official Secretary in Gt. Britain of the Common-  
wealth of Australia*, Capt. R. Muirhead  
Collins, R.N., C.M.G.

*Accountant*, Frank Savage.

*Chief Clerk and Supply Officer*, A. W. Arkill.

*Military Adviser*, Lt.-Col. P. N. Buckley, R.A.E.

*Naval Representative*, Capt. Haworth-Booth,  
R.N.

## States of the Commonwealth.

## I. NEW SOUTH WALES.

The State of New South Wales is situated between the 29th and 37th parallels of S. lat. and 141st and 154th meridians of E. long., and comprises an area of 310,367 square miles—i.e., more than six times the area of England, and nearly three times the size of Great Britain and Ireland.

## POPULATION.

Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881	410,211	339,614	749,825
1891	608,003	515,915	1,123,954
1901	710,005	644,841	1,354,846
1911	857,698	789,036	1,646,734

The estimated population on the 30th June, 1913, was 1,809,125, viz., 950,534 males and 858,591 females.

## Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1907	42,195	16,410	12,189
1908	42,525	16,090	12,642
1909	43,769	15,840	13,048
1910	45,533	16,191	14,294
1911	47,677	17,179	15,267
1912	51,993	18,886	16,664

## Religions.

All religions are free. There is no State Church. About three-fourths of the people are Protestants, the members of the Church of England in New South Wales, according to the census of 1911, numbering 734,000; Roman Catholics numbering 412,013, Presbyterians 182,911, and Methodists 151,274.

Payments to ministers ceased in 1862, and since that year they have been restricted to those then in receipt of the subvention. In 1912 the amount paid was only £550 to 4 recipients.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

**Relief.**—The Eastern or coastal district is traversed by a mountain range known as the Great Dividing Range, which is called locally the *Australian Alps* (or Munlong Range) in the south—the highest point being Mount Townsend or Kosciuszko (7,395 feet)—in the centre the *Blue*

*Mountains*, and in the North the *Liverpool Range* and *New England Range*, the last-named continuing across the Queensland border.

**Rivers.**—The eastern or coastal district is watered by the Tweed, Richmond, Clarence, Macleay, Hastings, Manning, Karuah, Hunter, Hawkesbury, Shoalhaven, Clyde, Moruya, Tuross, Bega, Towamba, and Snowy Rivers. The western portion of the country is not well watered, but immense reservoirs are being constructed for irrigation purposes, and many artesian bores have been laid down. The Darling and the Murrumbidgee, both tributaries of the Murray, which divides the State from Victoria, are navigable for part of the year only.

**Climate.**—The climate is dry and very healthy. At the capital the average mean shade temperature is 63°; the mean temperature in the shade for the north coast is 68°; Hunter and Manning district 64°; south coast 59°; northern tableland 56°; central tableland 57°; southern tableland 56°; north-western slope 66°; central western slope 63°; south-western slope 61°; north-western plain 68°; central western plain 65°; Riverina district 62°; and western division 65°.

## GOVERNMENT.

New South Wales was first colonised as a British possession in 1788, and after progressive settlement a partly elective legislature was established in 1843. In 1855 "Responsible Government" was granted, the present Constitution being founded on the Consolidating Act of 1902. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), assisted by a Council of Ministers.

## GOVERNOR.

*Governor of New South Wales*, His Excellency Sir Gera'd Strickland, G.C.M.G., born 1861 (1913) ..... £5,000  
A.D.C.'s, Capt. R. Forbes; Capt. H. Talbot.  
*Official Secretary*, H. S. C. Budge.  
*Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. Sir William Portus Cullen, K.C.M.G., LL.D., born 1855.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Salaries of Ministers of the Crown, £11,040.

President, H.E. the Governor.

*Premier, Colonial Secretary, and Attorney-Gen.*, W. A. Holman.

*Minister for Labour and Industry*, J. S. T. McGowen.

*Vice-President of the Executive Council*, F. Flowers, M.L.C.

*Colonial Treasurer, J. H. Cann.*  
*Minister for Public Works, A. Griffith.*  
*Secretary for Lands and Minister of Agriculture,*  
*J. L. Treloar.*  
*Minister of Justice and Solicitor General, D. R.*  
*Hall, M.L.C.*  
*Minister of Public Instruction, A. C. Carmichael.*  
*Secretary for Mines, A. Edden.*

## UNDER-SECRETARIES, &amp;c.

*Public Service Board, E. H. Wilshire, J.P.*  
*(Chairman); W. J. Hanna; J. M.*  
*Taylor, M.A., LL.B. .... each £1,000*  
*Under-Secretary, Chief Secretary's Dept.,*  
*Clerk of the Executive Council and*  
*Chief Electoral Officer, F. A. Coghlan,*  
*J.P. .... 1,000*  
*Treasury, J. W. Holliman, L.S.O. .... 1,000*  
*Lands, A. J. Hare .... 1,000*  
*Director General of Public Works, Joseph*  
*Davis, M.L.C.E. .... 1,500*  
*Attorney-General and Dept. of Justice,*  
*J. L. Williams, B.A., J.P. .... 1,000*  
*Mines, E. F. Pittman, A.R.S.M., J.P. .... 1,000*  
*Agriculture, Acting Under Secretary and*  
*Director, George Valder .... 840*  
*Industrial Registrar, Dept. of Labour and*  
*Industry, J. B. Holme, LL.B., J.P. ... 850*  
*Public Instruction, Peter Board, M.A., J.P.*  
*Government Statistician, J. B. Trivett,*  
*F.R.A.S., F.S.S. .... 800*  
*Chief Commissioner for Railways and*  
*Tramways, T. R. Johnson, M.INST.C.E. 3,000*  
*Assistant do., John Harper, Harry*  
*Richardson .... each 1,500*  
*Secretary, James S. Spurway .... 600*  
*Chief Accountant, George Macoun .... 1,000*  
*Chief Mechanical Engineer, Ernest E.*  
*Lucy .... 1,200*  
*Engineer-in-Chief for Existing Lines,*  
*James Fraser..... 1,250*  
*Superintendent of the Lines, Charles A.*  
*Hodgson .... 1,000*  
*Goods Manager, John Day .... 900*  
*Comptroller of Stores, John Parry .... 800*  
*Solicitor, John S. Cargill .... 1,200*  
*Medical Officer, Dr. George H. Taylor ... 900*  
*Signal Engineer, Cyril B. Byles..... 600*  
*Traffic Auditor, John H. Williams .... 700*  
*Traffic Supt. (Tramways), Jn. Kneeshaw*  
*Electrical Engineer (Railways and*  
*Tramways), Orlando W. Brain..... 1,100*  
*Maintenance Engineer (Tramways),*  
*George R. Cowdery .... 700*  
*Registrar-General, W. G. Hayes-Williams,*  
*J.P. .... 1,000*  
*Auditor-General, J. Vernon, J.P. .... 1,000*  
*Commissioner of Taxation, L. S. Spiller ... 1,000*  
*Commissioner Stamp Duties and Taxation,*  
*R. N. Johnson .... 900*  
*Government Printer, W. A. Gullick ..... 1,000*  
*Director General of Public Health, R. T.*  
*Paton, M.D. .... 1,250*  
*Superintendent of Navigation, Capt. A.*  
*Hacking .... 840*  
*Inspector-Gen. of Police, E. C. Day .... 1,000*  
*Inspector-Gen. of Insane, Eric Sinclair,*  
*M.D. .... 1,000*  
*Compt. Gen. of Prisons, W. M. Macfar-*  
*lane, J.P. .... 900*  
*Commissioner for Water Conservation and*  
*Irrigation, L. A. B. Wade .... 1,250*  
*Chief Engineer, do., H. H. Dare..... 1,000*  
*Assistant to Director General for Public*  
*Works, Percy Allan..... 1,000*

*Constructor of Government Building Works,*  
*W. Bruce ..... £1,000*  
*Government Architect, G. McRae ..... 840*  
*Government Land Valuer, E. J. Sievers... 1,000*  
*Chief Engineer for Metropolitan Railway*  
*Construction, J. J. C. Bradfield ..... 1,000*  
*Chief Engineer, Railway and Tramway*  
*Construction, W. Hutchinson ..... 1,000*  
*Do., Water Supply and Sewerage, E. M.*  
*de Burgh..... 1,000*  
*Chief Engineer, National and Local*  
*Government Works, R. E. Jones..... 800*  
*Chief Engineer, Harbours and Drainage,*  
*T. E. Burrows..... 800*  
*Chief Electrical Engineer, W. Corin..... 750*  
*Engineer Superintendent, Govt. Dockyard,*  
*A. E. Cutler ..... 1,000*

## AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

*Agent-General in London, T. A. Coghlan,*  
*I.S.O., J.P., 123-125 Cannon Street, E.C. 1,850*  
*Secretary, Thomas George White ..... 550*  
*Consulting and Inspecting Engineer,*  
*W. Shellshear, M.L.C.E. .... 1,100*  
*Superintendent of Immigration for New*  
*South Wales and Victoria, Percy*  
*Hunter, Melbourne Place, Strand..... 1,000*

## THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The *Legislative Council* consists of not less than 21 members (57 in September, 1913), appointed by the Crown for life. The *Legislative Assembly* consists of 90 members, representing 90 electoral districts. Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives £500 per annum, and members of both Houses travel free over the Government railways and tramways in the State, and are provided with official stamped envelopes for the free transmission of correspondence through the post. With few exceptions all natural-born or naturalised persons 21 years of age, who have resided 6 months in the Commonwealth, 3 months in the State and one month in the electoral district, are entitled to the franchise, which was conferred upon women in 1902, and was first exercised by them in 1904. At the last General Election in October, 1910, of 444,242 males on the roll in contested electorates, 322,199, or 72·5 per cent., voted, and, similarly, of 400,139 females on the roll, 262,154, or 65·5 per cent., voted.

*President of the Legislative Council, Hon.*  
*Sir Francis Bathurst Suttor, Knt. .... £750*  
*Chairman of Committees, Hon. B. B.*  
*O'Connor ..... 470*  
*Clerk of the Parliaments, John J. Cal-*  
*vert, I.S.O., J.P. .... 740*  
*Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. H. D.*  
*Morton..... 1,000*  
*Chairman of Committees, R. D. Meagher*  
*Clerk of Assembly, R. A. Arnold, J.P. ... 960*

## THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system includes Magistrates' Courts and Quarter Sessions and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and 7 Puisne Judges. Trial by jury has been in force since 1824. *Chief Justice, Hon. Sir W. P. Cullen,*  
*K.C.M.G., LL.D. .... £3,500*  
*Puisne Judges, Hon. A. H. Simpson*  
*(Ch. Judge in Equity), Hon. P. W.*  
*Street (in Bankruptcy and Probate),*

Hon. Robert D. Pring, Hon. R. M. Sly,  
Hon. Alexander Gordon (*Divorce*); Hon.  
D. G. Ferguson; Hon. J. M. Harvey each £2,600  
Crown Solicitor, J. V. Tillett ..... 1,640

#### EDUCATION.

**Education.**—Education is non-sectarian, compulsory, and free, school fees in State, primary, and superior schools having been abolished in October, 1906. The total enrolment in 1912 in 3,505 State schools was 259,822, and the average daily attendance 171,028. The State expenditure on Education, Science, and Art was £1,604,944. The University of Sydney, with which 4 colleges are affiliated, including the Women's College, was incorporated in 1851. In addition to the State schools there are 755 private colleges and schools, with 62,266 scholars, and 31 other schools with 2,045 scholars, exclusive of many business colleges and shorthand schools.

#### FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure and Public Debt of New South Wales for the five years ended June 30, 1913, are stated as under:—

Year.	Net Revenue.	Total Expenditure.	Public Debt.
	£	£	£
1909	13,625,071	12,882,607	90,307,419
1910	14,540,073	13,038,150	92,525,095
1911	13,839,139	13,807,538	95,523,926
1912	15,776,816	15,277,001	100,052,635
1913	16,053,806	17,002,292	106,170,747

**Banking, &c.**—There were (June 30, 1913) 16 banks within N.S.W., with total assets £61,518,704, and liabilities £57,702,935. The savings bank deposits on Dec. 31, 1912, amounted to £28,371,901.

#### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

**Agriculture** is one of the principal industries of the State; 3,737,269 acres are under cultivation, producing during the year ended March 31, 1913, 32,487,336 bushels of wheat, 5,111,990 bushels of maize, 1,674,075 bushels of oats, besides other kinds of grain, with 91,610 tons of potatoes and 13,863 cwt. of tobacco. Sugar-cane to the extent of 140,914 tons was produced; and 719,106 gallons of wine, and 1,534,000 bushels of oranges, lemons, &c. (all citrus fruit); almost every kind of fruit and vegetable may be grown. The total extent of land alienated and in process of alienation on June 30, 1912, was 55,645,880 acres, while the area of land leased for pastoral occupation and homestead, mining, and other purposes at the same date was 126,024,074 acres.

**Live Stock.**—The great plains are admirably adapted for sheep-farming, and several breeds of sheep, including the celebrated merino, were introduced in 1813. On December 31, 1912, there were 716,457 horses, 852,782 dairy cows, 2,188,052 all other cattle, 39,025,392 sheep, and 293,653 pigs. In 1912, 326,804,000 lb. (stated as in the grease) of wool, valued at £12,823,000, were produced, in addition to 568,500 cwt. of tallow, valued at £821,600; also 76,609,528 lb. butter, 5,454,685 lb. cheese, and 16,526,376 lb. bacon and hams.

**Minerals.**—The goldfields were discovered in 1851. Coal, coke, copper, silver, lead, zinc, bismuth, tin, iron, antimony, asbestos, platinum, alunite, wolfram, scheelite, molybdenite, cobalt,

and kerosene shale are also found; and diamonds, rubies, opals, and other precious stones. The total value of minerals raised during 1912 was £11,228,676, coal accounting for £3,660,015, silver, silver lead and ore £3,481,266, and gold £702,129.

**Manufactories and Works.**—In 1912 there were 5,159 manufactories and works; 115,547 hands were employed, 88,220 being males and 27,327 females.

#### TOWNS.

**SYDNEY**, the chief city and capital, stands on the shore of Port Jackson, with a water frontage of over 200 miles, the finest harbour in the world, and is surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty. The city extends four miles north and south by three miles east and west; and contains 132½ miles of streets, and a population of 116,400 (Dec., 1912); or, including suburbs, 1,872½ miles of streets, and a population (Dec., 1912) of 694,800. In addition to the Government buildings, there are the branch Royal Mint, the University, National Art Gallery, museums, free public libraries, observatory, two cathedrals, and numerous churches. The parks within the metropolitan area are 4,838 acres in extent, in addition to which the National Park measures 33,719 acres and Kuringgai Chase 35,300 acres. Other towns are Newcastle (with incorporated suburbs), 56,750; Broken Hill, 32,500; Bathurst, 8,650; Goulburn, 10,100; Granville, 8,600; Parramatta, 12,600; Lismore, 8,200; Maitland, E. and W., 11,700; Grafton and South Grafton, 6,900; Albury, 6,600; Tamworth, 7,400; Lithgow, 8,600; Wagga Wagga, 6,750; and Orange and E. Orange, 6,850.

#### DEPENDENCIES.

**NORFOLK ISLAND**, Latitude 29° 2' S., Longitude 167° 48' E., the residence of the descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty*, removed from Pitcairn Island in 1856, is a Crown Colony. Sir Gerald Strickland, O.C.M.G., Governor of New South Wales, is also Governor of Norfolk Island. Correspondence should be addressed to M. V. Murphy, J.P., Deputy Administrator, Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney. It was given a constitution with a resident magistrate and elective council in 1896. This was dissolved in 1903, when an executive council of a President, two elected and four appointed members, was constituted. Pop. (1911), males 568, females 417, total 985, including Melanesians.

**LORD HOWE ISLAND** (450 miles north-east of Sydney). Pop. (Census 1911), males 56, females 49, total 105. The affairs of the Island and the control of the Kentia Palm Seed Industry are vested in a Board of Control consisting of F. A. Coghlan (Chairman); A. Salwey; and H. V. Jackson. All correspondence should be addressed to the Chairman, Lord Howe Island Board, Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, N. S. Wales.

#### II. VICTORIA.

The State of Victoria comprises the south-east corner of Australia, at that part where its territory projects farthest into the southern latitudes; it lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of South latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of East longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420 miles, its greatest breadth is about 250 miles, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 miles, the entire area being 87,884 square miles.

## POPULATION.

Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881	451,623	409,943	861,566
1891	598,089	541,751	1,139,840
1901	603,720	597,350	1,201,070
1911	655,591	659,960	1,315,551
1912	685,895	689,186	1,375,081

## Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1908	31,101	15,767	9,334
1909	31,549	14,436	9,431
1910	31,437	14,736	10,240
1911	33,044	15,217	11,088
1912	35,817	16,595	11,738

## Religion.

There has been no State aid to religion since 1875. Members of the Church of England in 1911 numbered 451,087, "Protestants" 24,116, Presbyterians 234,553, Methodists 176,662, Baptists 31,244, Church of Christ 16,511, Independents 16,484, and Roman Catholics 286,433.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

*Relief.*—The *Australian Alps* and the *Great Dividing Range* pass through the centre of the state, and divide it into a northern and southern watershed, the latter sloping down to the ocean and containing, especially in the south-east, well-wooded valleys.

*Rivers.*—The Murray River forms the northern boundary of the State, and has many Victorian tributaries. The capital stands upon the Yarra-Yarra, which rises in the southern slopes of the Dividing Range.

*Climate.*—The mean temperature over a period of 56 years was 57°4° Fahrenheit, the thermometer rising (on the average four days during the year) above 100° in the shade, and falling (on the average for three nights in the year) below 32° F. The average number of days on which rain fell was 134, and the average yearly rainfall was 25·54 inches.

## GOVERNMENT.

Victoria was originally known as the Port Phillip District of New South Wales, and was erected into a separate colony in 1851, with a partially elective legislature. In 1855 Responsible Government was conferred. The executive authority is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council of 12 members.

## GOVERNOR.

*Governor of the State of Victoria,\** ...£5,000  
*Private Sec.,* .....  
*Aides-de-Camp,* .....  
*Lt.-Gov.,* Hon. Sir J. Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D.

## THE MINISTRY (1913).

*Premier,* Hon. W. A. Watt, M.L.A. .... 1,200  
*Chief Secretary,* Hon. J. Murray, M.L.A. ... 1,200

\* Vacant, Nov. 1913, owing to the resignation of Sir J. M. Fleetwood Fuller, Bart, K.C.M.G.

*Treasurer, Minister of Education and Minister of Labour,* Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, M.L.A. .... £1,000  
*Railways, Mines and Forests,* Hon. A. A. Billson, M.L.A. .... 1,000  
*Attorney-General & Solicitor-General,* Hon. J. D. Brown, M.L.C. .... 1,000  
*Land,* Hon. H. McKenzie, M.L.A. .... 1,000  
*Water Supply and Agriculture,* Hon. George Graham, M.L.A. .... 1,000  
*Public Works and Health,* Hon. F. W. Hagelthorn, M.L.C. .... 1,000  
*Without Portfolio,* Hon. J. Thomson, M.L.A., and J. Cameron, M.L.A., and Hon. W. L. Baillieu, M.L.C.

## HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

*Public Serv. Commissioner,* G. C. Morrison £1,000  
*Auditor-General,* F. H. Bruford ..... 1,000  
*Secretary to the Premier,* F. T. Short ..... 624  
*Clerk Executive Council,* F. W. Mabbott... 408  
*Chief Secretary's Department, Under-Secretary,* W. A. Callaway ..... 900  
*Under Treasurer,* M. A. Minogue ..... 900  
*Director of Education,* F. Tate, I.S.O. .... 1,000  
*Law Department,* W. R. Anderson ..... 900  
*Registrar of the Supreme Court and Registrar of Titles,* H. A. Templeton ..... 700  
*Secretary Lands,* J. Macgibbon ..... 900  
*Secretary Mines,* W. Dickson ..... 900  
*Chairman State Rivers and Water Supply Commission,* Elwood Mead, C.E. .... 2,000  
*Director Agriculture,* S. S. Cameron ..... 900  
*Secretary Public Works,* E. T. Drake ..... 900  
*Pub. Health, Chairman,* Dr. E. Robertson ..... 650  
*Factories—Chief Inspector,* H. M. Murphy ..... 800  
*Hospitals for Insane—Inspector-General,* Dr. W. E. Jones ..... 1,500  
*Victorian Railway Commissioners,* W. F. Fitzpatrick (chairman), £2,750; C. E. Norman and L. J. McClelland ..... 1,500  
*Chief Engineer for Railway Construction,* M. E. Kernot ..... 1,000  
*Secretary,* E. B. Jones (acting) ..... 850  
*Govt. Statist,* A. M. Laughton ..... 625  
*Penal and Gaols Deputy Inspector-General,* W. A. Callaway .....  
*Industrial Schools Secretary & Inspector,* T. Smith ..... 624  
*Chief Commissioner of Police,* A. G. Sainsbury ..... 900  
*Public Librarian,* E. La Touche Armstrong ..... 725  
*Astronomer,* P. Baracchi ..... 700  
*Botanist,* Professor A. J. Ewart, D.Sc. .... 700  
*Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons,* J. W. Stranger ..... 750  
*Parliamentary Draftsman,* J. T. Collins, M.A. .... 1,000

## AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

*Agent-General in London,* Hon. Peter McBride, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.  
*Secretary,* H. G. W. Neale, J.P. .... £320  
 Melbourne, distant 11,267 miles; transit, 32 to 37 days.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses—the *Legislative Council* of 34 members, elected for the 17 Provinces for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years, and the *Legislative Assembly* of 65 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years, for the 65 electoral districts, by universal adult suffrage. The electors for the Council number 270,209, and those for the Assembly, 670,775.

*President of the Legislative Council, Hon.*

*J. M. Davies* ..... £750

*Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon.*

*Sir Frank Madden* ..... 1,000

#### THE JUDICATURE.

There are magistrates' courts, and general sessions and county courts; and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges.

*Chief Justice, Hon. Sir John Madden,*  
G.C.M.G., LL.D. .... £3,500

*Puisne Judges, Their Honours Sir Thomas*  
*A'Beckett, H. E. A. Hodges, Joseph H.*  
*Hood* ..... each 3,000

*L. F. B. Cussen* ..... 2,500

*County Court Judges, W. E. Johnston,*

*J. G. Eagleson, J. B. Box, W. H. Moule,*

*J. S. Wasley and H. C. Winneke* ..... each 1,500

*Master in Equity and Lunacy, and Income*

*Tax Commissioner, T. Prout Webb, K.C.*

*Crown Prosecutors, C. J. Z. Woinarski,*

£1,000; *J. A. Gurner, £700; S. Leon* ... 700

*Crown Solicitor, E. J. D. Guinness* ..... 1,100

#### EDUCATION.

*Primary Education* is compulsory, secular and free between the ages of 6 and 14, there being 238,111 children on the registers in 1912, the average attendance being about 64 per cent. *Secondary Education* is principally under private control, 48,391 pupils being in attendance at the 548 schools in 1912. There is a State-aided *University* at Melbourne, with three affiliated colleges (Trinity, Ormond and Queen's) and a School of Mines at Ballarat.

#### FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure and State Debt for the five years ended June 30, 1908-1912, are given as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1908	8,314,480	7,862,246	53,180,487
1909	8,247,684	8,240,177	54,567,197
1910	8,597,992	8,579,980	55,501,725
1911	9,204,503	9,194,157	57,933,764
1912	10,009,796	9,999,342	60,712,216

*Banking, etc.*—There were (Dec. 31, 1912) 12 banks of issue, with total assets £49,543,884 within the State and liabilities £47,836,052. The savings bank deposits at June 30, 1912, amounted to £19,662,465.

#### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture.*—Agriculture has of late years much improved, wheat and oats chiefly being cultivated; the dairy industry has also made marked progress. Of the 5,706,579 acres under cultivation in 1912-13, 2,085,216 were wheat crops and 432,242 oats, and 1,203,728 acres were cut for hay. In 1912-13, 1,206,111 gallons of wine were produced.

*Live Stock.*—There were in 1912, 655,939 milch cows, producing 67,655,834 lb. of butter and 4,176,778 lb. of cheese; and 852,150 other cattle, 11,892,224 sheep, 240,072 pigs and 530,494 horses.

*Minerals.*—Victoria is one of the leading gold-producing States in Australia. From the discovery of gold in 1851 to the end of the year 1912, the quantity raised—73,084,216 oz.—amounted in value to £291,703,453, the amount produced in

1912 being 516,255 oz. The value of other minerals raised to the end of 1912, consisting principally of tin, copper, coal, and antimony, is estimated at about £8,148,718 (including building stone, &c., £4,160,479).

*Trade and Industry.*—Wool, gold (including specie), wheat, flour, biscuit, and butter are the staple productions of the State; and the manufactures (5,263 factories, &c., employing 116,108 hands in 1912) are mainly for home consumption. In 1912 the chief exports overseas were: Wool, £6,990,918; gold (including specie), £3,216,615; butter, £1,545,771; wheat, flour and biscuit, £2,476,819; leather, £253,914; skins and hides, £1,329,400; tallow, £324,497; and live stock, £120,374. A trade is also springing up in preserved and frozen meats, the value of the exports (excluding bacon and hams) being £889,297 in 1912. The principal overseas imports of the State in 1912 were:—Iron and steel, £1,204,912; machines, machine tools and implements, £1,449,019; metals and metal manufactures, £1,410,842; silks, velvets, &c., £935,798; apparel and attire, £1,222,733; bags and sacks, £270,781; tea, £527,618; gold (including specie), £338,796; cottons, £1,654,223; woollens, £917,281; and timber, £979,354.

#### TOWNS.

MELBOURNE, the chief city and seat of federal government, is an episcopal see, and is distinguished for its University, museum, Mint, public gardens, observatory, public library, hospital, its churches and other institutions. With its suburbs it contained on December 31, 1912, a population of 628,430 inhabitants. Other towns are Ballarat, 42,004; Bendigo (Sandhurst), 39,170; Geelong, 31,235; Castlemaine, 7,212; Warrnambool, 7,100; Maryborough, 5,600; Hamilton, 5,000; Mildura, 4,700; and Stawell, 4,500.

#### III. SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The State of South Australia is situated between 26° and 37° S. lat. and 129° and 141° E. long., the total area being 380,070 sq. miles.

#### POPULATION.

Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881	146,183	130,231	276,414
1891	162,241	153,292	315,533
1901	180,485	177,861	358,346
1911	207,358	201,200	408,558
1913	219,971	213,747	433,718

#### Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1909	10,064	3,782	3,275
1910	10,540	4,014	3,661
1911	11,057	4,038	4,036
1912	12,079	4,336	4,056

#### Religions.

Religion is free and receives no State aid. In 1912 accommodation was provided for 37,221 members of the Church of England, 89,694 Methodists, 16,875 Congregationalists, 16,785 Baptists, 26,445 German Lutherans in 1,642 places of worship. No information is furnished

about the accommodation for Roman Catholics. At the census of 1911 they numbered 50,964.

### PHYSIOGRAPHY.

**Relief.**—The eastern portion of the State is divided longitudinally by the *Flinders Range*, which extends from the eastern side of the Gulf of St. Vincent to the Lakes Torrens and Eyre. The western portion is partly desert, which can never be brought into cultivation. The northern portion of the State, between Lake Eyre and 26° South latitude (the northern boundary since the transfer to the Commonwealth of the Northern Territory), is also unpromising in comparison with the fertile land that surrounds the hill country of the east.

**Rivers.**—Except for the Murray, which flows for some 250 miles through the south-eastern corner into the Southern Ocean, there are no rivers of importance in South Australia.

**Climate.**—The mean temperature of the original colony is 74°, with a mean rainfall of 16 inches on the plains and 42 inches in the hills, the 50 years' average at Adelaide being 21 inches. The winter temperature averages 53°, with 100° for summer, but the climate is so dry that the inconvenience is comparatively slight.

### GOVERNMENT.

South Australia was proclaimed a British Province in 1836, and in 1851 a partially elective legislature was established. The present Constitution rests upon a Law of Oct. 24, 1856, the executive authority being vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by a Council of 6 Ministers, and the Lieutenant-Governor.

#### GOVERNOR.

*Governor of South Australia*, His Excellency Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Lionel Galtway, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., born 1859 (1914) ..... £4,000  
*Private Sec.* (vacant).  
*A.D.C.* (vacant).  
*Lieutenant-Governor*, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel James Way, Bart., P.C., D.C.L., born 1838 (1890)

#### MINISTRY.

*Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Education*, Hon. A. H. Peake, M.P. .... £1,000  
*Chief Secretary*, Hon. J. G. Bice ..... 1,000  
*Commr. of Crown Lands and Immigration*, Hon. F. W. Young, LL.B. .... 1,000  
*Attorney-General and Minister of Industry*, Hon. H. Homburg ..... 1,000  
*Commissioner of Public Works and Minister of Mines and Marine*, Hon. Sir Richard Butler ..... 1,000  
*Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation*, Hon. T. Pascoe ..... hon.

#### UNDER-SECRETARIES, &C.

*Under-Secretary, Govt. Statist. and Clerk to the Executive Council*, L. H. Sholl, C.M.G., I.S.O. .... £650  
*Secretary to Attorney-General*, G. G. Martin ..... 575  
*Under Treasurer*, T. Gill, I.S.O. .... 800  
*Secy. Public Works and Chairman Supply and Tender Board*, J. W. Jones, I.S.O. .... 650  
*Surveyor-General*, E. M. Smith ..... 1,000  
*Engineer-in-Chief*, G. Stewart ..... 800

*Sheriff*, O. H. Schomburgk ..... £650  
*Secy. Commissioner of Lands*, T. Duffield ..... 600  
*Commr. of Insolvency*, J. G. Russell, I.S.O. .... 1,300  
*Do. of Audit*, E. W. Giles ..... 800  
*Commr. of Railways*, A. B. Moncrieff, C.M.G. .... 1,250  
*Do. of Police*, W. H. Raymond ..... 700  
*Master of Supreme Court, &c.*, W. L. Stuart ..... 900  
*Clerk Legis. Council*, F. Halcumb, M.A. .... 600  
*Do. House of Assembly*, J. C. Morphet ..... 600  
*Police Magistrate*, T. Gepp ..... 600  
*Director of Education*, M. M. Maughan, B.A. .... 800  
*Secy. Minister of Education*, L. W. Stanton ..... 600  
*Chief Mech. Engr. Rlys.*, B. F. Rushton ..... 900  
*Colonial Surgeon and Res. Med. Officer, Lunatic Asylum*, W. L. Cleland, M.B. .... 600  
*Supt. Public Bldgs.*, C. E. Owen Smyth, I.S.O. .... 800  
*Crown Solicitor, &c.*, C. J. Dashwood ..... 1,150  
*Hydraulic Engineer*, C. A. Bayer ..... 800  
*Princ. Agricultural College*, A. J. Perkins ..... 700  
*Director of Agriculture*, W. Lowrie, M.A. .... 1,250

#### AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

*Agent-General in London*, Hon. A. A. Kirkpatrick, 85, Gracechurch St., E.C. .... £1,200  
*Sec. and Registrar of Stock*, J. B. Whiting ..... 525  
 Adelaide, 11,100 miles; transit, 30 days.

#### THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 12 members elected for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years; and a *House of Assembly* of 40 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years. Election is by ballot, with universal adult suffrage for the House of Assembly for all British subjects, male and female; there is a small property qualification for electors to the Legislative Council, who number 78,614 (19,693 women) in 1912, those for the Assembly numbering 221,490 (106,900 women).  
*President of the Legislative Council*, Hon. Sir J. L. Stirling, K.C.M.G. .... £600  
*Speaker of the House of Assembly*, Hon. L. O'Loughlin ..... 600

#### THE JUDICATURE.

**Law and Justice.**—The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges; there are Courts of Vice-Admiralty and Insolvency, as well as Local Civil Courts, with stipendiary magistrates and the usual Police Courts. The Supreme Court convictions average about 90 annually, which is at the rate of 1 in every 4,300 of the population.  
*Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty*, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel James Way, Bart., P.C., D.C.L. .... £2,000  
*Second Judge*, Hon. Sir J. Hannah Gordon ..... 1,700  
*Third Judge*, Hon. G. J. R. Murray, M.A. .... 1,700

#### EDUCATION.

**Primary education** is provided by the State, and controlled by a responsible Minister; it is secular, compulsory, and free; there are 749 State schools, with 1,506 teachers and 55,498 scholars; the expenditure in 1911-12 was £223,752. Private schools number 174 (1912), with 690 teachers and 12,127 scholars. **Secondary education** is under private control. There is an endowed *University* at Adelaide, founded in 1874, with 449 undergraduates; all classes are open to women. A State School of Mines and Industries has also been established. The public library, museum, art gallery and local

institutes are supported or assisted by the State; the sum expended for 1911-12 was £14,482.

#### FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure and Public Debt for the 5 years ended June 30, 1909-1913, are stated below:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1909	3,551,189	3,259,417	27,706,341
1910	3,985,806	3,513,051	29,207,743
1911	4,181,472	3,964,411	28,366,866
1912	4,450,739	4,175,589	29,487,013
1913	4,506,698	4,330,282	30,193,308

**Banking.**—There are 8 banking institutions in Adelaide, with 247 branches and agencies, having a total liability of £11,750,814 (including £296,510 Perpetual Inscribed Stock) and assets £11,719,810 in 1912. The Government Savings Bank on June 30, 1913, had 283 branches and agencies, with 204,565 depositors (£8,608,479, bearing interest at 3½ per cent).

#### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

**Agriculture.**—Of the total area about two-thirds are farmed or grazed, and 4,340,435 acres cultivated—under wheat 2,190,782 acres, hay 521,182, oats 107,881, barley 40,743, and potatoes 7,412 acres, with 1,344,666 acres lying fallow. The quantity of wheat produced in 1912-13 was 21,496,216 bushels. English fruit, oranges, lemons, almonds, and olives are successfully grown, and fruit drying is profitable. There were 23,986 acres of vines, the export of wine to overseas countries being 461,414 gallons in 1912, of which 448,104 gallons (value £51,222) were sent to the United Kingdom. Brandy and other spirits are also produced.

**Live Stock.**—There were 5,481,489 sheep in 1912, and 53,387,053 lb. of wool (valued at £2,032,383) were exported in 1910; cattle number 383,428, horses 276,539, pigs 69,832, and goats 11,862.

**Minerals.**—Copper and gold, silver, lead, manganese, bismuth, iron, and coal are found, the total mineral output being valued at £585,478 in 1912.

**Manufactures.**—In 1912 there were 1,341 factories, employing 28,500 hands, the gross value of the output in 1912 being £13,438,208, and the wages paid £2,869,965.

#### TOWNS.

ADELAIDE, the chief city and capital, stands on the east coast of the St. Vincent Gulf; population (1912) 196,567, inclusive of suburbs. Other towns are Moonta, Kadina, Wallaroo and Port Pirie on the east, and Port Augusta on the west of Spencer Gulf, and Kapunda, Gawler, and Petersburg on the line from Adelaide to the north, and Mt. Gambier in the south-east.

#### IV. QUEENSLAND.

This State, situated in lat. 10° 40'—29° S. and long. 138°—153° 30' E., comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent.

Queensland proper possesses an area of 670,500 square miles (i.e., equal to more than 5½ times the area of the United Kingdom).

#### POPULATION.

Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881	125,325	88,200	213,525
1891	223,779	169,939	393,718
1901	277,003	221,126	498,129
1911	329,506	276,307	605,813

#### Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1908	14,828	5,680	4,009
1909	15,554	5,530	4,542
1910	16,173	5,745	4,769
1911	16,991	6,544	5,169
1912	18,758	6,921	5,628

#### Religion.

Since 1861 no State aid has been afforded to religion. At the census of 1911 there were 212,702 Church of England, 137,086 Roman Catholics, 75,560 Presbyterians, 59,920 Methodists, 24,235 Lutherans, 13,715 Baptists, and 47,394 other Christians, with 5,518 Muhammadans and Pagans, besides "Indefinite," "No religion," &c.

#### PHYSIOGRAPHY.

**Relief.**—The Great Dividing Range on the eastern coast of the continent produces a similar formation to that of New South Wales, the eastern side having a narrow slope to the coast and the western a long and gradual slope to the central plains, where the Kirby's Range divides the land into a northern and southern watershed.

**Rivers.**—The Brisbane, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin rise in the eastern ranges and flow into the Pacific, the Flinders, Mitchell, and Leichhardt in the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the Barcoo and Warrego rise in the central ranges and flow southwards.

**Climate.**—At Brisbane the average temperature for 1912 was 70° 2", the maximum and minimum shade temperatures being 96° 3" and 42° 6". The coastal regions are warm and moist, the plateaus dry and temperate, whilst in the very far west the rainfall is scanty.

#### GOVERNMENT.

Queensland was constituted a separate colony with responsible government in 1859, having previously formed part of New South Wales. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of 9 members.

#### GOVERNOR.

<i>Governor of Queensland, His Excellency</i>	
Sir Wm. MacGregor, G.O.M.G., C.B., M.D., born 1847 (1909).....	£3,000
<i>Private Sec. (vacant)</i> .....	300
A.D.C., Capt. C. G. Foxton.....	300
<i>Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir Arthur Morgan, Kt., born 1856 (1908)</i> .....	
<i>Pres. of Legs. Council, Hon. Sir A. Morgan</i>	1,000

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(H.E. the Governor presides.)	
<i>Premier, Chief Sec., and Vice-President,</i>	
Hon. Digby Frank Denham.....	1,300

Minister without Portfolio, Hon. A. H. Barlow, M.L.C. ....	
Attorney-General, Hon. T. O'Sullivan, M.L.C. ....	£1,000
Treasurer and Secretary for Public Works, Hon. W. H. Barnes. ....	1,000
Home Secretary and Secretary for Mines, Hon. J. G. Appel. ....	1,000
Secretary for Railways, Hon. W. T. Paget. ....	1,000
Secretary for Public Instruction, Hon. J. W. Blair. ....	1,000
Secretary for Public Lands, Hon. J. Tolmie. ....	1,000
Secretary for Agriculture and Stock, Hon. John White. ....	1,000
Clerk of the Council and Chief Clerk, Chief Secretary's Dept., E. H. Abell. ....	500

## UNDER-SECRETARIES, &amp;C.

Chief Sec.'s Dept., P. J. McDermott, I.S.O. ....	800
Home Sec.'s Dept., W. H. Ryder, I.S.O. ...	800
Public Works, A. B. Brady, M.INST.C.E. ....	900
Dept. of Justice, J. B. Hall. ....	800
Treasury, W. L. Fowles. ....	900
Public Lands, P. W. Shannon. ....	800
Agriculture, E. G. E. Scriven. ....	800
Public Instruction, J. D. Story. ....	800
Mines, A. R. Macdonald. ....	800
Auditor-General, T. W. Connah, I.S.O. ....	1,000
Commissioner of Police, W. G. Cahill, C.M.G. ....	1,000
Commissioner of Income Tax, J. Hughes. ....	800
Commissioner for Railways, C. Evans. ....	2,000
Dep. Comm. for Railways, W. Pagan. ....	1,500
Police Magistrates at Brisbane, R. A. Moore, £650; E. Eglinton, £600; T. Mowbray. ....	550
Sheriff and Registrar Supreme Court, W. A. Douglas. ....	630
Crown Solicitor, T. W. McCawley. ....	700
Government Statistician and Registrar-General, Thornhill Weedon, F.S.S. ....	550
Commissioner of Public Health, Dr. Elkington, M.D., D.P.H. ....	900
Portmaster, Capt. John Mackay, I.S.O. ...	600
General Manager of Central Sugar Mills, A. J. Gibson, Ph.D. ....	1,000
Inspector Genl. of Schools, R. H. Roe, M.A. ....	800
Government Printer, A. J. Cumming. ....	850
Chief Commissioner of Stamps and Registrar of Titles, J. Mitchell. ....	650
Immigration Agent, J. O'N. Brennan. ....	475
Director of Museum, M. Hamlyn-Harris, D.Sc. ....	400
Registrar of Industrial Court, J. J. McGee. ....	500
Superintendent of Technical Education, L. Morris, A.M.I.E.E. ....	600
Principal, Agricultural College, J. Brown, B.Sc., &c. ....	700
Director of Labour, John B. Crowther. ....	330
Engineer for Harbours and Rivers, E. A. Cullen, M.INST.C.E. ....	1,000
Hydraulic Engineer, J. B. Henderson, M.INST.C.E. ....	600
Surveyor-General, A. A. Spowers. ....	700
Government Geologist, B. Dunstan. ....	550
Registrar of Friendly Societies, R. Rendle. ....	600
Chief Protector of Aborigines, R. B. Howard. ....	400
Comptroller General of Prisons, C. E. de F. Pennefather. ....	600
Govt. Analyst, J. B. Henderson, F.I.C. ....	630
Government Storekeeper, G. G. McLennan. ....	500

## AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Major Sir T. B. Robinson, K.C.M.G., Marble Hall, 409, 410 Strand, London, W.C. ....	1,250
Secretary, P. J. Dillon. ....	500

## THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses: a *Legislative Council* of 40 members, nominated for life by the Crown, and a *Legislative Assembly* of 72 members, elected by universal adult suffrage. President of the *Legislative Council*, Hon. Sir Arthur Morgan ..... £1,000  
*Speaker of the Legislative Assembly*, Hon. W. D. Armstrong. .... 1,000

## THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice, and four Puisne Judges; District Courts, presided over by District Court Judges; and Inferior Courts at all the principal towns, presided over by Police Magistrates.

Chief Justice Supreme Court, The Hon. Sir Pope A. Cooper, K.E.M.G. ....	£2,500
Senior Puisne Judges, Hons. Patrick Real and C. E. Chubb, K.C. ....	2,000
Puisne Judges, L. O. Lukin (Central), W. A. B. Shand, M.A. (Northern) ...	2,000
District Court Judges, Sir Arthur Rutledge, Kt., K.C.; Allan W. Macnaughton; C. Jameson. ....	1,000

## EDUCATION.

*Primary Education* is compulsory, secular, and free. In 1912 there were 1,298 State schools in operation, with 3,006 teachers and an average daily attendance of 77,323 children; and 151 private and grammar schools, with an average attendance of 14,752. A State-aided University was established during 1910.

## FINANCE.

The revenue, expenditure, and debt of Queensland for the five years ended June 30, 1909-1913, are stated as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1909 .....	5,730,560	5,720,619	42,264,467
1910 .....	6,248,800	6,243,125	44,276,067
1911 .....	*5,320,008	5,314,737	44,276,067
1912 .....	*5,989,347	5,965,692	44,613,197
1913 .....	6,378,213	6,372,097	50,390,736

*Banking.*—The banking deposits on Dec. 31, 1912, were £21,403,578, apart from the £7,667,189 in the hands of the Government Savings Bank.

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture and Live Stock.*—Of the total area of 429,120,000 acres the Government have parted with the fee simple of 15,874,202 acres; under a system of deferred payment, 9,577,037 acres more are in process of alienation, and an additional area of 227,099,280 acres leased out for sheep and cattle runs, 47,179,483 acres for grazing farms and homesteads, 42,405,360 acres are held under occupation licence, 162,484 acres under gold-mining and mineral lease, 45,000 for special purposes, and 35,179 acres perpetual lease, and 233,436 acres held otherwise, leaving 86,405,392 practically unoccupied. Wheat, oats, and barley

\* Including net amount received from Commonwealth on a per capita basis.

flourish on the Darling Downs, while a still larger area is devoted to maize, which yields an average crop of about 22 bushels per acre. Both English and sweet potatoes are cultivated, as also are coffee, cotton, oranges, peaches, pine-apples, grapes, bananas, coco-nuts, mangoes, plums, and various English fruits. India-rubber and sisal hemp plantations have also been recently started. In the year 1912, 113,060 tons of sugar were produced. The live stock in 1912 included 5,210,891 cattle, 20,310,036 sheep, 674,573 horses, and 143,695 pigs. Wool, meat, and butter are the principal products.

**Forestry.**—There are many varieties of fancy timber which are much utilised by cabinet makers, &c., among them may be mentioned "silky oak," largely used in furniture and office fittings; maple, a timber with a handsome grain and capable of taking a very high polish. "Bean" is also much in demand for furniture, black walnut, penda, beech, crows' ash, quandong, bally gum, as well as many varieties of the eucalypt, pine, cedar, and sandalwood, the latter being mainly exported to China.

**Minerals.**—There are rich deposits of gold, copper, tin, lead, silver, antimony, limestone, ironstone, and wolfram, while coal is found in several districts. The gold output in 1912 was valued at £1,477,979, and in 1911 at £1,640,323.

**Commerce.**—The chief articles of export overseas, the produce of the State, in 1912 were: Wool, £4,275,520; gold, £74,538; silver, £18,438; tin, £141,957; copper, £577,241; pearl and tortoise-shell, £62,361; meat, including extract, and bacon, hams, and pork, £2,090,177; green and preserved fruit, £613; sugar, £1,117; hides and skins, £478,137; marsupial skins, £21,018; tallow, £466,916; live stock, £51,995; and borderwise, £1,318,399; butter, £674,908; timber, £3,805.

#### TOWNS.

**CAPITAL, Brisbane.** Population (1912), 145,022.

The contour of the Queensland coast-line and the relative position of its inland parts operate against any centralisation similar to that at Melbourne, Sydney, or Adelaide, and numerous ports of considerable size extend along the coast:—Brisbane, Rockhampton (20,915), Maryborough (11,626), Townsville (13,835), Port Douglas, Mackay, Thursday Island, Cooktown, and Bundaberg (10,132). Other places of importance are Ipswich (18,574), Toowoomba (24,200), Charters Towers (17,298), Gympie (12,419), and Cairns, Mt. Morgan (12,023).

#### V.—TASMANIA.

Tasmania is an island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the southern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Straits, in which are situated the Furneaux Group and King Island, included within the State. It lies between 40° 33'–43° 39' S. lat. and 144° 39'–148° 23' E. long., and contains an area of 26,215 square miles.

#### POPULATION.

Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881.....	61,162	54,543	115,705
1891.....	77,560	69,107	146,667
1901.....	89,624	82,851	172,475
1911.....	97,591	93,620	191,211
1912.....	101,561	95,644	197,205

#### Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages
1907.....	5,291	1,998	1,398
1908.....	5,615	2,129	1,411
1909.....	5,500	1,842	1,431
1910.....	5,586	2,116	1,494
1911.....	5,444	1,924	1,477
1912.....	5,853	2,057	1,506

#### Religion.

All religions are free. In 1911 there were 88,000 members of the Church of England, 20,000 Roman Catholics, 25,000 Methodists, 16,000 Presbyterians, and 11,000 Independents and Baptists.

#### PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The surface of the country is generally undulating forest land, with mountains from 1,500 to 5,000 feet in height, and wide expanses of level, open plains. There are numerous streams, the Derwent and the Tamar being the largest. The climate is fine and salubrious, and well suited to European constitutions, and the hot winds of Australia do not reach the Island. At Hobart in 1912 the mean annual temperature was 54° 6', the mean summer temperature being 62° 2', and that of winter 47° 1'. The western side of the island is very wet, the eastern side having a rainfall similar to that of eastern England; the average rainfall for Hobart, 1912, was 23·14 inches.

#### GOVERNMENT.

The island was first settled by the British in 1803 as an appendage to New South Wales, from which it was separated in 1825. In 1851 a partly elective legislature was inaugurated, and in 1856 responsible government was added. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by a Council of responsible Ministers.

#### GOVERNOR.

*Governor of Tasmania, His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Grey Ellison-Macartney, P.C., K.C.M.G., born 1852 (1913) ..... £2,750*  
*Private Sec., Major B. Kerr-Pearse ..... 750*  
*Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir John Stokell Dodds, K.C.M.G. (C.J.), born 1848 (1903) ..... 750*

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

*Premier & Attorney-General, Hon. A. E. Solomon, M.A. .... 950*  
*Chief Secretary, Hon. G. H. Butler, M.R.C.S. .... 750*  
*Treasurer, Hon. H. J. M. Payne ..... 750*  
*Lands, Works, & Mines, Hon. E. Muleahy ..... 750*

#### UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c.

*Under-Secretary, H. E. Packer ..... 425*  
*Under-Treasurer (vacant) ..... 550*  
*Auditor-General, J. E. Bennison ..... 550*  
*Registrar-General, R. M. Johnston, I.S.O. .... 600*  
*Commissioner of Taxes, H. E. Downie ... 525*  
*Do., Railways, G. W. Smith ..... 1,200*  
*Director of Education, W. T. McCoy ..... 600*  
*Surveyor-General and Secretary for Lands, E. A. Counsel ..... 550*  
*Commissioner of Police, J. E. C. Lord ..... 475*  
*Chief Health Officer, S. A. McClintock, D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. .... 600*  
*Government Printer, J. Vall ..... 500*  
*Director of Agriculture, A. H. Benson ..... 500*

## AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

*Agent-General in London*, Hon. Sir John McCall, M.D., 56 Victoria Street, S.W.  
*Secy.*, Herbert W. Ely.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, a *Legislative Council* of 18 members, elected for six years; and a *House of Assembly* of 30 members, elected for three years, the electors for the latter being all adult Tasmanians who have resided continuously in the State for 12 months; the electorate for the Council is smaller, having a property or educational qualification for both sexes.

*President of the Legislative Council*, Hon.

Tetley Gant ..... £350  
*Speaker of House of Assembly*, Hon. J.  
 W. Evans, C.M.G. .... 350

## THE JUDICATURE.

There are justices of the peace and courts of petty, general and quarter sessions, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges.

*Chief Justice*, Sir J. Stokell Dodds, K.C.M.G. £1,500  
*Puisne Judges*, Hons. John McIntyre and  
 Hon. H. Nicholls.....each 1,200  
*Solicitor-General*, E. D. Dobbie ..... 600  
*Registrar Supreme Court*, P. S. Seager ... 550  
*Recorder of Titles*, J. W. Whyte..... 600

## EDUCATION.

*Primary Education* is compulsory, secular and free, there being 419 State schools in 1912, with 32,817 children on the registers. *Secondary education* is also provided by the State and by private efforts. There is a *University* at Hobart, and special schools at Hobart and Launceston.

## FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure and debt of Tasmania for the five years ended June 30, 1908-1912, are stated as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
1908 .....	£1,004,309	£928,972	£9,850,233
1909 .....	934,405	960,237	10,134,914
1910 .....	1,008,932	997,321	10,511,752
1911 .....	970,092	1,016,963	11,077,790
1912 .....	1,084,663	1,064,763	11,302,411

*Banking.*—In 1913 the banks of issue had total assets £4,456,289, and total liabilities £4,276,131. The savings bank deposits on Dec. 31, 1912, were £2,933,565.

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture and Live Stock.*—Of the total area of 16,778,000 acres, on March 1, 1912, 286,065 acres were under crops and 508,714 under artificially-sown grass; wheat, 25,226 acres; while 1,636,352 acres (exclusive of mineral land) were leased from the Crown principally for pastoral purposes, the terms of purchase being £1 an acre for cash, or £1 6s. 8d. in 14 yearly instalments. The live stock on March 31, 1912, included 222,181 cattle, 1,852,669 sheep, 49,152 pigs, and 44,039 horses. The wool clip in 1912 was estimated at 11,116,014 lbs. Fruit of all kinds and of the finest quality is grown in abundance.

*Forestry.*—The forests of Tasmania abound in the most beautiful cabinet woods and the largest size timbers, adapted for every variety of purpose. In 1912 about 63,242,859 super ft., estimated at about £324,850, were cut by the saw mills.

*Minerals.*—There are gold, silver, tin, lead, and copper fields on the west coast; over 45,000 acres have been taken on mineral leases, and mines of both lode and stream tin are being worked in the north. The value of tin produced in 1911 was £543,103; of silver £309,098; and of copper £440,444; iron-ore exists, and the value of gold produced in 1912 was £161,300. Coal of a good quality, and in easily accessible positions, is very generally distributed over the island.

## TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Hobart. Population (1912), 39,107.  
 Other towns are Launceston (pop. 24,148), Zeehan, Ulverstone, E. Devonport, Latrobe, Waratah, Westbury, Longford, Burnie, and Queenstown.

## VI.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Includes all that portion of the continent west of 120° E. long., the most westerly point being in 112° 52' E. long. and from 13° 30' to 35° 8' S. lat. Its extreme length is, from north to south, 1,480 miles, and 1,000 miles from east to west, and its total area 975,920 square miles.

## POPULATION.

Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881 .....	17,062	12,646	29,708
1891 .....	29,807	19,975	49,782
1901 .....	112,875	71,249	184,124
1911 .....	161,565	120,549	282,114
1912 .....	174,205	131,578	305,783

## Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1908 .....	7,754	2,882	2,012
1909 .....	7,601	2,706	1,998
1910 .....	7,585	2,744	2,107
1911 .....	8,095	2,924	2,421
1912 .....	8,698	3,337	2,523

## Religions.

There is no State aid to religions. At the Census of 1911 there were 109,435 Church of England, 56,616 Roman Catholics, 34,348 Methodists, and 26,687 Presbyterians.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The coastal regions of the west and of the north are undulating, with an interior slope to the central desert of Australia. The Darling and Hamersley ranges of the west have a western slope to the Indian Ocean, into which flow many streams, notably the Swan, Murchison, Gascoigne, Ashburton, Fortescue and De Grey. In the north the Fitzroy flows from the Leopold range into the Indian Ocean, and the Drysdale and Ord into the Timor Sea.

*Climate.*—The average temperature of Perth (lat. 32° S.) for the past 16 years was 64°, while

the mean for the barometer for 28 years was 30·02 inches. There are wet and dry seasons, the former lasting from May to October. The total rainfall at Perth during 1910 was 37·02, during 1911 23·38, and during 1912 27·85, the average for the past 37 years being 33·11.

#### GOVERNMENT.

Western Australia was first settled by the British in 1820, and in 1870 it was granted a partially elective legislature. The present constitution rests upon an Amending Act of 1899, under which the Executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of Ministers.

#### GOVERNOR.

*Governor of Western Australia*, His Excellency Maj.-Gen. Sir Harry Barron, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., born 1847 (1913). £4,000  
*Private Sec.*, Capt. H. F. Wilkinson.  
*A.D.C.*, Capt. W. G. Lindsell, R.A.  
*Lieut.-Governor*, Hon. Sir Edward A. Stone, K.C.M.G., born 1844 (1906).

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (1912).

*Premier & Col. Treas.*, Hon. John Scaddan £1,500  
*Lands, Agriculture and Industries*, Hon. Thomas Henry Bath ..... 1,300  
*Mines & Railways*, Hon. Philip Collier ... 1,300  
*Justice & Education*, Hon. Thomas Walker Works, Hon. William Dartnell Johnson ... 1,300  
*Colonial Sec.*, Hon. John Michael Drew ... 1,300  
*Without Portfolio*, Hon. Jabez Edward Dodd and Hon. William Charles Angwin.

#### PERMANENT STAFF.

*Public Service Commissioner*, M. E. Jull... £850  
*Commr. of Railways*, John T. Short..... 1,500  
*Engineer-in-Chief*, J. Thompson, M.I.C.E. ... 1,300  
*Under-Secretary*, F. D. North, C.M.G. .... 600  
*Under-Treasurer*, L. S. Elliot, I.S.O. .... 850  
*Under-Sec. for Lands*, R. C. Clifton, I.S.O. 700  
 " *Works*, C. A. Munt ..... 552  
 " *Mines*, H. S. King ..... 650  
 " *Law Dept.*, H. G. Hampton ..... 600  
 " *Agriculture & Industries*, T. S. McNulty ..... 600  
 " *Water Supply*, H. C. Trethowan ..... 650  
*Crown Solicitor*, W. F. Sayer ..... 950  
*Registrar, Supreme Court*, F. A. Moseley ..... 804  
*Sheriff & Inspector of Prisons*, (vacant) ..... 800  
*Chief Harbour-Master*, Capt. C. J. Irvine ..... 636  
*Commr. of Police*, R. Connell ..... 804  
*Chief Protector of Aborigines*, C. F. Gale ... 528  
*Auditor-General*, C. S. Toppin..... 800  
*Prin. Medical Officer*, J. W. Hope, F.R.C.P. 1,020  
*Govt. Printer*, F. W. Simpson..... 600  
*Registrar-General and Govt. Statistician*, Malcolm A. C. Fraser..... 528  
*Insp.-Gen. of Schools*, C. R. P. Andrews ... 750  
*Chief Mechanical Engineer*, E. S. Hume, M.I.M.E. .... 1,000  
*Engr., Water Supply and Sewage*, H. Oldham ..... 750  
*Deputy Master Royal Mint*, Capt. J. Campbell ..... 1,000  
*Commissioner of Taxation*, E. T. Owen ... 650  
*Surveyor-General*, H. F. Johnson ..... 756  
*State Mining Engineer*, A. Montgomery ... 804  
*Agricultural Commissioner (S.W.)*, J. M. B. Connor ..... 756  
 do. (*Wheat Belts*), G. L. Sutton ..... 756  
 do. (*Fruit Industries*), J. T. Moody ... 756  
*Govt. Geologist*, A. Gibb Maitland ..... 804

#### AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

*Agent-General in London*, Hon. Sir N. J. Moore, K.C.M.G. *Offices*, Savoy House, Strand, W.C. .... £1,500  
*Secretary*, Reginald C. Hare ..... 650

#### THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 30 members elected for 6 years, and a *Legislative Assembly* of 50 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage; the electorate of the Council is restricted by a property qualification, that of the Assembly being subject to residence and registration.

*President of the Legislative Council*, Hon. H. Briggs ..... £700  
*Speaker of the Legislative Assembly*, Hon. M. T. Troy ..... 700

#### THE JUDICATURE.

There are magistrates' courts and general and quarter sessions, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges.

*Chief Justice*, Hon. Sir S. H. Parker..... £2,000  
*Puisne Judges*, Hon. R. F. Macmillan, R. B. Burnside, and J. Rooth ..... each 1,700

#### EDUCATION.

*Education*.—Education is compulsory and free, and numerous elementary schools are under the control of the Minister of Education. There is a training college and technical schools, a school of mines at Kalgoorlie, a modern school and a University. The total amount expended on education during the year ended June 30, 1913, was £292,245 (including the University, £14,691).

#### FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure and debt of the State for the 5 years ended June 30, 1909-1913, are stated as under:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1909	3,267,014	3,368,551	21,951,753
1910	3,657,670	3,447,732	23,287,453
1911	3,850,440	3,734,448	23,703,953
1912	3,966,674	4,101,082	26,283,523
1913	4,596,659	4,787,663	30,276,436

*Banking*.—There were 6 banks of issue in the State on March 31 (1913), with total assets £11,761,152 and liabilities £6,802,225. The amount due to depositors in the State savings bank at June 30, 1913, was £4,562,739, and in the Commonwealth Savings Bank the amount due to depositors in Western Australia on March 31, 1913, was £51,208.

#### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture and Live Stock*.—Of the total area (624,588,800 acres) 1,199,991 acres were under crops in 1912-1913, wheat accounting for 793,066 acres; large areas of good wheat-growing soil exist in the southern districts. The live-stock included 806,294 cattle, 4,596,958 sheep, 47,351 pigs, 29,336 goats, and 147,629 horses. In 1912 there were 3,010 acres of vineyards.

*Forestry*.—The jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*), sometimes erroneously called mahogany, covers immense tracts of land in the S.W. portion of the State; its timber is extraordinarily durable, and as it resists the white ant, it is admirably adapted for railway sleepers, and for piles for bridges. The sandalwood (*Santalum acuminatum*)

has long been an article of export; the tuart (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) and karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), eucalypti of enormous size, are valuable timber trees; the bark of the mallet tree is exported for tanning purposes.

**Minerals.**—The groups of the Coolgardie goldfields (covering a vast portion of the interior and extending to the 125th meridian), as well as other fields, are being constantly worked, the production of gold being 1,282,658 oz. in 1912, and 638,370 oz. in the first six months of 1913. To the Coolgardie group belong the following goldfields: North Coolgardie, Broad Arrow, North-East Coolgardie, East Coolgardie, and Coolgardie. The total amount produced in the State from 1886 to June 30, 1913, is 26,369,496 fine oz.; of this amount 15,598,512 oz. were received at the Royal Mint, Perth.

Magnetic iron, lead, copper, and tin ores exist in large quantities.

**Trade.**—The principal ports are Fremantle, Albany, Bunbury, Geraldton, and Broome. The imports chiefly consist of provisions, sugar, tea, tobacco, spirits, beer, soap, machinery, ironmongery, clothing of various kinds, &c. The principal exports are of wool, gold, jarrah timber, silver, tin, copper ore, sandalwood, mallet bark for tanning, pearls and pearl-shells, kangaroo skins, wheat, flour, fruit, &c. The estimated value of the exports for 1911 was:—Wool, £1,035,666; timber, £903,396; sandalwood, £27,533; pearls, £100,000 (estimated); shell, £421,609; gold, £1,193,406; gold specie, £4,109,013; hides and skins, £182,435; wheat, £100,148; flour, £121,730.

#### TOWNS.

**CAPITAL.** Perth. Population (1911) of Metropolitan area, including Fremantle, 106,792.

Perth, the capital, stands on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 miles from Fremantle. Other towns are Fremantle (including suburbs, 20,847), Albany (3,586), Coolgardie (2,000), Kalgoorlie (8,781), Boulder (10,824), Broome, Bunbury (3,763), Claremont (4,222), Geraldton (3,478), Midland Junction (3,484), and Northam (3,351).

### Territories.

#### NORTHERN TERRITORY.

The Northern Territory occupies the centre of the Australian continent between 129°—138° east longitude as far as 26° south latitude, and its administration was taken over by the Commonwealth on Jan. 1, 1911. From 1863 to Dec. 31, 1910, it was part of the territory of "South" Australia.

#### POPULATION.

Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881	3,347	104	3,541
1891	4,560	338	4,898
1901	4,216	595	4,811
1911	2,734	576	3,310

The number of Aborigines in the Northern Territory is about 15,000. Professor Baldwin Spencer, C.M.G., F.R.S., of the Melbourne University, has formulated a scheme for improving conditions under which the natives live, and for utilising them in the work of developing the Territory.

The transcontinental railway has its terminus

at Pine Creek, 146 miles inland, and a Bill is now before Parliament for the completion of the construction of this railway through the continent, connecting the southern centres. The Government have recently initiated a policy whereby every consideration and encouragement will be given to those desiring to settle on the land, suitable areas for tropical agriculture being granted rent free during the original settler's lifetime or for a period of 21 years, whichever is longer. The Darwin Botanical Gardens, where experiments in tropical agriculture are carried out, are situate 1½ miles west of the town. Portions of the country are well adapted for tropical and semi-tropical agriculture, and successful results have been obtained from experiments with Indian wheat. Pearl fishing is carried on chiefly near Melville Island, and the shell is of good quality. There is also a considerable amount of mining carried on in the Territory. Horse-breeding stations under Government supervision are to be established at an early date for remount purposes, and the Government have recently started experimental farms with favourable prospects. The Government have under consideration the advisability of establishing meat preserving works.

The average rainfall for Darwin and neighbourhood is 63 inches per annum, but further inland it is less than this. Speaking broadly, the country is generally suitable for cattle raising, and recent investigation has shown that much country previously considered desert wastes is capable of use. The Barkly Tableland is capable of carrying many thousands of sheep, and the MacDonnell Ranges are noted as being excellent breeding-grounds for horses. The chief grasses are Mitchell and Flinders. No part of Australia is better watered than the Territory. The chief rivers are Victoria, Adelaide, Daly, Roper, Liverpool, Goyder, McArthur, and the Robinson. The first five are navigable from 40 to 100 miles from their entrance for boats drawing 4 feet. Wildfowl are plentiful, crocodile are numerous in the rivers. Buffalo and wild cattle may be seen within 25 miles of the town, and there are plenty of kangaroo and other marsupials. The best months to arrive for sport would be May to August. The Territory has hitherto been little known in connexion with sport, but offers greater inducements in this direction than any other part of the continent. For the months of April to September the climate is delightful. From October to December it is hot and humid, from January to March is the wet season, when travelling becomes extremely difficult.

Darwin, the seat of Government, occupies an elevated site 80 feet above high-water mark, overlooking Port Darwin, one of the finest harbours in Australia, and contains the offices of the Administrator (Col. J. A. Gilruth) and officials of the Territory. The cable owned by the Eastern Extension Company lands at Darwin from Singapore. The town is healthy and free from malaria.

#### PAPUA.

The total area of Papua is about 90,600 sq. miles, with an estimated population of 380,000. The territory, formerly known as British New Guinea, comprises the southern and south-eastern shores of the island of New Guinea from the 141st meridian of east longitude eastward as far as East Cape, and thence north-westward as far as the 8th parallel of south latitude

in the neighbourhood of Mitre Rock, together with the territory lying south of a line from Mitre Rock, proceeding along the said 8th parallel to the 147th degree of east longitude, then in a straight line in a north-westerly direction to the point of intersection of the 6th parallel of south latitude and of the 144th degree of east longitude, and continuing in a west-north-westerly direction to the point of intersection of the 5th parallel of south latitude and of the 141st degree of east longitude, together with the Trobriand, Woodlark, D'Entrecasteaux, and Louisiade groups of islands, and all other islands lying between the 8th and the 12th parallels of south latitude, and between the 141st and the 155th degrees of east longitude, and not forming part of the Colony of Queensland; and, furthermore, including all islands and reefs lying in the Gulf of Papua to the northward of the 8th parallel of south latitude. The soil is exceedingly fertile, but the cultivated area is small. Oil has been discovered, and the petroleum industry is likely to become important. The imports were valued at £235,369 in 1911-12, and the exports at £99,990. The ports of entry are Port Moresby, Samarai, Daru, and Bonagai.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

There is an Executive Council of 7 members, who, with 3 non-official members, form also the Legislative Council.

<i>Lieutenant-Governor of Papua, His Excellency John Hubert Plunkett Murray, born 1861</i> .....	£1,250
<i>Govt. Sec. Hon. A. M. Campbell</i> .....	700
<i>Commissioner for Lands, Hon. M. S. C. Smith</i> .....	800
<i>Treasurer, Hon. H. W. Champion</i> .....	600
<i>Chief Medical Officer, Hon. Fleming-Jones</i> .....	500
<i>Commissioner for Native Affairs, Hon. B. W. Bramell</i> .....	500
<i>Clerk, C. G. Garrioch</i> .....	300

#### THE JUDICATURE.

<i>Chief Judicial Officer, H.E. the Lieut.-Governor.</i>	
<i>Deputy do., Hon. C. E. Herbert</i> .....	1,000

#### FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of Papua for the 5 years ended June 30, 1912, are stated as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Grant.	Expenditure.
	£	£	£
1908	26,019	20,000	48,525
1909	27,705	23,000	51,036
1910	35,918	26,000	64,873
1911	45,972	25,000	70,699
1912	51,035	25,000	85,636

#### CAPITAL.—Port Moresby.

### COAL PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS, 1911.

TABLE showing the amount of Coal produced in the British Empire and in certain Other Countries, with the Value per Ton at the pit, the Number of Persons Employed in the Mines, the Amount of Coal Consumed and the Amount Exported in 1911. Where the amount consumed and exported exceeds the amount produced the deficit is made up by imports from other countries; e.g., in 1911 Canada imported over 13,000,000 tons, and France nearly 21,000,000 tons.

Country.	Production.	Value at Pit's Mouth.	Persons Employed.		Amount Consumed.	Amount Exported.
			Below Ground.	Above and Below Ground.		
	Tons.	s. d.			Tons.	Tons.
<i>British Empire:—</i>						
United Kingdom .....	271,899,000	8 2	845,608	1,045,272	184,859,000	87,081,000
Indian Empire .....	12,716,000	4 0	...	116,155	12,173,000	874,000
Canada .....	10,082,000	10 9	19,544	25,563	21,800,000	1,335,000
Australia .....	10,550,000	7 6	...	21,762	7,416,000	3,144,000
New Zealand .....	2,066,000	10 11	2,925	4,290	2,030,000	224,000
<i>Union of South Africa:—</i>						
Cape Province .....	79,000	12 11	722	1,114	5,481,000	1,360,000
Natal .....	2,392,000	6 0	6,527	9,824		
Orange Free State .....	431,000	6 5	...	1,574		
Transvaal .....	3,878,000	5 3	5,869	8,830		
<i>Other Countries:—</i>						
United States .....	443,025,000	5 11	...	722,322	425,422,000	18,956,000
German Empire .....	158,164,000	9 9	465,174	621,121	133,437,000	36,634,000
France .....	38,023,000	12 4	142,600	196,786	57,133,000	1,717,000
Russia .....	22,824,000	10 4	...	180,000	28,298,000	...
Belgium .....	22,683,000	12 0	103,937	144,154	24,126,000	7,240,000
Japan .....	15,763,000	6 9	...	137,470	10,762,000	5,223,000
Austria-Hungary .....	15,250,000	8 10	...	80,000	25,000,000	1,210,000
Spain .....	3,800,000	12 6	...	25,000	6,320,000	...
Sweden .....	307,000	8 7	1,501	2,134	4,744,000	...

# The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

(Oesterreichisch-Ungarische Monarchie.)

## AREA AND POPULATION.

	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Estimated Population.
<i>States :</i>		
Austrian Empire .....	115,874	28,567,898
Kingdom of Hungary .....	125,395	20,840,678
<i>Territories :</i>		
Bosnia and Herzegovina .....	19,760	1,931,802
Total.....	261,029	51,340,378

The largest empire next to Russia, on the Continent of Europe, situated between 42°-51° N. latitude and 9° 30'-26° 20' E. longitude, with a total area of 676,077 sq. kilometres (260,695 sq. miles), and a total population (1910) of 51,340,378.

## GOVERNMENT.

The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy consists of two States, the Empire of Austria and the Kingdom of Hungary, and of the Provinces Bosnia and Herzegovina. Each of the States has its own Constitution and Parliament, and for most branches of State affairs its own Ministry and Administration; but they are closely bound together by the identity of the Ruler and by a permanent Constitutional Union, which, upon the common principle of possession and defence, was first proclaimed by the Pragmatic Sanction of 1723, and has since been regulated by the so-called "Compromise" (Ausgleich-Kiegyezés) of 1867. According to the Constitutional Union foreign affairs and the greater part of war affairs (Army and Navy), together with the finances concerning them, and the administration of the Territories, are dealt with by common ministries. The control of the official actions of these ministers and the voting of the common budget is exercised by two Delegations, each consisting of 60 members, of whom 20 are chosen from the Upper House of Austria (Herrenhaus) and of Hungary (Förendiház), and 40 from the Lower House of Austria (Abgeordnetenhaus) and of Hungary (Képviselőház). The Delegations are elected for one year, meet alternately at Vienna and Buda Pesth, and appoint their own President and Vice-President. In every other respect legislation concerning the common affairs belongs to the two Parliaments, and each State provides separately for its contribution to the common expenses. The proportion to be contributed by each State is fixed by mutual agreement, renewable every 10 years, and the last so made, which expired in 1897, was renewed in 1907. According to this agreement Austria contributes to the common expenses with 63·6 per cent., and Hungary with 36·4 per cent. From 1897 to 1907, no new proportion having been agreed, the quota was fixed by the Emperor-King's decision.

Common expenses were estimated (for the year 1912) at Kr.470,923,322.

In connexion with the Ausgleich-Kiegyezés the two States also entered into a commercial and customs union in 1867, by which the two States form one commercial and customs territory, and possess the same system of coinage, weights and measures, and a joint bank of issue. In the same way as the quota agreement, this union is renewable every ten years, and failing a renewal each State provides separately for these matters. The Union was so renewed in 1877, 1887, and 1907. In 1897, no agreement having been attained, the Union was provisionally maintained.

## REIGNING SOVEREIGN.

**Francis Joseph I.** (Franz Joseph), *Emperor of Austria, Apostolic King of Hungary* (King of Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, Galicia, Lodomeria and Illyria, King of Jerusalem, etc.), born August 18, 1830; succeeded as Emperor of Austria, Dec. 2, 1848; crowned King of Hungary at Buda June 8, 1867; married, April 24, 1854, Elizabeth, daughter of Maximilian Joseph, Duke in Bavaria (the Empress Elizabeth was born Dec. 24, 1837, and was assassinated in Geneva Sept. 10, 1898). Their Majesties had issue:—

i. The Archduchess Gisella, born July 12, 1856; married April 20, 1873, to Prince Leopold of Bavaria (born Feb. 9, 1846).

ii. The late Archduke Rodolph, born Aug. 21, 1858; married May 10, 1881, Princess Stephanie of Belgium (born May 21, 1864); died Jan. 30, 1889, leaving issue a daughter (the Archduchess Elizabeth Mary, born Sept. 2, 1883; married Jan. 23, 1902, H.S.H. Prince Otho of Windisch-Grätz).

iii. The Archduchess Mary Valerie, born April 22, 1868; married July 31, 1890, to the Archduke Francis Salvator of Austria (born Aug. 21, 1866), and has issue four sons and five daughters.

#### Heir-Presumptive.

Archduke Francis Ferdinand, son of the late Archduke Charles Louis (brother of the Emperor-King) and the Princess Annunciata (daughter of the late King Ferdinand II., of Naples), born Dec. 18, 1863; married July 1, 1900, Sophia Chotek, Duchess of Hohenberg (having renounced the right of his issue to succeed to the throne).

### THE COMMON EXECUTIVE.

#### The Common Ministry.

*Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial and Royal House*, Leopold, Count Berchtold von und zu Ungarschitz, Privy Councillor (appointed February 17, 1912).

*Minister of Finance*, Dr. Leon, Ritter von Bilinski, Privy Councillor (appointed February 20, 1912).

*Minister of War*, Feldzeugmeister Alexander, Ritter von Krobatin, Privy Councillor (appointed 1913).

*Navy Department* (Commander), Admiral Anton Haus, Privy Councillor.

#### Common Court of Public Accounts.

*President*, Dr. Ernest, Freiherr von Plener, Privy Councillor (appointed July 10, 1895).

#### Bank of Austria-Hungary.

*Governor*, Dr. Alexander Popovics, Privy Councillor.

*Austrian Vice-Governor*, Dr. Ignaz, Ritter Gruber von Menninger, Privy Councillor.

*Hungarian Vice-Governor*, Dr. Josef von Tarkovich, Privy Councillor.

*Secretary-General*, Dr. J. Pranger von Rohonc.

### DEFENCE.

#### Army.

The *Common Army* of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy is recruited by universal compulsory service for all male subjects between the ages of 19 and 42 in Austria, Hungary and Bosnia-Herzegovina. The available military force also includes the *Austrian Landwehr* and *Landsturm* and the *Hungarian Honvédség* (Landwehr) and *Nepfökeles* (Landsturm), these bodies having separate Ersatz reserves. Recruits join (1) Active Army for 3 years, then Active Reserve 7 years (with 3 trainings of 1 month each), then Reserve of Landwehr 2 years, and 1st Ban of Landsturm, to age 38, and Ban to age 42; or, (2) Landwehr 2 years, with 20-25 weeks' training, with 10 years in Reserve of Landwehr, and Landsturm as with Active Army; or, (3) Ersatz Reserve, with 2 months' training, and then to Landsturm as with Active Army. In Bosnia-Herzegovina recruits serve in the Active Army for 3 years, with 9 years in the Active Reserve, while there is no Landwehr service.

The *Peace Establishment of the Active Army* is 17,840 Officers, 4,700 officials, and 290,000 others. The military expenditure of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy in 1911 exceeded £14,000,000.

The *Austrian Landwehr* consists of 3,680 officers and 37,000 others, with an expenditure in 1911 of £4,115,000.

The *Hungarian Landwehr* consists of 3,000 officers and 26,000 others, with an expenditure in 1911 of £2,200,000.

The *War Establishment of the Mobilized Field Army* is 895,000 all ranks, with about 1,000,000 from the other formations.

#### Navy.

The Navy is administered by a department of the War Ministry, and appeared in the estimates for 1911 for £2,900,000. It was manned by 1,500 officers and 13,500 men in

1911, and on March 31, 1913, consisted of the following ships:—

—	Tons.	I. H. P.	Guns.
<b>Battleships:—</b>			
Tegetthoff .....	20,010	25,000	12 X 12-in.
Prince Eugen VII. ...			
Viribus Unitis (1912) .....			
Zrinyi (1912) .....	14,230	20,000	4 X 12-in. 8 X 9'4-in.
Radetzky (1911) .....			
Erzh. Fr. Ferdinand (1910) .....			
Erzherzog Ferd. Max. (1907) .....	10,430	18,000	4 X 9'4-in. 12 X 7'5-in.
„ Friedrich (1906) .....			
„ Karl (1905) .....			
Babenberg (1904) .....	8,167	16,000	3 X 9'4-in. 12 X 5'9-in.
Árpád (1903) .....			
Habsburg (1902) .....			
Budapest (1896) .....	5,510	9,000	4 X 9'4-in. 6 X 5'9-in.
Monarch (1895) .....			
Wien (1895) .....			
<b>Armoured Cruisers:—</b>			
Sankt Georg (1905) ...	7,183	15,000	2 X 9'4-in. 5 X 7'5-in. 4 X 5'9-in.
Kaiser Karl VI. (1900) .....	6,200	12,000	2 X 9'4-in. 8 X 5'9-in.
K.K. Maria Theresia (1894) .....	5,120	9,700	2 X 7'5-in. 8 X 5'9-in.
<b>Protected Cruisers:—</b>			
Saida .....	3,444	25,000	9 X 3'9-in.
Helgoland .....			
Novara .....			
Adm. Spaun (1910) ...	3,500	21,000	7 X 3'9-in.
K. Elisabeth (1892) .....	4,000	8,300	8 X 5'9-in.
K. Franz Joseph I. (1890) .....	4,000	8,200	
Szigetvar (1901) .....	2,263	7,000	8 X 4'7-in.
Aspern (1900) .....			
Zenta (1890) .....			

*Unprotected Cruisers* :—3 built—none building.  
*Torpedo Vessels* :—11 built—none building.  
*T.B.D.* :—12 built—6 building.  
*Torpedo Boats* :—24 High Sea (and 8 building), 18 First Class, and 18 Second Class.  
*Submarines* :—6 built.  
 Pola is the great naval arsenal.

## COMMON FINANCE.

The Expenditure on Common Affairs (Defence, Foreign Affairs, Finance Ministry, and Board of Control) is met from the Common Revenue, derived from the net proceeds of the Customs, and from the matricular contributions of Austria (63·6 per cent.) and Hungary (36·4 per cent.). The figures for the 5 years 1909-1913 are as follows, in crowns (24 crowns = £1 sterling).

Year.	Customs.	Contributions.	
		Austrian.	Hungarian.
1909	151,339,000	162,499,000	98,340,000
1910	162,340,000	171,820,000	100,791,000
1911	171,691,000	176,108,000	104,634,000
1912	183,467,000	182,822,000	104,634,000
1913	197,694,000	255,352,000	146,146,000

There is no *Common Debt*, but the Kingdom of Hungary sets aside a certain sum annually for the service of the Debt of Austria contracted before the year 1867. (See "Hungary, Finance.")

## EXTERNAL COMMERCE.

Commerce of the Common Customs Territory.

The Imports and Exports (*Special Trade*) for the 5 years 1908-1912 were valued as follows, in thousands of crowns (24 crowns = £1 sterling).

Year.	Merchandise.	
	Imported.	Exported.
1908	2,398,094	2,255,268
1909	2,746,331	2,318,868
1910	2,852,852	2,418,606
1911	3,191,711	2,404,304
1912	3,606,232	2,836,800

Year.	Coin and Bullion.	
	Imported.	Exported.
1908	83,514	66,535
1909	237,101	128,331
1910	43,101	80,931
1911	41,414	132,915
1912	10,920	158,088

The *Principal Nations* with whom the merchandise was exchanged in 1910 and 1911 were as follows (values in 1,000 crowns) :—

Country.	Imports from.		Exports to.	
	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.
Argentina .....	19,905	30,709	14,209	17,877
Australia .....	16,740	13,378	1,874	2,592
Belgium .....	48,648	50,217	24,106	22,128
Brazil .....	59,203	75,376	10,762	11,693
Bulgaria .....	9,942	12,420	31,211	33,161
Egypt .....	33,735	35,419	35,112	39,917
France .....	112,376	112,417	76,166	74,955
Germany.....	1,153,882	1,263,204	1,062,482	1,038,218
Greece .....	20,044	19,753	18,370	15,479
India .....	214,038	219,739	68,624	2,216
Italy .....	131,022	141,629	229,390	222,132
Netherlands .....	22,193	24,747	26,004	23,966
Rumania.....	52,163	78,149	102,929	123,974
Russia .....	167,212	209,215	90,999	96,199
Servia .....	11,817	42,612	17,304	37,356
Switzerland .....	84,732	85,366	104,852	112,096
Turkey .....	52,008	60,350	126,757	126,461
U.K. ....	228,534	229,448	224,433	216,239
U.S.A. ....	236,920	289,760	81,352	58,452

## Principal Articles exchanged, 1910-1911 :—

ARTICLES IMPORTED. Value (1,000 CROWNS).	1910.	1911.
Cotton and Waste .....	295,891	313,690
Iron, Metals and Manufs. ....	178,107	204,154
Coal and Coke .....	173,367	188,886
Seeds .....	101,990	151,644
Machinery.....	132,331	150,250
Wool .....	159,880	146,403
Hides and Skins .....	81,466	108,691
Coffee .....	72,186	92,634
Leather and Manufs. ...	79,438	91,390
Cereals .....	75,318	88,147
Minerals.....	56,454	62,935
Silk and Waste .....	63,136	62,256
Books and Journals .....	50,560	61,434
Musical Instruments, &c. ....	57,311	60,701
Silk Manufs.....	58,530	58,838
Tobacco and Manufs.....	54,916	58,720
Eggs.....	47,280	57,481
Fat (Grease) .....	41,621	56,606

ARTICLES EXPORTED. Value (1,000 CROWNS).	1910.	1911.
Timber and Wood.....	246,585	270,600
Sugar .....	241,019	216,568
Iron, Metals and Manufs. ....	130,359	142,311
Eggs .....	105,780	112,594
Coal and Coke .....	97,206	94,858
Confections and Linens...	86,491	89,880
Wood Manufs.....	78,111	80,719
Hides and Skins .....	74,307	72,495
Glass and Manufs.....	74,156	71,170
Woolen Manufs. ....	67,521	70,673
Cotton Manufs. ....	57,565	67,668
Leather Manufs.....	68,811	67,092
Paper and Manufs. ....	60,147	59,156
Malt .....	48,944	57,225
Silk and Manufs.....	41,051	44,591
Chemicals .....	42,812	44,284
Minerals.....	45,230	42,772
Machinery.....	39,669	42,717

## WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The standard coin of Austria-Hungary is the krone (korona) or crown of 100 heller = 10d. English, or 24 = £1 sterling. The *Metric system of weights and measures* is obligatory.

**Bosnia and Herzegovina.**

## AREA AND POPULATION.

Districts (Kreise) and Capitals.	Area (in English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		(Census of 1895.)	(Census of 1910.)
(B) Banjaluka (Banjaluka) .....	3,481	329,499	403,817
(B) Bihac (Bihic) .....	2,163	191,897	229,071
(H) Mostar (Mostar) .....	3,527	219,511	267,038
(B) Serajevo (Serajevo) .....	3,244	228,107	288,061
(B) Travnik (Travnik) .....	3,904	240,088	284,561
(B) Tuzla (Tuzla) .....	3,441	358,990	425,496
Total.....	19,760	1,568,092	1,898,044
Military Garrison .....	...	22,944	33,758

The Croato-Servian population includes 825,338 Orthodox Greek Church, 434,190 Catholics, 612,090 Muhammadans, and 11,857 Jews.

*Government.*—The administration of Bosnia-Herzegovina was handed over to the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy by the Treaty of Berlin (1878), and in 1908 the Emperor-King extended his sovereignty over the provinces by autograph letter. The Bosnian Bureau is a department of the Common Finance Ministry at Vienna.

*Administrator*, Dr. Leon, Ritter von Bilinski (Vienna).

*President of the Diet*, Vojislav Sola.

*Vice-Presidents*, Dr. S. Basagić ; Dr. H. Mandić.

The Diet of 92 members (72 elected and 20 nominated) deals with home affairs, justice, finance and public works. The local revenue was estimated at 79,129,475 crowns in 1911, the expenditure at 79,535,715 crowns.

CAPITAL, Serajevo (Bosna-Serai), on the Bosna River. Population (1910) 51,872. Other towns are Mostar 16,385, Banjaluka 14,793, and Tuzla 11,333.

**The Austrian Empire.**

## AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		(Census of 1900.)	(Census of 1910.)
Lower Austria (Vienna) .....	7,658	3,100,493	3,531,814
Upper Austria (Linz).....	4,628	810,246	853,006
Bohemia (Prague) .....	20,065	6,318,697	6,769,548
Bukovina (Czernowitz) .....	4,033	730,195	800,098
Carinthia (Klagenfurt) .....	3,989	367,324	396,200
Carniola (Laibach) .....	3,845	508,150	525,995
Dalmatia (Zara) .....	4,956	593,784	645,666
Galicia (Lemberg) .....	30,321	7,315,937	8,025,675
Görz and Gradiska (a) (Gorizia) .....	1,127	232,897	260,721
Istria (a).....	1,915	345,050	403,566
Moravia (Brünn).....	8,583	2,437,706	2,622,271
Salzburg (Salzburg).....	2,763	192,763	214,737
Silesia (Troppau).....	1,088	680,422	756,949
Styria (Graz) .....	8,662	1,356,494	1,444,157
Trieste and District (a) (Trieste) .....	37	178,599	229,510
Tyrol (Innsbruck) .....	10,307	852,712	946,613
Vorarlberg .....	1,005	129,237	145,408
	115,882	26,150,706	28,571,934

NOTE.—(a) Görz and Gradiska, Istria and Trieste form the Küstenland, or Coastland, district.

## Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	Marriages.
1907 .....	966,911	629,913	177,354	807,267	209,514
1908 .....	965,593	627,771	57,734	685,505	213,670
1909 .....	965,096	646,122	129,808	775,930	213,083
1910 .....	946,820	602,046	138,867	740,913	214,970
1911 .....	919,659	647,749	90,134	737,883	216,776

## Races and Religions.

Races and Languages.	Census.		Religions.	Census.	
	1900.	1910.		1900.	1910.
Germans .....	9,172,000	9,950,000	Roman Catholics ...	20,660,000	22,530,000
Czechs .....	5,955,000	6,436,000	Greek Catholics ...	3,137,000	3,417,000
Poles .....	4,253,000	4,968,000	Orthodox Greeks ...	607,000	666,000
Ruthenians .....	3,382,000	3,519,000	Evangelical—	—	—
Slovenes .....	1,193,000	1,253,000	Lutheran .....	365,000	444,000
Serbians .....	711,000	783,000	Reformed .....	129,000	144,000
Italians .....	727,000	768,000	Jews .....	1,225,000	1,314,000
Rumanians .....	231,000	275,000			
Magyar .....	10,000	11,000			

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

**Mountains.**—Nearly three-fourths of Austria is high ground above the 600 foot level, with three main mountain systems—the Alps, Carpathians and Bohemia-Moravian mountains. The Central Alps traverse the country, while the Eastern Alps lie entirely within its boundaries; the Carpathians form a frontier with Hungary; the Bohemia-Moravian mountains enclose these countries and link up the Austrian mountain system with the Mittelgebirge of Central Europe. The remaining fourth part is occupied by fertile plains, of which the largest is in Galicia. The capital is on the Danube-drained Wiener Becken.

**Rivers.**—The Danube, joined by the Inn, enters Austria from Bavaria at the gorge of Passau, about 900 feet above the sea level, and flows for 234 miles through Austria, until reinforced by the March it enters Hungary at Pressburg; its other affluents are the Traun and Enns. The Dniester rises in Eastern Galicia, and after a course of 370 miles enters Russia at Chotin. The Vistula rises in Silesia, and forms the boundary of Russian Poland as far as Sandomir (240 miles). The Oder has its source in Moravia, and after 55 miles enters Prussia. The Elbe, after a winding course of 185 miles in Bohemia, enters Saxony. The Adige (or Etsch) rises in the mountains of Tirol, and has a course of 138 miles in that province before separating Lombardy from Venetia, on its way to the Adriatic. The Isonzo (75 miles), which also flows into the Adriatic, flows entirely through Görz and Gradiska in the Coastland District of Austria.

## GOVERNMENT.

The Government is that of a constitutional monarchy, the Sovereign bearing the title of Emperor, and the succession being hereditary (in the order of primogeniture) in the male line of the House of Habsburg-Lothringen, and after the failure of the male, in the female line of that house. (See Austria-Hungary.)

## THE EXECUTIVE.

Council of Ministers (Nov. 3, 1911).

*President of the Council*, Graf Karl Stürgkh, P.C.  
*Minister of Justice*, Dr. Viktor R. von Hochenburger, P.C.  
*Minister of Finance*, Wenzel Graf Zaleski, P.C.  
*Minister of the Interior*, Dr. Karl Freiherr Heinold von Udynski, P.C.  
*Minister of Agriculture*, Franz Zenker.  
*Minister of Commerce*, Dr. Rudolf Schuster Edler v. Bonnot, P.C.  
*Minister of Cults & Public Instruction*, Dr. Max Ritter Hussarek von Heinlein.  
*Minister of Railways*, Dr. Zdenko Freiherr von Forster.  
*Minister of Public Works*, Ottokar Trnka.  
*Minister of Defence*, General der Infanterie Friedrich Freiherr Georgi, P.C.  
*Minister without Portfolio*, Ladislav von Dlugosz.  
 Ministers are entitled to the prefix "Excellency" during tenure of office, and are responsible for acts committed in the discharge of their functions.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

The *Reichrath* (Council of the Empire) consists of two houses, the *Herrenhaus* (House of Lords) and the *Abgeordnetenhaus* (House of Deputies). The *Herrenhaus* consists of the 15 Archdukes of the Imperial family; of 82 of the landed nobility, in whose families the dignity is hereditary; of 5 prince-archbishops, 7 prince bishops, and 5 archbishops; and of 158 members nominated by the Emperor for life, for public service—a total of 272 members in 1912.

The *Abgeordnetenhaus* is composed of 516 deputies, elected by universal manhood suffrage (24 years) and by secret ballot. The maximum duration of the House of Deputies is six years, and Deputies receive 20 krone for each day's attendance, and an allowance for travelling expenses.

The *Reichrath* meets annually; bills must receive the assent of both houses and the sanction of the Emperor.

*President of the Herrenhaus, H.S.H. Prince A. Windisch-Grätz.*

*Vice-Presidents, H.S.H. Prince M. von Fürstenberg; H.S.H. Prince A. von Schönburg-Hartenstein.*

*President of the Abgeordnetenhaus, Dr. J. Sylvester.*

*Vice-Presidents, E. Conci, Dr. L. German, Dr. K. Jukel, E. Pernerstorfer, J. Pogacnik, J. Romanczuk, Dr. T. Zdarsky.*

### THE JUDICATURE.

The Courts of first instance are the 969 *Bezirksgerichte* (District Courts) and the 75 *Landes-und Kreisgerichte* (Superior District Courts) with *Geschworenengerichte* (Jury Courts) attached. Supervision of, and appeals from, these courts are conducted in 9 *Oberlandesgerichte* (Provincial Appeal Courts) at Vienna, Graz, Trieste, Innsbruck, Zara, Prague, Brünn, Cracow, and Lemberg. The *Oberste Gerichts-und Kassationshof* (Supreme Court and Court of Cassation) at Vienna is the Supreme Court of the Empire. Cases of conflict between different authorities are decided by the *Reichsgericht* (Tribunal of the Empire) at Vienna.

*President of the Reichsgericht, Dr. J. Unger.*

*President of the Oberste Gerichts-und Kassationshof, Dr. J. Freiherr von Ruber.*

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

All the kingdoms and countries represented in the Austrian Reichrath possess self-government for matters not expressly reserved by the central government of the Empire. In addition, there are communal councils with executive committees, the council of the town of Trieste having the functions of a provincial diet. The diets meet annually; are elected for six years, and consist of a single chamber, with an executive council. The communal councils are elected for three years (except those of Galicia for six years).

### FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure of Austria for the five years 1909-1913 are stated as follows, in thousands of crowns:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1909	2,883,556	2,788,435
1910	2,649,456	2,691,499
1911	2,818,499	2,818,316
1912	2,916,990	2,916,685
1913	3,147,473	3,137,196

### DEBT.

To the *General Debt* of Austria, contracted before the year 1867, the kingdom of Hungary contributes over £2,500,000 annually (60,619,340 crowns in 1912), for amortisation and interest. This General Debt stood on Dec. 31, 1912, as follows (in crowns):—

#### General Debt.

Consolidated Debt:—	
Bearing Interest .....	5,109,583,604
Bearing no Interest ...	20,600,186
Floating Debt:—	
Bearing Interest .....	728,485
Bearing no Interest ...	233,759
Rentes:—	
Bearing Interest .....	27,250,365

Total ..... 5,158,396,399

The *Special Debt* of Austria stood as follows on Dec. 31, 1912 (in crowns):—

#### General Debt.

Consolidated Debt:—	
Bearing Interest .....	6,965,111,040
Bearing no Interest ...	64,380,197
Floating Debt:—	
Bearing Interest .....	347,542,088

Total ..... 7,377,033,325

The Cost of the General and Special Debt appeared in the 1912 Budget for 479,814,109 crowns (exclusive of the Hungarian contribution to the cost, etc., of the General Debt).

### EDUCATION.

*Primary* education is free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14 (in 6 countries 12 or 13) and about 95 per cent. of the attendances is secured. The schools are maintained by local taxation almost exclusively. *Secondary* education is controlled by the central government, including the private schools. Gymnasias with an 8 year course and Realschulen (7 year course) prepare for the Universities and technical high schools, the attendance being, 1911-12, 154,067 (Gymnasias, 105,002, Realschulen, 49,065). Pupils attaining a prescribed standard qualify for military service as one year volunteers. *Special* high schools are 6 (1 agricultural, 2 mining, 2 veterinary, 1 "Exportakademie"), 41 higher industrial schools for the most part maintained by the State, and numerous technical institutes, commercial, art, music and industrial schools. The eight *Universities* (and the seven technical high schools) are maintained by the State, as follows (the number of students, winter 1911-12, being shown in brackets):—Cracow (3,404), Czernewitz (1,229), Graz (2,129), Innsbruck (1,327), Lemberg (5,177), Prague, German (1,965), Prague, Bohemian (4,114) and Vienna (10,097).

### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture and Live Stock.*—Agriculture is the most important industry of the inhabitants, and more than one-half of the people are occupied therein. Of the total area about 94 per cent. is productive, 36 per cent. being arable land and 24 per cent. pastures and meadows, and 32 per cent. woodlands (see below). The arable land produces wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, potatoes, sugar beet, turnip and miscellaneous crops, but wheat and maize have also to be imported from Hungary. The gardens produce a variety of fruit and the vineyards produce excellent wine. The meadows and pastures support horses, cattle, sheep, etc., in increasing quantity, as revealed by the census returns of 1890-1910.

	1890	1900	1910
Horses .....	1,548,197	1,716,488	1,802,848
Mules and Asses .....	57,952	66,647	73,407
Cattle .....	8,643,936	9,511,170	9,160,009
Goats .....	1,035,832	1,019,664	1,256,778
Sheep .....	3,186,787	2,621,026	2,428,101
Pigs .....	3,549,700	4,682,654	6,432,080
Beehives .....	920,640	996,139	1,229,189

*Forestry* is conducted on scientific principles and the periodic denudations are met by systematic afforestation. Oak, pine, beech, ash, elm, etc., form a valuable source of wealth.

*Mines and Minerals.*—In addition to gold and silver, and iron, copper, lead and tin ores in profusion, there are rich deposits of coal and petroleum. While the salt mines of the Carpathians are the richest in the world, the mines

of Wieliczka, in Galicia, and of Salzkammergut, in Upper Austria, are the most famous. The principal values of minerals won in 1909 and 1910 were as follows (in crowns):—

Minerals.	Value in Crowns.	
	1909.	1910.
Gold .....	485,000	580,393
Silver .....	3,256,000	4,320,021
Pit Coal.....	141,350,000	139,437,987
Brown Coal .....	138,700,000	136,116,897
Iron .....	117,100,000	120,233,559
Salt.....	46,750,000	45,065,081
Zinc .....	5,960,000	6,640,618
Lead .....	4,680,000	5,610,206
Quicksilver.....	3,170,000	3,423,455
Graphite .....	1,600,000	1,388,052
Copper .....	1,450,000	2,018,073

**Mineral Springs.**—Austria is famous for its medicinal waters, notably the alkaline springs of Carlsbad, Marienbad, Franzensbad, Giesshübel, Bilin, and Gastein, where are the most frequented watering-places in the world. Much of the water is exported for sale all over the universe.

**Manufactures.**—About 8,000,000 are dependent on the various industrial establishments, and Austria is abundantly equipped for industrial activity on account of its richness in raw materials, while its rivers offer both power and transport. In addition to the iron and steel industries, textiles and glass (particularly in Bohemia), leather, furniture and woodwork, brewing and distilling, chemicals, printing and stationery, and tobacco trades are of great importance.

**Fisheries.**—The sea fisheries of the Adriatic coast (about 1,000 miles) employ about 20,000 persons, the value of fish landed being about 9,000,000 crowns. The river and lake fisheries are also important industries, especially in Bohemia.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

**Railways.**—In 1910 23,000 kilometres (14,300 miles) of railway were open and working, of which 11,000 were owned or worked by the State, and 3,300 owned and worked by companies. 240,000,000 passengers and 170,000,000 tons of merchandise were carried in 1910, the receipts being 960,000,000 crowns and the working expenses 720,000,000 crowns.

**Rivers and Canals.**—In 1910 the length of navigable rivers and canals exceeded 4,000 miles for vessels and rafts, 900 miles being navigable for steamers, which ply to the number of about 340 on the Danube and Elbe.

**Posts and Telegraphs.**—There were 9,655 post offices in Austria (1911), the letters numbering 999,000,000, post cards 595,000,000 and newspapers, &c., 309,000,000. There were 7,039 telegraph offices with 47,076 kilometres of line and 237,847 kilometres of wire; 20,500,000 despatches were received and sent in 1909. Telephones are in full operation and are extensively used.

**Shipping.**—In 1910 the mercantile marine of Austria consisted of 360 steamers of 368,000 tons, and 15,114 sailing vessels of 47,000 tons. In 1909 162,112 vessels (23,104,650 tons) entered and 162,907 vessels (23,112,482 tons) cleared at Austrian ports, over 90 per cent. being under the Austrian flag.

## TOWNS.

**CAPITAL.**—Vienna, on the Danube. Population, 1910, 2,031,498.

Trieste .....	161,653	Pola .....	58,081
Prague .....	223,741	Lin. ....	67,817
Lemberg.....	206,113	Reichenberg...	36,350
Graz .....	151,781	Przemysl .....	54,078
Krakau .....	151,886	Laibach .....	41,727
Brünn .....	125,737	Budweis.....	44,538
Czernowitz ...	87,128	Kolomea .....	42,676
Pilsen .....	80,343		

## The Kingdom of Hungary.

(Magyarország).

### AREA AND POPULATION.

	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		Census of 1900.	Census of 1910.
Kingdom of Hungary (Buda-Pest).....	108,977	16,838,255	18,264,533
Croatia and Slavonia (Agram) .....	16,418	2,416,304	2,621,954
Total.....	125,395	19,254,559	20,886,487

### Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase.	Decrease.			Marriages.
	Births.	Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	
1907 .....	755,653	533,400	209,174	742,574	201,431
1908 .....	771,126	531,366	45,061	576,427	188,648
1909 .....	792,354	542,757	128,734	671,491	178,885
1910 .....	758,467	506,286	129,602	635,888	179,510
1911 .....	732,767	524,496	64,057	588,553	193,482

## RACES AND RELIGIONS.

Hungarian is the official language of the kingdom, except in Croatia and Slavonia, where Croatian is spoken. The races and religions, as enumerated in the census returns of 1900 and 1910, are as follows:—

Races.	Census.		Religions.	Census.	
	1900.	1910.		1900.	1910.
Hungarians .....	8,742,000	10,050,575	Roman Catholics .....	9,919,913	10,888,338
Roumanians .....	2,799,000	2,949,032	Greek Catholics .....	1,854,143	2,025,425
Germans .....	2,135,000	2,037,425	Orthodox Greeks .....	2,815,713	2,986,874
Slovaks .....	2,020,000	1,967,970	Evangelical:—		
Croatians .....	1,682,000	1,833,162	Lutheran .....	1,288,942	1,340,195
Servians .....	1,049,000	1,106,471	Reformed .....	2,441,142	2,621,501
Ruthenians .....	429,000	472,587	Jews .....	851,378	932,406

## PROVINCES (COMITATS) AND CAPITALS.

COMITAT.	CAPITAL.	COMITAT.	CAPITAL.	COMITAT.	CAPITAL.
Abauj-Torna ...	Kassa.	Hont .....	Ipolyság.	Szatmar .....	Szatmár.
Alsó-Fehér .....	Nagyenyed.	Hunyad .....	Déva.		Németi.
Arad .....	Arad.	Jász-Nagykun-		Szeben .....	Nagyszeben.
Arva .....	Alsókubin.	Szolnok .....	Szolnok.	Szepes .....	Lőcse.
Bács-Bodrog ...	Zombor.	Kis-Küküllő ...	Dicsőszent-	Szilágy .....	Zilah.
Baranya .....	Pécs.		márton.	Szolnok-	
Bars .....	Aranyosmarót.	Kolozs .....	Kolozsvár.	Doboka .....	Dés.
Békés .....	Gyula.	Komárom .....	Komárom.	Temes .....	Temesvár.
Bereg .....	Beregszász.	Krassó-Szörény.	Lugos.	Tolna .....	Szekszárd.
Besztercze-		Liptó .....	Liptószent-	Torda-Orányos.	Torda.
Navzód .....	Besztercze.		miklós.	Torontál .....	Nagybecs-
Bihar .....	Nagy-Várad.	Máramaros .....	Máramaros-	kerec.	
Borsod .....	Miskolcz.		sziget.	Trencsén .....	Trencsén.
Brassó .....	Brassó.	Maros-Torda ...	Maros-	Turóc .....	Turócszent-
Csanád .....	Makó.		Vásárhely.	márton.	
Csik .....	Csikszereda.	Moson .....	Magyaróvár.	Udvarhely .....	Székel-
Csongrád .....	Szeged.	Nagy-Küküllő ...	Segesvár.	udvarhely.	
Esztergom .....	Esztergom.	Nógrád .....	Balassagyar-	Ugocsa .....	Nagyszőlős.
Fejér .....	Székesfehérvár.		mat.	Ung .....	Ungvár.
Fogaras .....	Fogaras.	Nyitra .....	Nyitra.	Vas .....	Szombathely.
Gömör and		Pest-Pilis-Solt-		Veszprém .....	Veszprém.
Kis-Hont .....	Rimaszombat.	Kiskun .....	Budapest.	Zala .....	Zalaegerszeg.
Győr .....	Győr.	Pozsony .....	Pozsony.	Zemplén .....	Sátoraljaúj-
Hajdu .....	Debreczen.	Sáros .....	Eperjes.	hely.	
Háromszék .....	Sepsiszent-	Somogy .....	Kaposvár.	Zólyom .....	Besztercze-
györgy.		Sopron .....	Sopron.	bánya.	
Heves .....	Eger.	Szabolcs .....	Nyiregháza.		

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Hungary is a great lowland, encircled by the Carpathians and the Alps, and occupying the basin of the Danube from the gorge of Pozsony to the "Iron Gates" of Orsova. The eastern portion is known as *Transylvania* (Királyhágóntúl, or Land beyond the Forests; the German name being Siebenbürgen, from the seven castles of the Saxon invaders of the eight century), and lies in the angle formed by the Carpathians and the Transylvanian Alps. *Croatia and Slavonia*, which form an annexe of the Hungarian crown, extend eastwards from the Adriatic to the confluence of the Save (their Southern boundary for many miles) with the Danube.

*Rivers and Lakes.*—The Danube (Duna) enters Hungary from a gorge in the Little Carpathians west of Pozony and flows eastward to a point about 18 miles north of the capital, and from that point southwards (through Buda-Pest) to its confluence with the Drave (Dráva); thence eastwards, until reinforced by the Tisza it is met at Zimony by the Save (Száva) and flows in a mile-wide stream between Hungary and

Servia to the Iron Gate on the Wallachia (Rumanian) boundary. The Danube is navigable throughout its course in Hungary and is the great highway and the outlet into the Black Sea. Its tributaries, the Save and Drave, are also navigable to the base of the Alps in the west. The Tisza, which divides Hungary almost equally into a western and eastern portion, flows in a winding but navigable course southward. Of the northern tributaries the March (with the Leitha in the south) divides Hungary from Austria. In the triangle formed by the Danube and the Drave are Lake Balaton, over fifty miles long, and Fertő Tava, partially dry and cultivated.

## GOVERNMENT.

The constitution is based on the Pragmatic Sanction of 1723 and on the fundamental law of 1867, and is that of a Constitutional Monarchy hereditary in the male line by primogeniture of the Habsburg-Lorraine dynasty, and after the extinction of the male, in the female line of that house. The sovereign (Apostoli Király or Apostolic King) is also Emperor of Austria (see Austro-Hungarian Monarchy).

## THE EXECUTIVE.

The Executive power of the Central Government reposes in a Council of Ministers, responsible to the Legislature :—

## Council of Ministers (Nov. 1912).

*President of the Council of Ministers*, Stephan, Count Tisza, Privy Councillor.  
*Minister of Finance*, Dr. Johann de Teleszky.  
*Minister of National Defence*, Feldmarschall-leutnant Samuel, Baron Hazai, Privy Councillor.  
*Minister a latere*, Stephan, Baron Burian.  
*Minister of Instruction and Religion*, Dr. Bela de Jankovitch.  
*Minister of Justice*, Dr. Eugen de Balogh.  
*Minister of the Interior*, Johann de Sandór.  
*Minister of Commerce*, Johann, Baron Harkányi.  
*Minister of Agriculture*, Baron Ghillányi.  
*Minister for Croatia and Slavonia*, Dr. Theodor, Count Péjascevh.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

The Hungarian Parliament (Országgyűlés) consists of a House of Magnates (Főrendiház) and a House of Representatives (Képviselőház). The House of Magnates consisted (in the Session of 1911-12) of 15 Archdukes, 50 Ecclesiastical Dignitaries, the 12 Bannerets, 5 official members, 3 Delegates from Croatia-Slavonia, the Governor of Flume, 229 hereditary nobles and 60 life members appointed by the sovereign or elected by the House—a total of 375. The House of Representatives consists of 453 members, of whom 413 are elected by an electoral college in Hungary and 40 by the Diet of Croatia-Slavonia. Parliament meets annually, and has a maximum duration of five years. Members of the House of Representatives receive an allowance of 4,800 crowns per annum, with a further 1,600 crowns for house rent.

*President of the House of Magnates*, Baron S. Jósika, Privy Councillor.

*Vice-Presidents*, Dr. A. Vavrik, Privy Councillor; Count Bartholomew Széchenyi.

*President of the House of Representatives*, Count Stephen Tisza, Privy Councillor.

*Vice-Presidents*, A. Jankovich and P. Beöthy.

## THE JUDICATURE.

The Courts of first instance are the 76 County Courts (Törvényszékek), and 458 District Courts (Járásbírószágok), controlled and supervised by the 12 Királyi Táblák (Royal Tables). There is a Supreme Court (Királyi Kuria) of Hungary at Budapest and one (the Septemviral Table) of Croatia-Slavonia at Zágráb (Agram).

*President of Royal Supreme Court*, Dr. A. Günther, Privy Councillor.

*President of Supreme Court of Croatia-Slavonia (Septemviral Table)*, Dr. Alexander Rakodczay, Privy Councillor.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

*Hungary*.—The Counties and Communes possess Councils (composed of elected representatives and largest taxpayers in equal strength) with a duration of six years, and an executive committee.

*Croatia and Slavonia* are autonomous for home affairs, education and justice. The Provincial Diet meets at the capital, Zágráb (Agram), and consists of 90 members (elected for five

years) who choose the 40 representatives for the Lower House of the Kingdom of Hungary. The Provincial Executive, consisting of the *Ban* (or Lord Lieutenant) and Ministers of the Interior, Education and Religion, and Justice, is responsible to the Provincial Diet, and to the President of the Council of the Kingdom of Hungary.

*Ban* of Croatia-Slavonia, Edward Cuvaj, Privy Councillor.

## EDUCATION.

*Primary Education* is compulsory and free, and is maintained by local taxation. There are numerous *Infant Schools* with nursing staffs for 3 to 6 years, with *Lower Elementary Schools* 6 to 12 years (and Repetition courses 12 to 15); *Higher Elementary Schools*, with 3 year course for boys (2 for girls), and *City High Schools*, with a 6 year course for boys (4 for girls). The average attendance is over 78 per cent. *Secondary Schools* are either State maintained or aided, and prepare with an 8 year course for the universities and Budapest Polytechnic. There are *Universities* at Budapest and Kolozsvár in Hungary, and at Zágráb (Agram) in Croatia-Slavonia.

## FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure of Hungary for the five years 1907-1911, are stated as follows in thousands of crowns (24 crowns = £1 sterling) :—

Year.	Revenue.	
	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.
1907 .....	1,370,424	25,287
1908 .....	1,409,321	122,047
1909 .....	1,452,129	298,654
1910 .....	1,543,102	531,446
1911 .....	1,752,751	129,050

Year.	Expenditure.		
	Ordinary.	Investments.	Extraordinary.
1907 .....	1,209,731	97,666	92,076
1908 .....	1,319,539	200,390	96,316
1909 .....	1,392,557	199,916	129,091
1910 .....	1,418,777	149,445	333,445
1911 .....	1,529,904	173,256	94,032

## DEBT.

The Special Debt† of Hungary is stated as follows for 1910 and 1911 (in crowns).

Description.	1910.	1911.
Consolidated Debt...	4,083,872,000	4,195,848,000
Terminable Annuities .....	1,038,776,000	1,026,500,000
Treasury Bonds .....	35,000,000	35,000,000
Miscellaneous .....	194,680,000	175,512,000
Arrears .....	927,998,000	871,598,000
Total ... ..	6,220,326,000	6,304,558,000

† The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy has no Common Debt, but in the expenditure of the Kingdom of Hungary the sum of 60,621,984 crowns is set aside annually as a contribution to the service of the General Debt of Austria, contracted before 1867.

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The fertile soil of Hungary and its magnificent forests provide employment for nearly 70 per cent. of the entire population, only 15 per cent. being engaged in the various industries.

*Agriculture and Live Stock.*—The agricultural holdings are stated to number about 3,000,000, of which 1,500,000 were less than 7 acres, and 1,400,000 under 150 acres each. All the great plains produce grain of excellent quality, the returns for 1911 (including Croatia and Slavonia) giving 65,405,971 hectolitres of wheat, 17,493,203 of rye, 25,050,632 of barley, 30,333,304 of oats, and 55,556,535 of maize. The live stock in 1911 included 2,351,481 horses, 7,319,121 cattle, 8,548,204 sheep, 7,580,446 pigs, and 426,981 goats; the beehives numbered 607,986 in Hungary proper alone.

*Forestry.*—The mountainous regions which envelop Hungary, the western basin of the Danube, and the basins of the Drave and Save, are covered with forests which contain oak, beech, pine, and other valuable trees, which enable Hungary to export timber and forest products (to the value of nearly £3,500,000 in 1911). The total area of the forests in 1911 was 8,885,042 hectares.

*Minerals.*—Lignite, iron and coal are won, in addition to gold and silver, some 80,000 persons being employed in the mining and smelting industries. Salt is also largely produced.

*Manufactures.*—Weaving, metal, stone, glass, wood, brewing and tobacco industries employ most of the industrial population, but manufactures are of small importance compared with agriculture.

*Fisheries.*—Inland Fisheries are of the greatest importance to a Catholic country, owing to the limited coastal area of Croatia. The river Tisza (Theiss) is stated to be "one part fish to two parts water."

## COMMUNICATIONS.

*Railways.*—The total length of lines open and working in 1911 was 13,033 miles, of which 10,942 were owned and worked, or leased and worked, by the State.

*Rivers and Canals.*—Over 3,000 miles of rivers and canals are available for transport and 2,000 miles are navigable for steamers. The Ferencz and Ferencz József Canals link the Tisza with the Danube, the Sárviz and Kapos Canals lead from the western plains to the Danube, and the Béga and Berzava Canals from the south-eastern plains to the Tisza.

*Posts and Telegraphs.*—There were 6,331 post offices in Hungary in 1911, carrying 420,261,000 letters, 166,068,000 post cards, and 335,980,000 newspapers, &c. The 4,765 telegraph offices sent and received 12,673,000 messages over the 15,928 miles of lines (93,032 miles of wire). The telephone service is in active operation.

*Shipping.*—The sea-going mercantile marine amounts only to some 120,000 tons. The chief port is Fiume, on the Adriatic coast of Croatia.

## TOWNS.

*CAPITAL.*—Budapest, on the Danube. Population (1910), 880,371. Twenty towns have over 40,000, 15 exceed 30,000, and 27 exceed 20,000 inhabitants. The 20 which exceed 40,000 are (1910):—

Budapest .....	880,371	Hódmező-	
Szeged .....	118,328	Vásárhely ..	62,445
Szabadka .....	94,610	Kolozsvár .....	60,808
Debreczen .....	92,729	Ujpest .....	55,197
Zágráb .....	79,038	Miskolcz .....	51,459
Pozsony .....	78,223	Pécs .....	49,822
Temesvár .....	72,555	Fiume .....	49,806
Kecskemét .....	66,834	Győr .....	44,300
Nagy-Várad .....	64,169	Kassa .....	44,211
Arad .....	63,166	Békéscsaba .....	42,599
		Brassó .....	41,056

## Belgium.

(Belgique.)

## AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		Census of 1900.	Census of 1910.
Antwerp (Antwerp) .....	1,093	819,159	968,677
Brabant (Brussels) .....	1,267	1,263,535	1,469,677
Flanders, East (Ghent) .....	1,158	805,236	1,120,335
Flanders, West (Bruges) .....	1,248	1,029,971	874,135
Hainaut (Mons) .....	1,437	1,142,954	1,232,867
Liège (Liège) .....	1,117	826,175	888,341
Limbourg (Hasselt) .....	931	240,796	275,691
Luxemburg (Arlon) .....	1,705	219,210	231,215
Namur (Namur) .....	1,414	346,512	362,846
Total .....	11,370	6,693,548	7,423,784

Sexes in 1910: Males, 3,680,790; Females, 3,742,994.

## Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase.			Decrease.			Marriages.
	Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	
1906	194,775	37,382	232,157	127,388	32,858	160,246	58,388
1907	185,138	38,921	224,059	115,347	32,350	147,697	58,660
1908	183,834	38,155	221,989	121,964	32,294	154,258	57,564
1909	176,431	39,488	215,919	117,571	35,190	152,761	57,126
1910	176,413	44,950	221,363	112,826	38,854	151,680	58,776

## Languages and Religions.

French and Flemish are the joint official languages. Nearly all the inhabitants are Roman Catholics.

Languages.	Census 1900.	Census 1910.	Religions.	Census 1900.	Census 1910.
French only .....	2,574,805	Not yet published.	Roman Catholics.....	6,712,415	Not yet published.
Flemish " .....	2,822,005		" Catholic Clergy .....	5,431	
German " .....	28,314		" " Monks .....	6,237	
French and Flemish .....	801,587		" " Nuns .....	31,668	
French and German .....	66,447		Evangelicals .....	27,900	
Flemish and German .....	7,238		Anglicans .....		
French, Flemish and German	42,889		Jews.....	13,200	

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

*Frontiers.*—Belgium has a frontier of 831 miles, and is bounded on the north and north-east by the Netherlands (268 miles), on the south by France (381 miles), on the east by Rhenish Prussia (60 miles) and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg (80 miles), with a low, unbroken seaboard (North Sea) of 42 miles. The "polders" near the coast, which are protected by dikes against floods, cover an area of 193 square miles.

*Relief.*—The Meuse (Maas) and its tributary the Sambre divide the country into two distinct regions, that of the north and west being generally a low fertile plain, while the forest-covered table-land of the Ardennes in the south and east has for the most part a poor soil. The highest hill (Baraque Michel) rises to a height of 2,230 feet, but the mean elevation of the country does not exceed 536 feet.

*Rivers.*—The principal river is the Meuse (Maas), with its tributary the Sambre, which flow from France to the Netherlands, and are navigable streams throughout their course in Belgium. The Ourthe is also a tributary from the frontier of Luxemburg, and is partly navigable. The river of the western plains is the Schelde (Eseaut), with small tributaries in the Lys and Rupel. These waterways have an auxiliary network of canals for the purposes of transport.

*Harbours.*—The principal harbour and commercial *entrepôt* is Antwerp, a strongly fortified city on the Schelde. Other harbours on the western coast are Ostend, Nieuport, Blankenberg and Zeebrugge.

## GOVERNMENT.

Belgium, the country of the ancient Belgæ, and known as Flanders and Brabant in the "Low Countries," was joined to the Kingdom of the Netherlands in 1815, an arrangement which was upset by the Revolution of 1830. On Oct. 14, 1830, a National Congress proclaimed its independence, and on June 4, 1831, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg was chosen Hereditary King.

## Reigning Sovereign.

*His Majesty* ALBERT Leopold Clement Marie Meinrad, KING OF THE BELGIANS, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, born at Brussels, April 8, 1875, son of Prince Philippe, Count of Flanders (born March 24, 1837, died at Brussels Nov. 17, 1905); succeeded his uncle, King Leopold II., Dec. 23, 1909; married at Munich, Oct. 2, 1900, Elizabeth, Duchess in Bavaria (born July 25, 1876). Their Majesties have issue:—

- (1) H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant, born at Brussels, Nov. 3, 1901.
- (2) H.R.H. Prince Charles, Count of Flanders, born at Brussels, Oct. 10, 1903.
- (3) H.R.H. Princess Mary José, born at Ostend, Aug. 4, 1906.

### THE EXECUTIVE.

There is a Council of Ministers responsible to the Legislature and consisting of the following:—

**Council of Ministers** (Sept. 6, 1913).

*President of the Council and Minister of War*,  
Baron de Broqueville.

*Minister of Justice*, H. Carton de Wiart.

*Minister of Foreign Affairs*, J. Davignon.

*Minister of the Interior*, Paul Beryver.

*Minister of Science and Arts*, P. Poulet.

*Minister of Finance*, M. Levie.

*Minister of Agriculture and Public Works*, G. Helleputte.

*Minister of Industry and Labour*, Armand Hubert.

*Minister of Railways*, A. van de Vyvere.

*Minister of Marine, Posts and Telegraphs*,  
P. Segers.

*Minister of the Colonies*, J. Renkin.

### THE LEGISLATURE.

The *Senate*, elected for 8 years, consists of 120 members, of whom 27 are elected by the Provincial Councils and 93 by the people. The *Chamber of Representatives* consists of 186 members (1 for each 40,000 of the inhabitants), elected by the people. The electoral law of 1894 introduced universal male suffrage at the age of 25, with plural voting up to 3 votes by property and educational qualification. Proportional representation was secured by an Act of 1899. The united constituencies numbered 1,745,666 voters in 1912-1913, with a total of 2,814,089 votes. Failure to vote is punishable by law. Financial measures must originate in the lower House. The Legislature meets annually in November. The *Senate* (1912-1916) contains 70 Catholics, 35 Liberals, and 15 Socialists; the *Chamber* (1912-1914), one-half of whom retire in 1914, consists of 101 Catholics, 44 Liberals, 39 Socialists, and 2 Christian Democrats.

*President of the Senate*, Baron de Favereau.  
*Vice-Presidents*, Comte A. Kint de Roodenbeke;  
Comte Goblet d'Alviella.

*President of the Chamber*, M. Schollaert.

*Vice-Presidents*, N. Nerinx; M. Harnignieu.

### THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Justice of the Peace in each of the Cantons (227), 26 District Courts, a Criminal Assize Court in each Province and three Courts of Appeal at Brussels, Ghent, and Liège. There is a Court of Cassation at Brussels.

*First President, Court of Cassation*, E. M. P. L. Du Pont.

*Presidents of Appeal Courts*, A. M. H. Faider (Brussels); G. E. Verbeke (Ghent); M. H. F. M. Orban (Liège).

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

In each of the 9 Provinces, and in each of the 2,632 Communes, there is an elected Council. These Provincial and Communal Councils are elected for 8 years (one-half retiring every 4 years), and meet annually. The Councils elect a delegation to form a small Executive Committee for administrative purposes.

### DEFENCE.

The Army is recruited by yearly calls and voluntary enlistments. The yearly calls include, according to the number fixed by the contingent bill, all the young men of the levy fit for military service who are not exempted as supporters of a family or as ministers of religion, or as engaged in education or serving in the Navy. These calls are about 49 per cent. of the young men of the levy. The men called up ought to perform their military service personally. Ser-

vices in the active army is for 8 years with initial training of 15-24 months and subsequent trainings, in one or two periods, of 4, 6, or 8 weeks at most, in second, third, and fourth years, and 5 years in the reserve. The Peace Establishment was, in 1913, 3,499 officers and 40,973 men, including a *Gendarmierie* of 74 officers and 3,629 men. The total of the Army Estimates for 1913 is £3,600,000, the expenditure on the Army accounting for £3,200,000, and on the *Gendarmierie* for £400,000. There are *Military Governors* of the fortresses of Antwerp, Liège, and Namur. The neutrality of Belgium is guaranteed by Austria, Russia, Prussia, and the United Kingdom by the *Treaty of London* (Nov. 15, 1831).

There is no *Military Navy*.

### EDUCATION.

Primary education is universal although not legally compulsory, and it is free to the necessitous, schools being maintained by communal taxation with provincial and state grants; in addition, many schools are under ecclesiastical control—Roman Catholic predominating. Secondary education is conducted in 134 State High Schools (34 for girls), 16 Communal Schools (10 for girls) and 5 private institutions. Special schools, communal and private, abound, music and fine art schools are a special feature, the *Conservatoires* of Brussels and Liège and the *Académies* of Brussels and Antwerp being justly famous; there are 35 Royal Athenæums. There are *State Universities* at Ghent and Liège, and free Universities at Brussels and Louvain.

### FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure of Belgium for the six years 1908-1913 is stated as follows in francs (25'22 = £1 sterling).

Year.	Revenue.	
	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.
1908	616,986,000	829,000
1909	645,107,000	1,052,000
1910	687,487,132	5,724,223
1911	658,725,000	1,019,433
1912	703,882,575	—
1913	757,694,649	—

Year.	Expenditure.	
	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.
1908	613,021,000	157,430,000
1909	634,456,000	151,747,000
1910	672,954,146	156,502,101
1911	658,165,000	121,760,768
1912	703,454,550	—
1913	—	—

### DEBT.

The Debt was raised almost entirely for public works and has been expended mainly on reproductive services. The totals in 1912 and 1913 (Jan. 1) were as follows, in francs:—

DEBT.	Jan. 1, 1912.	Jan. 1, 1913.
2½% Netherlands Debt	219,959,632	219,959,632
3% Belgian Debts.....	3,512,600,357	3,517,380,057
3% Military Debt.....	1,794,049	1,794,049
Total Debt.....	3,734,354,038	3,739,133,738

The cost of the Debt was 119,904,382 francs in 1910; 124,385,953 francs in 1911; 125,954,858 in 1912; and 126,693,114 francs in 1913.

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture and Forestry.*—Of the 7,277,000 acres, 4,660,000 are under cultivation, 1,289,000 are under forest, 495,000 are fallow or uncultivated, and 833,000 are marshes, rivers and canals, roads, etc. The principal crops are wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes, beet, flax, tobacco and hops, and although great quantities of cereals are produced, wheat, maize and barley are largely imported. About 500,000 persons are employed in agriculture. The *Live Stock* in 1912 included 262,709 horses; 1,830,747 cattle, and 1,348,514 pigs. The total value of the *Forest* products exceeds 20,000,000 francs annually.

*Minerals.*—There are two great coalfields (125 mines working) along the valleys of the Meuse and Sambre, the annual output being about 24,000,000 English tons. *Iron* is obtained in large quantities, and the steel industry (ingots and rails) is of great importance. The principal iron towns are Liège, Seraing and Charleroi. There are also 1,780 stone quarries. The mineral springs of Spa are still famous. About 450,000 persons are engaged in the mining and metallic industries, while engineering is an industry of the first importance.

*Manufactures.*—Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country. Some 800,000 persons are employed in the various factories; the chief industries are glass making at Charleroi, the quarries of the southern counties, wool-spinning at Verviers and linen weaving, particularly in Ghent, Aalst, Tournay, Courtrai, Rousselaire, and Bruges. Cotton manufactures centre at Ghent, lace at Brussels, Mechlin and Bruges, and textiles at Verviers.

## EXTERNAL TRADE.

In addition to a large *transit* trade there is a rapidly increasing special exchange of merchandise between Belgium and the other nations of the world. The transit exports and imports were valued at 2,437,300,000 francs in 1912, and at 2,298,900,000 in 1911. The following table shows the growth of the *special* trade of Belgium since 1831.

## SPECIAL TRADE OF BELGIUM, 1831-1912.

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.	Population.
	francs.	francs.	
1831 ...	89,988,567	96,555,274	4,089,553
1841 ...	210,029,933	154,138,707	4,138,382
1851 ...	218,085,070	200,129,626	4,473,261
1861 ...	556,789,120	453,613,455	4,782,255
1871 ...	1,276,977,418	888,659,079	5,113,680
1881 ...	1,629,872,055	1,302,670,114	5,585,846
1891 ...	1,799,814,822	1,519,033,297	6,136,444
1901 ...	2,220,991,626	1,828,231,784	6,799,999
1906 ...	3,454,017,157	2,793,840,167	7,238,622
1907 ...	3,773,622,825	2,848,124,797	7,168,816
1908 ...	3,327,432,638	2,506,443,668	7,239,371

## CLASSIFICATION OF SPECIAL TRADE, 1911-1912.

	IMPORTED.		EXPORTED.	
	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.
	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.
Live Animals .....	54,190,320	73,090,186	42,082,805	40,165,008
Food and Drink .....	1,109,339,798	1,139,675,558	453,939,927	462,615,505
Raw Material and Part Manu- factures .....	2,431,378,552	2,640,317,540	1,739,645,527	1,923,275,997
Manufactures .....	718,075,767	807,650,273	1,300,174,278	1,475,543,554
Gold and Bullion .....	195,488,520	297,275,642	44,507,100	49,878,508
Total .....	4,508,472,957	4,958,009,199	3,580,349,637	3,951,478,572

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.	Population.
	francs.	francs.	
1909 ...	3,704,316,263	2,809,723,273	7,310,621
1910 ...	4,264,960,692	3,407,428,320	7,423,784
1911 ...	4,508,472,957	3,580,349,637	7,490,411
1912 ...	4,958,009,199	3,951,478,572	7,571,387

The exchange of trade was principally with the following countries in 1911 and 1912 in millions of francs:—

Country.	Imports from		Exports to	
	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.
Argentina.....	272	306	84	93
Australia .....	192	165	28	29
Austria-Hungary .....	13	14	39	46
Brazil.....	38	49	53	90
Chile .....	81	66	21	26
China.....	25	41	49	34
France .....	738	908	695	792
Germany .....	602	703	959	1,007
India .....	284	250	40	40
Italy .....	41	47	67	75
Japan.....	30	28	11	35
Netherlands .....	298	357	352	368
Norway.....	31	36	16	18
Rumania .....	245	201	24	18
Russia .....	318	272	67	83
Spain .....	54	53	48	44
Sweden.....	41	39	13	16
Switzerland.....	15	18	52	52
Turkey .....	21	25	39	44
U.K. ....	436	505	476	540
U.S.A. ....	341	414	114	145

## COMMUNICATIONS.

*Railways and Roads.*—In 1912 there were 4,369 kilometres of railway worked by the State, of which 4,110 were State owned. There were also 350 kilometres of privately owned and worked line and 4,038 kilometres of branch lines, while there were 9,757 kilometres of public roads. The gross receipts from railways worked by the State in 1912 were 331,339,666 francs, the working expenses being 229,672,818 francs; the passengers carried numbered 191,814,188. The private lines amount to less than one-fourteenth of the total mileage.

*Rivers and Canals.*—The navigable rivers and canals have a total length of 2,179 kilometres and are very greatly used. The Meuse and Sambre traverse the coalfields, and the Scheldt is the waterway of the western agricultural district.

*Posts and Telegraphs.*—In 1911 there were 1,594 post offices carrying 218,000,000 letters, 123,000,000 post cards, and 457,000,000 news, papers, etc. The 1,660 telegraph offices dealt with 22,000,000 despatches over their 7,975 kilometres of line (44,067 kilometres of wire). There is also a Marconi installation. Telephones (255,262 kilometres of line) are highly efficient and greatly used.

## PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED, 1911 (values in francs), 000 omitted.

IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
Articles.	1911.	1912.	Articles.	1911.	1912.
Wool .....	382,518	428,629	Wool .....	346,744	396,001
Wheat .....	446,264	401,903	Wrought Iron and Steel ...	238,737	278,494
Cotton .....	170,521	211,927	Machinery, Carriages, &c. ...	220,690	253,882
Raw Hides .....	156,477	179,818	Linseed .....	109,437	140,375
Coal .....	115,760	148,409	Linen Thread .....	103,588	131,108
Seed .....	187,163	145,656	Zinc .....	111,334	120,017
Maize .....	101,444	139,047	Raw Hides .....	104,608	119,732
Raw Caoutchouc .....	116,319	134,654	Raw Caoutchouc .....	95,334	109,945
Machinery, Carriages, &c. ...	89,697	124,352	Diamonds .....	99,049	102,036
Shipbuilding, &c. ....	143,796	110,070	Glass .....	87,830	100,417
Flax .....	97,208	108,920	Wheat .....	123,378	93,612
Diamonds .....	98,356	101,432	Cotton Tissues .....	79,227	92,923
Barley .....	75,459	91,733	Coal .....	81,678	92,309
Coffee .....	72,540	86,462	Seed .....	111,328	86,124
Live Cattle .....	54,190	73,090	Cotton .....	74,674	78,680
Nitrate of Soda .....	76,028	61,199	Vegetables .....	67,609	66,290
Colours and Dyes .....	71,532	60,439	Colours and Dyes .....	75,013	63,323
Iron Ore .....	45,245	58,830	Woolen Yarn, &c. ....	49,334	61,868
Pig Iron .....	44,714	58,449	Sugar .....	61,742	56,551
Vegetables .....	62,715	54,080	Maize .....	34,822	44,971
Oil Cake .....	55,251	53,318	Coffee .....	22,444	42,960
Copper .....	31,930	47,902	Live Cattle .....	42,083	40,165
Petroleum .....	38,121	44,235	Silk Thread .....	33,688	35,735

*Shipping.*—Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried on in foreign bottoms, the mercantile marine consisting only (1912) of 105 vessels (181,637 tons), in addition to 453 fishing boats. In 1912, 9,268 foreign vessels (14,497,101 tons) entered at Belgian ports.

## TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Brussels (Bruxelles). Population, 31 Dec., 1910, 195,630 (with suburbs 720,347).

TOWNS.	TOWNS.
Antwerp .....	320,650
Liège .....	175,000
Ghent .....	165,000
Malines .....	60,000
Bruges .....	54,000
Borgerhout ...	50,000
Verviers .....	47,000
Seraing .....	43,250
Ostend .....	43,000
Louvain .....	42,000
Tournai .....	38,000
Courtrai .....	36,000
Alost .....	34,500
St. Nicolas .....	34,000
Namur .....	32,000
Berchem .....	31,000

## SUBURBS OF BRUSSELS.

Schaerbeek .....	85,000
Ixelles .....	80,000
Molenbeek .....	73,000
St. Gilles .....	66,000
Auderleehet .....	65,000
Laeken .....	35,000
St. Josse .....	33,000
Etterbeek .....	32,000

## WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The Metric System of Weights and Measures is in general use, the "Système Usuel" being obsolete. The Monetary Unit is the franc of 100 centimes; 25.22 francs = £1 sterling.

THE COLONY OF THE CONGO.  
(Congo Belge.)

*Area and Population.*—The territory of the Congo includes the right bank of the Congo river from Manyanga to the sea, and 16 miles of sea-coast north of the estuary; the left bank from Noki (80 miles from the sea); and thenceforth both banks. The total area amounts to 802,000 sq. miles, with a native population estimated at not more than 15,000,000. The total European population (Jan., 1912) was 5,465, of whom 379 were British, 48 Americans, 278 Italians, 303 Portuguese, 177 Swedes, 150 Germans, and 3,307 Belgians. A terrible disease, called "Sleeping Sickness," for which no remedy has yet been dis-

covered, has of late years made increasing ravages upon the native population, and threatens to depopulate large districts (especially along the banks of the Congo River and its principal tributaries) of a country in other respects capable of supporting with ease a large population. However, the disease seems to have attained its highest point of severity, and in several districts is decreasing.

*Government.*—By law of Oct. 18, 1908, the Independent State of the Congo (founded in 1882 by the late King Leopold II.) was annexed by Belgium, and is administered by a Colonial Council of 14 members, over which the Minister for the Colonies presides.

*Trade and Finance.*—There are undoubtedly many fertile tracts, more especially along the rivers; but barren mountain-land shuts out the coast from the more productive interior. The exports consist mainly of rubber (three-fifths of whole), palm-kernels, palm-oil, ivory and a few minor articles. The coffee plant and cotton grow wild, and coffee, cocoa, and tobacco have been planted with success. Iron, copper, and other minerals have been found. Revenue (1912), 45,367,640 francs; expenditure, 68,957,370 francs; imports (1912), 53,867,847 francs; exports (1912), 59,125,394 francs.

*Communications.*—The river is navigable (for 15,000 kilometres) for large vessels from its mouth at Banana to Matadi (95 miles), where the European steamers discharge and recharge their cargo; but between that place and Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool, there occur rapids and falls which have been avoided by a railroad 240 miles in length. There is also a second line, 60-centimetre gauge, from Boma to the Mayumbe country. The Great Lakes Railway has a line from Stanleyville to Ponthierville, 125 kilometres, and another line from Kindu to Kongolo, 355 kilometres (total length of railways open in 1911, 1,239 kilometres). A line of telegraph is open to Coquilhatville. There is telegraphic communication with Europe (total length of telegraph lines in 1911, 2,881 kilometres).

**Towns.**—The capital is Boma (pop. 3,500), other towns being Matadi (4,000), Banana, Elizabethville, Stanleyville and Leopoldville.

**Local Administration.**—There is a Governor-General at Boma with six Vice-Governors General, and a General Directorate of five departments. For local administrative purposes the colony is divided into the following twenty-two districts (capitals in brackets):—

Lower Congo (Boma).	Ituri (Trum).
Bangala (Lisala).	Aruwimi (Basoko).
Ubangi (Libenge).	Mouriema (Kasongo).
Bas-Uele ( ).	Kivu (Rutshuvra).
Haut-Uele ( ).	Kasai (Lusambo).
Lowa Ponthievile).	Sankuru ( ).
Middle Congo (Leopoldville).	
Lake Leopold II. (Inongo).	
Equator (Coquilhatville).	
Lubonga (Basankusu).	
Stanleyville (Stanleyville).	
Kwango (Popokabaka).	

Lomanri (Kabinda).  
Tanganika-Moero (Kongolo).  
Ht. Luapula (Elizabethville).  
Lulua (Kafakumba).

#### Governor General

Vice-Governors, M.M. H. Malfeyt, F. Fuchs.  
Vice-Governors General of Katanga, MM. E. Wangermée.

#### DIRECTIONS.

**Justice (Boma),** M. Dumont; (Elizabethville) M. de San.  
**Finances (Boma),** M. J. Roskam; (Katanga) M. A. Leboutte.  
**Commerce and Industry,** MM. de la Kethulle de Ryhove, ad. int., A. C. A. de Bauw.  
**Agriculture (Boma),** M. Drouslie; (Katanga) De Neuter Dir. ad. int.  
**Public Works (Boma),** M. van Acker; (Katanga) M. G. Itten.  
**Interior (Boma),** Hartzheim; (Katanga) X.  
**General Secretary (Boma)** M. Bureau; (Katanga) M. Woeste.

## Bhutan.

BHUTAN is a native state in the south-eastern Himalayas, between  $26^{\circ} 42' - 28^{\circ}$  N. latitude and  $89^{\circ} - 92^{\circ}$  E. longitude, and is bounded on the north and east by Tibet, and on the south and west by British India.

**Area and Population.**—The total area is estimated at 20,000 English square miles, with a population variously stated at 200,000 to 400,000 persons, mainly Buddhists, and consisting of an idle priestly class and struggling cultivators.

**Government.**—From the middle ages until 1907 the country was under the dual government of a Dhurm Raja (a spiritual chief) and a Deb Raja (a temporal sovereign). In 1907 this dual government came to an end and the Tongsa Pelop (the chief councillor and virtual ruler) was chosen hereditary Raja. *Raja of Bhutan*, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.I.E. The Raja of Bhutan has a salute of 15 guns in British India, and receives from the Indian government an allowance fixed in 1910 at £6,667 per annum.

**Foreign Relations.**—In 1863, owing to outrages on British subjects, portions of Bhutan were annexed to British India, an allowance being paid annually by the Indian Government as compensation. By a treaty in 1910 this allowance was fixed (as above stated), and Bhutan agreed to be guided in its external relations by the advice of the British, who undertook not to interfere in its internal affairs. There is no British Resident.

**Trade and Products.**—The chief productions are rice, millet, maize and silk; rough cloth is manufactured, and ponies are extensively bred. The external trade is mainly southwards with British India, and is stated to amount to some £20,000 per annum. The internal revenue (including British subsidy) is about £13,000 per annum.

**Towns.**—The chief towns are PUNAKHA and TASSISUDON (the winter and summer capitals) situated on a tributary of the Bramaputra river; other centres are Paro, Chirang and Tongsa, and Tashgong, where there is a large monastery of Buddhist priests.

## Bolivia.

(Republica Boliviana.)

### AREA AND POPULATION.

Departments.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Estimated Population 1911.
Chuquisaca (Sucre) .....	26,410	250,000
Cochabamba (Cochabamba) .....	23,321	420,000
El Beni (Trinidad) .....	102,080	40,000
La Paz (La Paz) .....	53,762	550,000
Oruro (Oruro) .....	18,973	120,000
Potosi (Potosi) .....	48,903	380,000
Santa Cruz (Santa Cruz) .....	141,660	260,000
Tarija (Tarija) .....	33,027	130,000
Territories (Riberalta) .....	119,362	50,000
Total .....	567,498	2,200,000

Of the total population about one-half are Indians and 500,000 of mixed Spanish-Indian, Spanish-Negro or Negro-Indian descent. The recognised religion is Roman Catholic, but other religions are tolerated. From April 11, 1912, the only legal marriage is by civil contract before a notary, or (in the provinces) before the *Corregidor*. The official language and the language of the towns is Spanish; Aymará is the language of the Indian agriculturists. Immigration is beginning to receive encouragement.

### PHYSIOGRAPHY.

**Relief.**—Bolivia slopes eastwards from the Andes, which form the western boundary with Peru, and occupy the greater portion of the south and west of the republic. The Bolivian portion of the Andes plateau has an elevation of some 11,000 feet, rising to nearly 22,000 feet in the peaks of Illimani and Sorata. The plateau is covered with grass land known as *punas*; the lower slopes form the agricultural *valle*; the lowest are the forest region or *yungas*. In the north and east are plains, that of the south-east being a portion of the *Gran Chaco* of Argentina.

**Rivers and Lakes.**—The waters rising in the eastern slopes of the Andes are divided into a northern and southern system by a lofty plateau in Chuquisaca. Those of the north form the rivers Grande-Mamoré and Beni, which join the Guapore (from the eastern frontier) to form the Madeira, a tributary of the Amazon in Brazil. Those of the south form the upper waters of the Pilcomayo, which is a main tributary of the Paraguay river. The western boundary crosses Lake Titicaca (nearly 13,000 feet above sea level), which is joined by the river Desaguadero to a chain of salt lakes in the Pampa Aullagas further south.

### BOUNDARIES.

Bolivia extends between  $82^{\circ}$ – $23^{\circ}$  S. lat. and  $57^{\circ}$   $30'$ – $73^{\circ}$  W. longitude in the west centre of South America. It has no seaboard and is bounded on the north and east by Brazil, on the west by Peru and Chile, and on the south by Argentina and Paraguay. The boundaries have been settled by treaties with its territorial neighbours.

### GOVERNMENT.

The government is that of a democratic Republic under a modification (dated Oct. 28, 1886) of the fundamental law of Aug. 6, 1825, at which date Bolivia declared its independence of Spain. The Republic was previously comprised in the Spanish Vice-Royalty of *Alto-Peru*, and derives its present name from its liberator, Simon Bolivar.

The *Executive* is entrusted to a President (elected for 4 years by direct popular vote and ineligible for re-election), aided by two Vice-Presidents, and a Cabinet of 6 members.

#### The Executive.

*President of the Republic, 1913–1917, Dr. Ismael Montes, assumed office Aug. 14, 1913.*

*First Vice-President, Dr. Juan M. Saracho.*

*Second Vice-President, Dr. José Carrasco.*

#### The Cabinet (August, 1913).

*Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. J. Cupertino Arteaga.*

*Minister of the Interior, Dr. Claudio Pinilla.*

*Minister of Finance, Dr. Casto Rojas.*

*Minister of Justice and Industry, Dr. Plácido Sánchez.*

*Minister of Education and Agriculture, Dr. Carlos Calvo.*

*Minister of War and Colonization, Dr. Néstor Gutiérrez.*

### THE LEGISLATURE.

Congress consists of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The *Senate* of 16 members, 2 from each province, is elected by direct vote for 6 years, one-third retiring every 2 years. The *Chamber of Deputies*, of 75 members, is elected by direct vote for 4 years, one-half retiring every 2 years. Congress meets annually on August 6th, for 60 to 90 days.

### THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Supreme Court at the capital, with 7 judges appointed by Congress for 10 years, and 8 district courts at the provincial capitals.

There are courts of first instance at every canton and vice-canton.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each of the 8 *Departments* is administered by a Prefect, under whom are sub-prefects, *corregidores* and *alcaldes*. The larger municipalities are governed by councils, the smaller by boards or appointed agents. The *Territories* are administered by a national delegation of two.

### DEFENCE.

By a law of Jan. 1907 service in the Army (militia) is universal and compulsory between the ages of 20 and 50. Service in the Active Militia is for 5 years (12 months' preliminary training), with 5 years in the Reserve, 5 years in the Extraordinary Reserve, and 10 years in the Territorial Guard. The *Peace Establishment* is (Aug. 6, 1913) about 350 officers and 4,650 others, inclusive of detachments on frontier and in provincial towns and the cavalry patrols of the Gran Chaco. The *War Establishment* is stated to be about 90,000.

### EDUCATION.

Primary education is free and nominally compulsory, but is confined to the municipalities, who are the controlling authorities; 81,336 pupils were enrolled in 1912. Secondary education reaches only about 1,500 pupils; for higher education there are university colleges, special schools and technical institutes.

### FINANCE.

(Legal rate—1 boliviano = 18. 7½d. or 12.50 bolivianos = £1 sterling. Actual exchange (1913) —1 boliviano = 18. 6¼d.)

Year.	Revenue. (bolivianos).	Expenditure. (bolivianos).
1908	15,937,500	16,610,000
1909	13,300,000	17,430,000
1910	13,542,000	13,885,000
1911	13,150,000	17,800,000
1912	17,237,100	17,356,537

## DEBT.

The Public Debt on June 30, 1913, stood as follows:—

	Sterling.	Bolivianos.
Sterling Loan of 1908, 6%	£450,640	...
Sterling Loan of 1910, 5½%	£1,457,460	...
Railway Loan of 1913, 5%	£1,000,000	...
Internal Debt .....	...	2,696,556
Floating Debt .....	...	8,773,115

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

**Agriculture.**—About 500,000 (one-fourth of the population) live by agriculture and pastoral pursuits, the total area under cultivation being about 5,000,000 acres mainly on the middle slopes of the Andes (*valle*) in the west, and exclusive of the *puñas*, or grass-clad plateaus, of the higher region. The soil of the *valle* is extremely fertile, and produces rice, barley, oats, maize, wheat, coca, cacao, and potatoes. The *puñas* provide excellent grazing for large herds of llama, vicuña, and alpaca, and cinchona bark is produced from the trees in that region. The forest-clad plains and the lowest slopes of the Andes produce rubber, cotton, indigo, tropical fruits, and medicinal herbs.

Rubber is now the most important agricultural industry, the exports in 1912 amounting to 4,080 tons, valued at £1,240,697.

**Minerals.**—The mineral productions are very valuable, tin being the principal product of the mines, the exports in 1912 being valued at £4,819,056; and the silver mines of Potosi are regarded as inexhaustible; gold, partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes, and copper, lead, antimony, wolfram, bismuth, salt, and sulphur are also found.

## TOWNS.

**CAPITAL, SUCRE**, in Chiquisaca, situated about 10,000 feet above sea level, named after a victorious general in the War of Independence of 1824. Population, 24,000. The great trading centre and seat of government is LA PAZ, population 80,000. Other towns are Cochabamba (28,000), Potosi (25,000), Oruru (22,000), Santa Cruz (21,000), and Tarija (9,000).

## WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is prescribed by law, but some of the old Spanish standards are still employed in practice (see Peru).

The *Unit of Currency* is the *boliviano* of 100 *centavos*, worth (legal value) 19'2d. or 12'5 *bolivianos* = £1 sterling; the actual exchange in 1913 was 18'5d.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

**Railways.**—There were about 803 miles of trunk lines of railway in operation in Aug. 1913, 383 miles in actual construction and 1812 miles concessions granted and under survey. There is direct railway communication with La Paz from Antofagasta (Chile), a branch line of this railway—Rio Mulato-Potosi—is in operation, and branch lines are under construction from Oruru to Cochabamba and from Uyuni to Tupiza, and a branch from Guaquil to Puno, in Peru, is proposed. A line runs from La Paz to Arica and to Puerto Pando. Communication with Peru is effected by rail to Guaquil and thence by steamer across Lake Titicaca to the railway at Puno. A line is under construction

from San Antonio (Brazil) to Villa Bella in Bolivia; 65 miles are in operation and 150 left to complete, when it will connect with the steamers on the rivers Beni, Mamoré, and other tributaries. A line from Buenos Aires to Bolivia is complete to La Quaiaca. Tenders have been asked (Aug. 1913) for construction of line La Quaiaca-Tupiza to connect with the Uyuni-Tupiza branch. The Farquhar Syndicate has obtained a concession for the construction of (1) a line from La Paz to a point on the River Beni; (2) a line to connect Santa Cruz with a port on the River Paraguay; (3) a line from Potosi to Sucre, with extension to Lagunillas.

**Posts and Telegraphs.**—In 1912 there were 214 post offices dealing with 7,341,477 postal packets. In the same year 985,000 messages were despatched and received by the 192 telegraph offices over the 3,850 miles of line. In 1912 the Bolivian Government signed a contract for the erection of Marconi wireless stations at La Paz, Villa Bella, Cobija, Trinidad, Santa Cruz, Puerto Suarez and Yacuiba.

**Shipping.**—Bolivia has no coasts, and the shipping on the Lake Titicaca and the rivers is partly owned by the government and partly private.

## EXTERNAL TRADE.

The following figures represent the value in *bolivianos* of the external trade for the five years, 1908-1912:—

Year.	Exports.	Imports.
1908	47,172,812	40,751,262
1909	46,876,637	37,102,436
1910	73,821,121	46,213,517
1911	82,631,711	58,371,409
1912	90,122,987	49,508,990

The imports from the principal countries are stated as follows for 1909 and 1910 in *bolivianos*:—

Country.	Imports from.	
	1909.	1912.
Argentina.....	1,691,000	3,029,169
Belgium .....	1,568,000	2,570,601
Chile .....	3,310,000	3,982,255
France .....	1,480,000	2,435,603
Germany .....	5,321,000	16,913,630
Italy .....	994,000	1,420,252
Peru .....	2,534,000	3,781,185
United Kingdom ...	7,894,000	9,069,516
United States.....	10,874,000	4,594,656

The value of the principal exports in 1910 are stated as follows in *bolivianos*:—

Articles.	Value.	
	1910.	1912.
Tin .....	38,000,000	60,000,000
Caoutchouc .....	28,000,000	15,000,000
Silver .....	5,000,000	4,000,000
Copper .....	1,750,000	3,000,000
Bismuth .....	2,000,000	2,000,000

The principal imports are iron, machinery, and hardware, cottons, silk, woollens and clothing, cattle and provisions.

# Brazil.

(Estados Unidos do Brazil.)

## AREA AND POPULATION.

States and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Estimated Population (1910).
Federal District .....	470	900,000
Acré (Nova York) .....	73,720	70,000
Alagoas (Maceio) .....	10,230	800,000
Amazonas (Manáos) .....	714,000	380,000
Bahia (Sao Salvador) .....	216,000	2,300,000
Ceara (Fortaleza).....	61,750	800,000
Espirito Santo (Victoria) .....	17,000	300,000
Goyaz (Goyaz) .....	266,000	290,000
Maranhão (Sao Luiz).....	131,000	550,000
Matto Grosso (Cuyabá).....	580,000	140,000
Minas Geraes (Bello Horizonte).....	231,000	4,000,000
Pará (Belem) .....	482,500	600,000
Parahyba (Parahyba) .....	21,600	500,000
Paraná (Curityba) .....	67,500	420,000
Pernambuco (Recife) .....	38,600	1,500,000
Piauhý (Therezina).....	92,600	400,000
Rio de Janeiro (Nichteroy) .....	16,800	1,000,000
Rio Grande do Norte (Natal) .....	20,000	280,000
Rio Grande do Sul (Porto Alegre) .....	109,000	1,500,000
Santa Catharina (Florianopolis) .....	43,000	350,000
Sao Paulo (Sao Paulo) .....	96,500	4,000,000
Sergipe (Aracaju) .....	9,600	500,000
Total .....	3,298,870	21,580,000

### Increase of the People.

There are no statistics of Births, Deaths or Marriages. The Census of 1890 showed 14,333,915 persons, that of 1900 showed 17,318,915, and an estimate for 1910 gives 21,580,000. Of the total number about 1,000,000 are "wild" Indians.

### Ethnography.

There are 5 distinct elements in the population: (a) the Portuguese settlers, (b) the aboriginal Indians, (c) imported African negro slaves, (d) mixed descendants of these three races, and (e) European immigrants of all nationalities, principally Italians, Portuguese and Spanish. The descendants of the Portuguese settlers are the true Brazilians, the aboriginal Indians are now mainly tribes in the forests and plains of the interior. The slaves were freed between 1871-1888, their importation having ceased in 1855. The modern trend of Teutonic immigration is towards the southern states, particularly Rio Grande do Sul. The official language of Brazil is Portuguese.

### Immigration.

The total number of immigrants, 1820-1910, is stated to be 2,831,186, of whom 1,254,871 were

Italians, 733,647 Portuguese, 340,070 Spaniards, 105,321 Germans, 68,853 Austro-Hungarians, 68,492 Russians, 21,512 French, 19,026 Turks and Arabs, 12,955 British and Irish, and 206,432 were unclassified. The figures for certain periods are given below:—

Years.	Immigrants.	Years.	Immigrants.
1885-1889.....	307,688	1907.....	67,787
1890-1894.....	603,033	1908.....	94,695
1895-1899.....	540,126	1909.....	85,416
1900-1904.....	178,296	1910.....	88,564
1905-1909.....	347,806	1911.....	133,616

### Religion.

Almost all the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, the Protestants, etc., numbering less than 250,000. By the Constitution of Feb. 24, 1891, Church and State were separated, civil marriages only were made valid, and education was secularised.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

**Boundaries.**—Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, discovered in 1500 by Pedro Alvarez Cabral, Portuguese navigator, is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, Guiana, and Venezuela; on the west by Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina; on the south by Uruguay; and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean; and extends between lat. 4° 22' N. and 33° 45' S. and long. 34° 40' and 73° 15' W., being 2,600 miles from north to south, and 2,500 from west to east; with a coast-line on the Atlantic of 3,700 miles.

**Relief.**—The northern States of Amazonas and Pará and the central State of Matto Grosso (which together constitute more than one-half of Brazil) are mainly wide, low-lying, forest-clad plains. The eastern and southern States are traversed by successive mountain ranges interspersed with fertile valleys. In the extreme south, towards the interior, the land rises by gentle gradations to the height of 2,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level. The principal ranges are the *Serra do Maro* in Sao Paulo; the *Serra do Mantiqueira* (Itatiaï-assu, 9,000 feet), and the *Serra do Espinhago* (Itacolumi, 6,000 feet), in the south-east of Minas Geraes; the *Serra do Paranã*, between Goyaz and Minas Geraes, the *Serra dos Aymores*, which divide Espirito Santo from Minas Geraes; and the *Serra da Gurgueia*, *Branca*, and *Araripe* which, envelop Piauhý.

**Rivers.**—Brazil is unequalled for the number and extent of its rivers. The *Amazon*, the largest river in the world, has tributaries which are themselves great rivers, and flows from the Peruvian Andes to the Atlantic, with a total length of some 4,000 miles. Its northern tributaries are the *Rio Branco*, *Rio Negro*, and *Japura*; its southern tributaries are the *Jurua*, *Purus*, *Madeira* and *Tapajos*, while the *Xingu* meets it within 100 miles of its outflow into the Atlantic. The *Tocantins* and *Araguaya* flow northwards from the Plateau of Matto Grosso and the mountains of Goyaz to the Gulf of Pará. The *Paranahyba* flows from the encircling mountains of Piauhý into the Atlantic. The *Sao Francisco* rises in the south of Minas Geraes and traverses Bahia on its way to the Eastern coast, between Alagoas and Sergipe. The *Paraguay*, rising in the south-west of Matto Grosso, forms a boundary with Bolivia on its way through Paraguay to its confluence with the *Paraná*, which rises in the mountains of that name and divides the Brazilian State from the Paraguay. The Paraguay and Paraná, from their confluence, become the principal river of Argentine and flow into the Atlantic at the estuary of La Plata.

## GOVERNMENT.

Brazil was colonized by Portugal in the early part of the sixteenth century, and in 1822 became an independent empire under Dom Pedro, son of the exiled King João VI. of Portugal. On Nov. 15, 1889, Dom Pedro II., second of the line, was dethroned and a republic was proclaimed. The constitution rests on the fundamental law of Feb. 24, 1891, which established a federal republic under the name of *Estados Unidos do Brazil*.

The President and Vice-President are elected for 4 years by the direct votes of all male Brazilians over 21 years who can read and write, and are ineligible for the succeeding term. They are aided, as an executive, by a Council of Ministers, who do not attend Congress.

**The Executive.**

**President (1910-1914)**, Marshal Hermes Rodrigues da Fonseca, born, May 12, 1855; elected, March 2, 1910; assumed office, Nov. 15, 1910, for four years.

**Vice-President**, Dr. Wenceslau Braz.

**Council of Ministers (1912).**

**Foreign Affairs**, Dr. Lauro Müller.

**Interior**, Dr. Herculano de Freitas.

**Communications & Public Works**, Dr. José Gonçalves Barbosa.

**Agriculture**, Dr. Pedro Toledo.

**Finance**, Dr. Rívadavia Correa.

**War**, General Vespasiano Gonçalves de Albuquerque e Silva.

**Marine**, Admiral Alexandrino de Alencar.

**The Legislature.**

The National Congress consists of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies, which meet annually, on May 3, for four months. The *Senate* is composed of 63 members elected for 9, 6 and 3 years in accordance with their place in the ballot, those for lesser periods being renewed in due course.

The *Chamber of Deputies* consists of 212 members elected for 3 years. The electors for both houses are all male Brazilians over 21 years who can read and write. Members of Congress are paid.

**President of the Senate (ex officio)**, The Vice-

**President of the Republic.**

**Vice-President**, Dr. Pinheiro Machado.

**President of the Chamber of Deputies**, Dr. Sabino Barroso.

**JUDICATURE.**

There is a Supreme Federal Tribunal and a Federal Court of Appeal at the capital, and judges sit in each State for Federal causes. Except in the federal district justice is administered by State Courts for State causes, from the lowest to the highest courts.

**STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.**

The bloodless revolution of 1889 transformed the provinces of the Empire into States of a Federal Union. The States have their own laws and considerable fiscal autonomy, being administered at their own expense, and controlling the outward (but not inward) customs. National defence, police, finance, currency, and national

or inter-State justice are reserved to the central government. Each State has an elected President or Governor and a bicameral legislature, raises its necessary revenue, floats loans, and controls its indebtedness. The *External Debts* of the various States of the Union amounted in the aggregate to £44,000,000 at the end of 1910; their *Internal Debts* to over £13,000,000; and their *Floating Debts* to over £8,500,000. The territory of Acre (Aquiry) was purchased for £2,000,000 from Bolivia by treaty of Nov. 17, 1903, thus terminating a dispute with that republic through the incursion in north-western Bolivia of large numbers of Brazilian settlers. Acre has petitioned to be received into the States of the Union.

## DEFENCE.

### Army.

By a law of Jan. 1, 1908, military service is obligatory on all male Brazilians from 21 to 44 years, recruiting being secured by conscriptive ballot for the full period and voluntary enlistment for one year. Service in the *Active Army* is for 9 years—2 years with the colours and 7 with the reserve (one month's annual training), with 7 years in the *Territorial Army* (training 3-4 weeks), and the remaining years in the *National Guard*. The *Peace Effective* is 2,200 officers and 28,000 others. The cost of the Army in 1911 was £4,100,000.

### Navy.

The Navy is manned by about 750 officers and 9,000 seamen, &c., and appeared in the budget of 1911 for an expenditure of £4,800,000.

Name.	Lehd.	Tons.	Main Arma.
<i>Battleships</i> :—			
Rio de Janeiro .....	1910	27,500	14 × 12 in.
Minas Geraes .....	1907	20,000	12 × 12 in.
São Paulo .....	1907	20,000	"
Floriano .....	1899	3,200	2 × 9' 2 in.
Deodoro .....	1898	3,200	"
<i>Protected Cruisers</i> :—			
Rio Grande do Sul .....	1907	3,500	10 × 4' 7 in.
Bahia .....	1907	3,500	"
Ceara .....	1907	3,500	"
Barroso .....	1895	3,450	6 × 6 in.
Tamandare .....	1890	4,500	10 × 6 in.

There are also 2 monitors, 2 scouts, 11 destroyers, and 3 submarines.

## EDUCATION.

*Primary* education is secular and free, but is not as yet compulsory; it is maintained and controlled by the governments of the various States. Public instruction is progressing and reading and writing are the qualifications for the franchise for males at 21. About 600,000 children attended the primary schools in 1911. *Secondary* education is under Federal control, and there is a national gymnasium at Rio de Janeiro. The pupils in all secondary schools numbered 32,000 in 1911. There is no *University*, but degrees are conferred in various faculties by authorities in the capital and State centres.

## FEDERAL FINANCE.

The Federal revenue and expenditure for the five years 1908-1912 are stated as follows in milreis (Gold milreis = 1'8 paper; and paper

milreis = ½ gold. Gold milreis = 28. 3d. or 8'9 = £1 sterling; paper milreis = 18. 4d. or 15 = £1 sterling).

## REVENUE.

Year.	Gold milreis.	Paper milreis.	Total stated in Paper milreis.
1908	91,493,714	271,217,400	435,706,085
1909	97,909,635	286,520,500	462,757,843
1910	84,940,526	299,558,400	450,451,346
1911	85,048,526	299,908,400	452,995,868
1912	92,195,610	312,627,500	478,579,598

## EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Gold milreis.	Paper milreis.	Total stated in Paper milreis.
1908	65,625,605	329,470,857	447,597,747
1909	75,390,271	330,352,780	466,055,267
1910	53,628,369	349,455,466	445,866,530
1911	69,100,356	394,186,258	518,566,898
1912	59,248,045	443,952,452	550,598,933

## FEDERAL DEBT.

The Federal Debt on Dec. 31, 1911, was as follows (milreis converted at 16d.) :—

Description.	Dec. 31, 1911.
External Debt (£83,439,677) .....	£83,439,677
" (Francs 300,000,000) =	£11,102,299
Internal Debt (Milreis 502,439,600) =	£40,162,640
Floating Debt (Milreis 275,189,431) =	£18,345,962
Paper Money (Milreis 612,519,626) =	£40,834,641

Total in £ sterling = £193,885,219

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture and Live Stock.*—Agriculture is encouraged by all the State governments, and is the principal industry, the produce being varied and abundant. In the extreme south towards the interior European fruits and grain are reared, while other parts are found extremely favourable for the raising of coffee, sugar, cotton, cocoa, india-rubber, tobacco, and tropical products, many of which are indigenous. Maize, beans, cassava-root, and nuts are very generally cultivated. Three-fourths of the world's supply of coffee comes from Brazil, being grown chiefly in Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes, São Paulo, and Espírito Santo, and in a smaller degree in the north. Cotton is largely cultivated for export, and is being used for home manufactures. Sugar-cane is grown in large and increasing quantities in the northern provinces, Pernambuco being the centre of the sugar-producing zone. India-rubber comes from the more northern provinces, especially the valley of the Amazon, and is shipped from Pará and Manaus. Tobacco and cocoa are grown largely, especially in Bahia. The *Live Stock* included 18,000,000 cattle in 1910, cattle and stock raising being an important industry.

*Forestry.*—The Brazilian forests are immense, and abound in the greatest variety of useful and beautiful woods adapted for dyeing, cabinet work, or shipbuilding; among them are mahogany, logwood, rosewood, brazilwood, cinchona, &c.

*Minerals.*—The mineral products are very considerable, and comprise gold, silver, iron, quicksilver, copper, and coal. In the Province of

Minas Geraes there are vast iron ore deposits, which are expected to be worked in the near future; there are believed to be hundreds of millions of tons of ore, much of it containing 69 per cent. of iron. Among non-metallic minerals are the world-famous Brazilian diamonds, and emeralds, rubies, topazes, beryls, garnets, etc. The black diamonds (*carbonatos*) are very highly prized.

**Manufactures.**—In 1908 there were 1,541 industrial establishments employing 46,000 hands, and representing an invested capital of over £14,000,000. The establishments are protected by enormous import duties on manufactured articles. Cottons, woollens, and silks are produced, but the output is considerably below the demand. Flour mills, for imported Argentine wheat, and brewing are important industries.

### EXTERNAL TRADE.

The value of merchandise imported and exported for the five years 1907-1911 is stated as follows, in paper milreis :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1907.....	640,350,000	856,000,000
1908.....	560,600,000	697,750,000
1909.....	586,750,000	1,007,250,000
1910.....	713,863,000	939,413,000
1911.....	793,362,000	1,003,925,000

The exchange of trade was with the following nations, as under in 1909 (in paper milreis) :—

Nation.	Imports from	Exports to
United States .....	75,000,000	415,000,000
United Kingdom .....	161,000,000	167,000,000
Germany .....	94,000,000	161,000,000
France .....	62,500,000	90,000,000
Argentina .....	60,000,000	35,000,000
Netherlands .....	6,000,000	50,000,000
Belgium .....	24,500,000	22,000,000
Uruguay .....	21,000,000	17,000,000
Austria-Hungary .....	8,000,000	35,000,000
Portugal .....	33,000,000	3,000,000
Italy .....	17,500,000	9,000,000
Spain .....	5,000,000	4,000,000

The principal articles exported in 1909 and 1910 were valued, in paper milreis, at :—

Articles Exported.	1909.	1910.
Coffee .....	536,500,000	386,500,000
Caoutchouc .....	305,250,000	377,000,000
Hides .....	45,000,000	37,000,000
Yerba-maté .....	27,000,000	30,000,000
Cocoa .....	26,000,000	24,500,000
Tobacco .....	21,500,000	20,000,000
Sugar .....	11,000,000	13,500,000
Cotton .....	10,000,000	10,750,000

The imports consist of every description of manufactured article, in spite of a high protective tariff. There is a heavy duty on coffee exports in excess of 9 million bags, but the annual despatches far exceed that number, being nearly 17,000,000 bags in 1909.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

**Railways.**—Each State has its railway system, but the central government is developing inter-communication and opening up new routes. On

Dec. 31, 1910, there were 13,611 English miles open and working, with 1,683 miles under construction, the Federal Government owning 6,300 miles of the whole.

**Posts and Telegraphs.**—The 3,250 (Federal) post offices in 1910 dealt with 200,000,000 letters and post cards and 450,000,000 newspapers, samples and printed papers. There were 2,125 telegraph offices (and 12 wireless installations) with 35,873 miles of line and 74,327 miles of wire, carrying 2,500,000 despatches in 1910.

**Shipping.**—The sea-going mercantile marine of Brazil in 1911 included 313 steamers (233,358 tons) and 70 sailing vessels (18,395 tons), a total of 383 vessels (over 100 tons each) of 251,753 tons. Coasting and river traffic is confined to Brazilian vessels. In 1909, 5,016 foreign vessels entered at Brazilian ports, their total tonnage being 12,247,013 tons. The principal harbours are Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Bahia, Pernambuco, Pará, Maranhão, Rio Grande and Santos.

### TOWNS.

CAPITAL, RIO DE JANEIRO, the second largest city in South America, possesses one of the finest harbours in the world. Population, 1912, estimated at 1,000,000. Other towns are :—

São Paulo.....	380,000	Santos .....	40,000
Bahia .....	250,000	Maceio .....	40,000
Pará (Belem) ...	200,000	Cuyabá .....	36,000
Pernambuco .....	160,000	Nitheroy .....	35,000
Porto Alegre ...	90,000	Florianapolis ...	33,000
Manaos .....	70,000	Parahyba .....	30,000
Ceará .....	50,000	São Luiz .....	30,000
Therézina .....	50,000	Aracaju .....	22,000
Curityba .....	50,000	Natal .....	17,000

### WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

The metric system of *Weights and Measures* is legal in all States. The special weights and measures are as follows :—

1 Pollegada (12 Linha) =	1'093 inches.
1 Pé (12 Pollegada) ... =	13'123 inches.
1 Covado ..	26'247 inches.
1 Vara .....	1'215 yards.
1 Braca .....	1'430 yards.
1 Estadio .....	285'235 yards.
1 Milha .....	1'296 miles.
1 Legoa .....	3'889 miles.
1 square Vara .....	1'476 sq. yards.
1 square Braca .....	5'906 sq. yards.
1 Geira .....	1'476 acres.
1 Oitavo .....	380 gallon.
1 Alqueira (Bahia)..... =	825 bushel.
1 Alqueira (Rio) .....	1'1004 bushels.
1 Panga .....	1'523 bushels.
1 Quartilho .....	6'14 pint.
1 Canada (Rio) .....	2'44 quarts.
1 Almuda .....	3'684 gallons.
1 Oitavo .....	55'335 Tr. grains.
1 Onca .....	442'687 Tr. grains.
1 Arratel .....	1'0128 lb. av.
1 Arroba .....	32'379 lb. av.
1 Quintal (100 Arratel) =	101'286 lb. av.

The *Currency* is nominally metallic, but almost entirely paper, in denominations of reis. 1,000 reis (milreis) gold being of the value of 2s. 3d. English, and 1,000 reis paper 1s. 3d. upwards; the relation of gold and silver milreis is therefore 27 to 15, i.e. gold = 1'8 paper and paper = '5 gold.

# The British Empire.

## AREA AND POPULATION.

'Continental Divisions.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		1901.	1911.
<b>Europe :—</b>			
United Kingdom (London) .....	121,090	41,980,000	45,500,000
Isle of Man (Douglas).....	230	55,750	50,500
Channel Islands .....	70	95,850	97,000
Malta and Gozo (Valletta) .....	120	190,000	211,500
Gibraltar (Gibraltar) .....	2	20,400	20,000
<i>Total, Europe</i> .....	121,512	42,341,900	45,878,500
<b>Asia :—</b>			
Indian Empire (Delhi) .....	1,900,000	294,400,000	315,000,000
Ceylon (Colombo) .....	25,500	3,600,000	4,100,000
Straits Settlements (Singapore) .....	1,660	575,000	700,000
Federated Malay States (Kuala Lumpur) ...	28,000	770,000	1,000,000
Feudatory Malay States .....	13,000	—	620,000
Hong Kong (Victoria) .....	390	300,000	440,000
Weihaiwei .....	300	150,000	160,000
North Borneo (Sandakan) .....	31,100	175,000	204,000
Brunei (Brunei) .....	4,000	30,000	30,000
Sarawak (Kuching) .....	50,000	600,000	650,000
Cyprus (Nikosia) .....	3,600	237,000	274,000
<i>Total, Asia</i> .....	2,187,550	300,937,000	323,158,000
<b>Africa :—</b>			
Union of South Africa (Pretoria and Cape Town).....	470,000	4,780,000	5,100,000
Basutoland (Maseru) .....	10,300	350,000	350,000
Bechuanaland (Mafeking) .....	275,000	120,000	126,000
Swaziland (Mbabane) .....	6,540	80,000	90,000
Rhodesia (Salisbury) .....	450,000	650,000	1,750,000
Gambia (Bathurst) .....	4,000	144,000	146,000
Gold Coast (Accra) .....	120,000	1,500,000	1,400,000
Sierra Leone (Freetown).....	34,000	1,000,000	1,100,000
Northern Nigeria (Zungeru) .....	256,000	9,000,000	10,000,000
Southern Nigeria (Lagos) .....	77,300	6,000,000	7,000,000
Somaliland (Berbera) .....	68,000	300,000	300,000
East Africa Protectorate (Nairobi) .....	180,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Uganda (Kampala) .....	225,000	4,000,000	2,500,000
Zanzibar (Zanzibar) .....	1,000	250,000	200,000
Nyasaland (Blantyre) .....	40,000	750,000	1,000,000
<i>Egypt</i> (see pp. 223-230) .....	400,000	10,000,000	12,000,000
<i>Sudan Provinces</i> (see pp. 231-234) .....	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000
auritius (Port Louis) .....	830	375,000	370,000
Seychelles (Victoria) .....	150	20,000	23,000
Ascension (Georgetown) .....	78	400	150
St. Helena (Jamestown) .....	47	3,500	3,500
<i>Total, Africa, etc.</i> .....	3,618,245	41,899,400	49,458,150

Continental Divisions.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		1901.	1911.
<b>America :—</b>			
Canada (Ottawa) .....	3,730,000	5,530,000	7,200,000
Newfoundland and Labrador (St. Johns) ...	163,000	220,000	240,000
Bermuda (Hamilton) .....	20	17,500	18,000
British Honduras (Belize) .....	8,600	37,500	50,000
West Indies .....	12,300	1,350,000	1,730,000
British Guiana (Georgetown) .....	90,300	300,000	310,000
Falkland Islands (Port Stanley) .....	6,500	2,000	4,000
South Georgia, etc. ....	1,000	—	—
<i>Total, America</i> .....	4,011,720	7,457,000	9,552,000
<b>Australasia :—</b>			
Australia (Yass Canberra) .....	3,000,000	3,775,400	4,500,000
New Zealand (Wellington) .....	104,750	880,000	1,050,000
Fiji (Suva) .....	7,435	120,000	130,000
Papua (Port Moresby) .....	90,000	300,000	360,000
Pacific Islands .....	12,500	200,000	200,000
<i>Total, Oceania</i> .....	3,214,685	5,275,400	6,240,000
Navy, Army, and Seamen abroad .....	—	370,000	400,000
<b>*GRAND TOTAL</b> .....	<b>*13,123,712</b>	<b>399,203,000</b>	<b>*434,686,650</b>

NOTE ON ABOVE TOTALS.

\* The estimated area and population of the British Empire according to the *Almanach de Gotha*, published by the world-famous Geographical Institute of Justus Perthes, Gotha (149th annual volume, 1912), is as follows :—

—	Milles carrés anglais.	Population.
Royaume-Uni.....	121,407	45,365,599
Empire des Indes .....	1,876,600	316,084,000
Colonies et protectorats .....	9,631,600	60,386,000
<b>Empire britannique</b> .....	<b>11,629,600</b>	<b>421,836,000</b>

If to these totals be added the area and population of Egypt and the Sudan Provinces (1,382,000 sq. miles, pop. 14,000,000), the total of the *Almanach de Gotha* would read :—

Area, 13,011,600. Population, 435,836,000.

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

The British Empire occupies about one-quarter of the known surface of the globe, and its population exceeds one-quarter of the estimated number of the human race. The total area is distributed almost equally over the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, but more than two-thirds lie in the Eastern and less than one-third in the Western Hemisphere. The distribution of the surface over the Northern and Southern Hemispheres causes a complete alternation of the seasons, one-half of the Empire enjoying summer, while the other half is under winter conditions. In spite, however, of the uneven distribution east and west, daylight and darkness are almost equally divided, on account of the position of Australasia near the limit of east and west.

## ETHNOLOGY.

By far the greater portion of the Empire lies within the temperate zones, and is suitable for white settlement, the tropical areas being Southern India, West and Central Africa, parts of the West Indies, British Guiana and Honduras, Northern Australia, Borneo, and the various settlements in the Malay Peninsula. The estimated white population of the Empire in 1911 was 60,000,000, mainly Anglo-Saxon but partly French, Dutch, and Spanish. This white population includes a considerable sprinkling of Jewish blood. The remaining 370,000,000 include 315,000,000 of the native races of India and Ceylon, 40,000,000 black races, 6,000,000 Arabs, 6,000,000 Malays, 1,000,000 Chinese, and 1,000,000 Polynesians, with various other elements, including 100,000 Red Indians in Canada.

## RELIGIONS.

Of the total population over 210,000,000 are Hindus, 100,000,000 Muhammadans, 70,000,000 Christians (63,000,000 Protestants, 7,000,000 Catholics), 12,000,000 Buddhists, 12,000,000 Animists, 4,000,000 Sikhs, Jains and Parsees, 750,000 Jews, and the remainder Polytheists and Idol worshippers.

## CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

There is no fundamental law upon which the Constitution of the Empire rests, but there are three main principles underlying its administration, viz., self-government, self-support, and self-defence. The first of these principles has been applied for many years, and is fully developed in the case of Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa. The second principle is equally developed, almost every unit being financially self-supporting, and few requiring aid from the Imperial Government. The third principle is of modern growth, and may be said to be the outcome of the *Imperial Conference* (post).

## SELF-GOVERNMENT.

(1) *The United Kingdom*.—The Constitution recognises certain great principles, including the fair administration of justice, the prohibition of taxation without the consent of the people, and a limited monarchy, the power of the monarch being, in effect, wielded by a ministry supported by a majority of the House of Commons. The component parts of the British Government are the King; the Legislature (House of Lords and House of Commons); the Executive Ministry appointed by the Sovereign and responsible to Parliament; and the Judiciary.

(2) *The Indian Empire*.—India is governed by the King as Emperor, acting on the advice of the Secretary of State for India, who is assisted by a council whose members are appointed by the Secretary of State. In certain matters the actions of the Secretary of State and Council are not valid unless sanctioned by Parliament. The Governor-General of India in Council (the Council, in this case, being the Council of the Governor-General) acts for executive purposes very much on the lines of the governing body of a Crown colony.

(3) *Imperial Dominions*.—All British dominions are subject (except as regards taxation) to the legislation of the British Parliament, but no Act of Parliament affects a dominion unless that dominion is specially mentioned. If the legislature of a dominion enacts a law which is repugnant to an imperial law affecting the dominion, it is to the extent to which it is repugnant absolutely void. Dominion legislatures may be controlled by the refusal of the governor's assent to any measure passed; by reservation of a measure for the consideration of the Crown, and refusal of the Crown's assent; by a suspensory clause and the refusal of the Royal assent. Subject to what has been already stated, the parliament of a self-governing dominion exercises within its borders all the ordinary powers of a Sovereign assembly.

The Imperial Dominions may be divided into four classes, according to the way in which they are governed:—

(a) *Those having responsible government.*—The principal government departments are administered by political chiefs who are responsible, not merely or mainly to the Crown, but to the elected legislature. The Dominions thus governed are Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa.

(b) *Where there is government by legislative assembly wholly or partly elected, and an executive council nominated by the Crown or the governor representing the Crown.*—In this class may be placed the Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Mauritius, and Malta.

(c) *Where there is government by a governor acting with an executive and a legislative council, the councils being nominated by the Crown or a governor representing the Crown.*—Dominions so governed include Ceylon, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Trinidad.

(d) *Wherein both legislative and executive powers are vested in the governor alone.*—In this class are Gibraltar, Labuan, and St. Helena, where power is also reserved to the Crown to legislate by Order in Council. In South Africa, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Zululand are governed in substantially the same way, but no power is reserved to the Crown.

(e) *Protectorates.*—The protectorates are countries which, as regards their foreign relations, are under the exclusive control of the King-Emperor. The protectorates of the British Empire include British East Africa, Somaliland, Nyasaland, Uganda, Swaziland, and Nigeria.

(f) *Spheres of Influence.*—A sphere of influence may be described as an area wherein other Powers undertake not to attempt to acquire influence or territory by treaty or annexation.

**SELF-SUPPORT.** With but few exceptions the Imperial Dominions are self-supporting, revenue being raised locally to meet the expenditure. Occasional grants are made by the Imperial Government to meet exceptional expenditure, or in aid of administration in the earlier stages of development. Certain capital expenses are also undertaken from time to time by the Central Authority, *e.g.*, the Nigerian purchase, the Uganda Railway, etc. This practice has grown up in effect as a corollary of the principle, “No taxation without representation,” which was the mainspring of the revolt in the North American Colonies at the close of the eighteenth century. Since that disastrous experiment the principle has become an accepted maxim of British administration.

**SELF-DEFENCE.** For many years the Imperial Dominions have contributed to the defence of the Empire, and a movement has recently been made by the various self-governing Dominions to provide land and sea forces to defend their territories against aggression. Canada has reorganized her old standing militia, and has a naval defence scheme in contemplation. Australia and New Zealand are parties to a naval scheme which will soon be replaced by an Australasian fleet; while their land forces have recently been reorganized. South Africa is developing a scheme of military service for home defence, and makes considerable contributions to the naval expenses of the Empire. These schemes are largely the outcome of the deliberations of the Imperial Conference, held periodically at London, and consisting of representatives of the Ministry of the Imperial and Dominion Governments. Other Dominions provide for the defence of their immediate area, but the general strategical defence of the Empire is undertaken by the Imperial Government.

**THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.** The Imperial Conference has gradually become recognized as the Cabinet of the Empire. Its origin may be traced to the presence in London (in 1887) of the Premiers of the various self-governing Dominions, representing their countries at the celebrations of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Similar gatherings took place in 1897, 1902, 1907 and 1911, and in 1907 the title of “Colonial” Conference was changed to Imperial Conference. At the earlier meetings the Colonial Secretary presided, but with the change of title additional importance was given to the assembly by the assumption of the Presidency by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. The constitution of the Conference is as follows:—

*President,* The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

*Chairman (in the absence of the President),* The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

*Members,* The Prime Ministers of Canada, Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand.

Union of South Africa and Newfoundland.

*Secretary,* Sir H. W. Just, K.C.M.G., C.B.

*Assistant do.,* C. T. Davis, A. B. Keith, D.C.L.

## THE KING-EMPEROR.

His Most Excellent Majesty **George the Fifth**, by the Grace of God King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India; only surviving son of His late Majesty King Edward VII. and of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra; *born at Marlborough House, June 3, 1865; married July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes, born May 26, 1867 (QUEEN MARY), only daughter of Her Royal Highness the late Duchess and His Highness the late Duke of Teck; succeeded to the Throne May 6, 1910; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911. Their Majesties have issue:—*

1. H.R.H. EDWARD Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, PRINCE OF WALES and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall (Duke of Rothesay, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and Duke of Saxony, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland), K.G., *born June 23, 1894.*
2. H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT Frederick Arthur George, *born Dec. 14, 1895.*
3. H.R.H. PRINCESS Victoria Alexandra Alice MARY, *born April 25, 1897.*
4. H.R.H. PRINCE HENRY William Frederick Albert, *born March 31, 1900.*
5. H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE Edward Alexander Edmund, *born Dec. 20, 1902.*
6. H.R.H. PRINCE JOHN Charles Francis, *born July 12, 1905.*

## SISTERS OF THE KING-EMPEROR.

1. H.R.H. Princess Louise, *Princess Royal, born Feb. 20, 1867, married July 27, 1889, to the late Duke of Fife, and has issue two daughters, (i) H.H. Princess Alexandra (Duchess of Fife), born May 17, 1891, married (1913) Prince Arthur of Connaught, and (ii) H.H. Princess Maud, born April 3, 1893.*
2. H.R.H. Princess Victoria, *born July 6, 1868.*
3. H.M. Queen of Norway (H.R.H. Princess Maud), *born Nov. 26, 1869, married July 22, 1896, to H.M. King Haakon VII. of Norway, q.v.*

## UNCLES AND AUNTS OF THE KING-EMPEROR.

1. H.I.M. the late *Empress Frederic of Germany (H.R.H. Princess Victoria, Princess Royal), born Nov. 21, 1840, married Jan. 25, 1858, to the late Frederic III., German Emperor, died Aug. 5, 1901, leaving issue [see German Empire].*
2. H.R.H. the late *Grand Duchess of Hesse (H.R.H. Princess Alice), born April 25, 1843, married 1862, to the late reigning Grand Duke of Hesse, died Dec. 14, 1878, leaving issue [see Hesse].*
3. H.R.H. the late *Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (H.R.H. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh), born Aug. 6, 1844, married Jan. 23, 1874, to*

*H.I. and R.H. the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, died July 30, 1900, leaving issue.*

4. H.R.H. Princess Helena, *Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, born May 25, 1846, married July 5, 1866, to H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and has surviving issue, one son and two daughters.*
5. H.R.H. Princess Louise, *Duchess of Argyll, born March 18, 1848, married March 21, 1871, to the 9th Duke of Argyll.*
6. H.R.H. the *Duke of Connaught, Field-Marshal, Governor-General of Canada, born May 1, 1850, married March 13, 1879, to H.R.H. Princess Louisa Margaret of Prussia, and has issue, (i) H.R.H. Crown Princess of Sweden (q.v.), (ii) H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, born Jan. 13, 1883, married (1913) the Duchess of Fife, (iii) H.R.H. Princess Patricia of Connaught born March 17, 1886.*
7. H.R.H. the late *Duke of Albany [see Saxe-Coburg].*
8. H.R.H. Princess Beatrice, *Princess Henry of Battenberg, born April 14, 1857, married July 23, 1885, to H.R.H. the late Prince Henry of Battenberg, and has issue, (i) H.H. Prince Alexander, (ii) H.M. Queen of Spain (q.v.), (iii) H.H. Prince Leopold, (iv) H.H. Prince Maurice.*

## THE LEGISLATURE.

The Parliament of the United Kingdom is the supreme legislative authority of the Empire. This parliament has, with the consent of the King-Emperor, delegated its legislative authority to other parliaments constituted by itself, while retaining a general supervision of Imperial affairs through the medium of the Colonial Office. The Secretary of State for the Colonies is a member of the Cabinet of the United Kingdom, his active participation in the government of the Imperial Dominions varying with the measure of self-government accorded to them. Parliament also exercises a control over Indian affairs through a Secretary of State. (See also "Imperial Conference" ante.)

## THE JUDICATURE.

The Supreme Judicial Authority of the Empire is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, before which appeals may be brought (in the form of a petition to the Crown) from Consular Courts and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, and from the Courts of India and every British Dominion. The Committee consists of such members of the Privy Council as have held or are holding high judicial office, provision being made for the inclusion of representatives of India and the self-governing Dominions. India and the Dominions have each a judicial system, with judges appointed by the Crown. The Supreme Judicial Authority for the United Kingdom is the House of Lords.

## DEFENCE.

The general defence of the Empire is undertaken by the Imperial Government, aided in an increasing degree by the governments of India (*q.v.*) and the self-governing Dominions (*see* Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa). The "first line of defence" is the Royal Navy (*see* United Kingdom), the "second line" being the Regular and Auxiliary troops of the British Army (*see* United Kingdom). Questions affecting general strategy are considered and determined by the Defence Committee, which secures co-ordination between the sea and land forces of the Empire.

### Imperial Defence Committee.

*President*, The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

*Members*, The Secretary of State for War, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, Colonies, and India, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, the First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, the Director of Military Operations, the Director of Naval Intelligence. Naval and Military Officers of experience are also invited to attend. *Secretary of the Imperial Defence Committee*, Capt. M. P. A. Hankey, c.b.

## EDUCATION.

Educational systems, on a more or less uniform plan, are developed throughout the Empire under the control of the respective governments. University Colleges and Universities have been established and degrees are conferred. Under the will of Cecil Rhodes scholarships were founded at various colleges of Oxford University. These *Rhodes Scholarships* are tenable for three years, are of the annual value of £300, and are open to scholars of each Province of Canada, of each State of Australia, of New Zealand, Newfoundland, Natal, Cape of Good Hope (4), Jamaica and Bermuda. (Each State of the U.S.A. has a similar nomination, and 15 scholarships of £250 are in the nomination of the German Emperor.)

## FINANCE.

Complete financial autonomy is enjoyed, in fact, by all British Dominions, and customs tariffs are in most cases the principal source of revenue. The tariff of the United Kingdom is imposed without distinction on foreign and imperial merchandise. The tariffs of the self-governing Dominions are generally lower for merchandise of British origin than for importations from foreign countries. There is no Imperial Debt, but certain obligations of Crown Colonies and Protectorates are met in the early stages of their development by the central government, and occasional grants in aid of revenue are also made at need.

## PRODUCTION.

In 1912 the wheat crop of the world was about 452,200,000 quarters, of which 100,000,000 quarters were produced in the British Empire. India, Canada, Australia and the United Kingdom are the principal wheat-producing units. Barley, oats and maize, and tea, coffee, sugar and rubber are largely cultivated. Australia and New Zealand are the greatest wool-producing countries of the world, and the output of coal in the United Kingdom exceeds that of every country except the U.S. Cotton is extensively grown in India and Egypt, and its cultivation is increasing elsewhere. Iron ore is found in many of the Dominions, and pig iron is largely produced; tin is produced mainly within the Empire, while more than half the world's supply of gold is drawn from South Africa and Australasia. Precious stones are found in various parts of the Empire, South Africa producing the principal supply of diamonds, and India rubies and emeralds.

## EXTERNAL TRADE.

The Imports of all Nations may be valued at £3,500,000,000 to £3,750,000,000, and their Exports at £3,000,000,000 to £3,400,000,000, the difference in the totals being made up by the value of services rendered in transport and insurance. The total trade of the British Empire in 1911 was valued at £1,840,000,000 (Imports £1,024,000,000; Exports £816,000,000) of which 73.6 per cent. was Foreign and 26.4 per cent. Inter-Imperial. The United Kingdom (total value £1,344,000,000), India (£290,000,000), Canada (£175,000,000), Australia (£147,000,000), New Zealand (£39,000,000), and South Africa (£94,000,000) are the principal trading units of the Empire.

## SHIPPING.

In 1912 there were 11,444 vessels (over 100 tons) flying the British flag, of which total 9,279 were registered in the United Kingdom and 2,165 in other parts of the Empire. These figures include 10,014 steam vessels of 19,202,770 tons, and 1,430 sailing vessels of 671,590 tons. In 1911, 70,725 vessels entered British ports, the net tonnage being 69,164,515; ships cleared with cargoes numbered 60,395, with a tonnage of 59,263,314 tons, of which 41,107,978 tons were under the British flag and 28,636,848 under foreign flags.

## TOWNS.

CAPITAL, LONDON (England). Population (1911), 4,522,961 (with suburbs, 7,252,963).

At the Census of 1911 there were 94 towns in the British Empire exceeding 100,000 inhabitants, of which 50 were in the United Kingdom (England 41, Wales 3, Scotland 4, Ireland 2), 29 India, 4 Canada, 4 Australia, 2 Egypt, and 1 each in New Zealand, South Africa, Ceylon, Hong Kong, and Straits Settlements.

Towns, &c.	Population 1911.	Towns, &c.	Population 1911.
London (England).....	4,522,961	Dundee (Scotland).....	165,006
Greater London.....	7,252,963	Aberdeen (Scotland).....	163,084
Calcutta (India).....	1,216,514	Karachi (India).....	159,270
Bombay (India).....	972,930	Colombo (Ceylon).....	158,228
Glasgow (Scotland).....	784,455	Poona (India).....	157,666
Liverpool (England).....	746,566	Willesden (England).....	154,267
Manchester (England).....	714,427	Amritsar (India).....	152,866
Cairo (Egypt).....	654,476	Rhondda (Wales).....	152,798
Sydney (New South Wales).....	637,102	Sunderland (England).....	151,162
Melbourne (Victoria).....	591,830	Oldham (England).....	147,495
Birmingham (England).....	525,960	Brisbane (Queensland).....	141,342
Madras (India).....	517,335	Mandalay (India).....	138,456
Hyderabad (India).....	499,840	Tottenham (England).....	137,457
Montreal (Canada).....	466,197	Jaipur (India).....	136,491
Sheffield (England).....	454,653	Patna (India).....	136,470
Leeds (England).....	445,588	Winnipeg (Canada).....	135,430
Dublin (Ireland).....	403,030	East Ham (England).....	133,504
Belfast (Ireland).....	385,492	Blackburn (England).....	133,064
Toronto (Canada).....	376,240	Madura (India).....	132,669
Bristol (England).....	357,059	Brighton (England).....	131,250
Alexandria (Egypt).....	332,246	Birkenhead (England).....	130,832
Edinburgh (Scotland).....	320,315	Bareilly (India).....	127,476
Rangoon (India).....	293,316	Srinagar (India).....	126,358
West Ham (England).....	289,102	Leyton (England).....	124,736
Bradford (England).....	288,505	Walthamstow (England).....	124,597
Hull (England).....	278,024	Derby (England).....	123,433
Newcastle (England).....	266,671	Trichinopoly (India).....	122,037
Lucknow (India).....	260,621	Norwich (England).....	121,493
Nottingham (England).....	259,942	Southampton (England).....	119,039
Johannesburg (South Africa).....	237,220	Preston (England).....	117,113
Stoke-on-Trent (England).....	234,553	Gateshead (England).....	116,928
Delhi (India).....	232,859	Meerut (India).....	115,471
Salford (England).....	231,380	Swansea (Wales).....	114,673
Portsmouth (England).....	231,165	Surat (India).....	114,116
Singapore (Straits Settlements).....	228,500	Plymouth (England).....	112,042
Lahore (India).....	228,318	Stockport (England).....	108,693
Leicester (England).....	227,242	South Shields (England).....	108,649
Victoria (Hong Kong).....	219,775	Dacca (India).....	108,188
Ahmedabad (India).....	215,448	Huddersfield (England).....	107,825
Benares (India).....	204,222	Coventry (England).....	106,377
Adelaide (South Australia).....	192,294	Burnley (England).....	106,337
Bangalore (India).....	189,393	Middlesbrough (England).....	104,767
Agra (India).....	182,419	Auckland (New Zealand).....	102,676
Cardiff (Wales).....	182,280	Halifax (England).....	101,556
Bolton (England).....	180,885	Nagpur (India).....	101,364
Cawnpore (India).....	174,031	Jubbulpore (India).....	100,660
Croydon (England).....	169,559	Vancouver (Canada).....	100,333
Allahabad (India).....	166,463		

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Weights and Measures of the United Kingdom* are in general use throughout the Empire. These weights and measures are as follows:—

## 1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH.

12 inches (in.) ...	=	1 foot (ft.).
3 feet .....	=	1 YARD (yd.).
5½ yards .....	=	1 rod, pole, or perch.
4 poles .....	=	1 chain or 100 links.
10 chains .....	=	1 furlong.
8 furlongs .....	=	1 mile.

## 2.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

7,000 grains (gr.) ...	=	1 POUND (lb.).
Also,		
16 drams (dr.) ...	=	1 ounce (oz.).
16 ounces .....	=	1 POUND (lb.).
14 pounds .....	=	1 stone.
8 stone .....	=	1 hundredweight (cwt.).
20 hundredweights ...	=	1 ton.

## 3.—MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

4 gills .....	=	1 pint.
2 pints .....	=	1 quart.
4 quarts .....	=	1 GALLON.
2 gallons .....	=	1 peck.
4 pecks .....	=	1 bushel.
8 bushels .....	=	1 quarter.
36 bushels .....	=	1 chaldron.

## 4.—MEASURES OF LAND.

40 square perches...	=	1 rood
4 roods .....	=	1 acre.

The Imperial weights and measures are the legal standards in the British Dominions and in India. In some Dominions the Metric system (see France) may also be used. Among the old local measures are the following:—

## Canada.

*Weight.*—The Cental or true Cwt. is used; the ton is 20 centals = 2,000 lb.

*Capacity.*—For corn, the old bushel of 2,150·42 cubic inches; its gallon = 268·8 cubic inches.

This is commonly called the Winchester bushel, though really of the slightly different London standard.

For liquids, the old wine-gallon of 231 cubic inches, five-sixths of the Imperial gallon and = 58,317·8 grains of water. It is divided into 8 pints = 7,289·7 grains of water = 16·6 Imperial ounces. For medicinal purposes the pint is divided into 20 fluid ounces = 455·6 grains of water, and the ounce, as in U.K., into 8 fluid drachms of 60 minims.

## Channel Islands.

	Jersey.	Guernsey.
Vergée (Normandy rood) .....	= 44 acres	4 acre.
Bushel .....	= 8·9 gallons	5·8 gallons.
Pound .....	= 7,561 grains	7,623 grains.
Cwt. .... (104 lb.)	= 112·3 lb.	(100 lb.) = 108·9 lb.

## India.

Guz, usually 33 inches; also the yard.	
Bigha (Bengal) .....	usually = 625 acres.
Cawny (Madras) .....	" = 1·33 "
Tola (rupee-weight) .....	= 180 grains.
Seer, 80 tolas .....	= 2 lb. 1 oz.
Maund, 40 seers .....	= 12·28 lb.
(Madras) .....	= 24·68 lb.
Candy .....	= 500 lb.
Visham = 3 lb.; Dangali .....	= 3 pints.
Parah .....	= 15 gallons.
Catty (Singapore) .....	= 1½ lb.
Pikul .....	= 133 lb.

## South Africa.

Rod, 12 Rhineland foot	= 12.356 feet.
Morgen, 600 sq. rods	= 2.12 acres.
Cental, and short ton of 2,000 lb.	
Anker .....	nearly 8 gallons.

## TABLE FOR CONVERTING ENGLISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES INTO METRIC, AND VICE VERSA.

NOTE.—The figures in heavier type represent either of the two columns beside them, as the case may be, viz., with Hectares and Acres in the first set of columns, 1 Acre = 0·405 Hectare, and vice versa 1 Hectare = 2·471 Acres, and so on.

Hectare.	Acre.	Kilomtr.	Mile.	Square		Metre.	Yard.	Kilogr.	Pound.	Litre.	Gallon.						
				Kilomtr.	Mile.												
0·405	1	2·471	1·609	1	0·621	2·592	1	0·386	0·914	1	1·093	0·454	1	2·20	4·54	1	0·22
0·809	2	4·942	3·219	2	1·243	5·184	2	0·772	1·829	2	2·187	0·907	2	4·41	9·09	2	0·44
1·214	3	7·413	4·828	3	1·864	7·776	3	1·158	2·743	3	3·281	1·361	3	6·61	13·63	3	0·66
1·619	4	9·885	6·438	4	2·486	10·368	4	1·544	3·658	4	4·374	1·814	4	8·82	18·17	4	0·88
2·023	5	12·356	8·047	5	3·107	12·960	5	1·930	4·572	5	5·468	2·268	5	11·02	22·72	5	1·10
2·428	6	14·827	9·656	6	3·728	15·552	6	2·316	5·486	6	6·562	2·722	6	13·23	27·26	6	1·32
2·833	7	17·298	11·265	7	4·350	18·144	7	2·702	6·401	7	7·655	3·175	7	15·43	31·80	7	1·54
3·237	8	19·769	12·879	8	4·971	20·736	8	3·088	7·315	8	8·749	3·629	8	17·64	36·35	8	1·76
3·642	9	22·240	14·484	9	5·592	23·328	9	3·474	8·229	9	9·843	4·082	9	19·84	40·89	9	1·98
4·047	10	24·711	16·093	10	6·214	25·920	10	3·860	9·144	10	10·936	4·536	10	22·05	45·43	10	2·20
8·093	20	49·423	32·186	20	12·428	51·840	20	7·720	18·288	20	21·873	9·072	20	44·09	90·87	20	4·40
12·140	30	74·134	48·279	30	18·641	77·760	30	11·580	27·432	30	32·809	13·608	30	66·14	136·30	30	6·60
16·187	40	98·846	64·373	40	24·855	103·680	40	15·440	36·576	40	43·745	18·144	40	88·18	181·74	40	8·80
20·234	50	123·557	80·466	50	31·069	129·600	50	19·300	45·719	50	54·682	22·679	50	110·23	227·17	50	11·00
24·286	60	148·268	96·559	60	37·283	155·520	60	23·160	54·863	60	65·618	27·215	60	132·28	272·61	60	13·20
28·327	70	172·980	112·652	70	43·497	181·440	70	27·020	64·007	70	76·554	31·752	70	154·32	318·04	70	15·40
32·373	80	197·692	128·746	80	49·710	207·360	80	30·880	73·151	80	87·491	36·288	80	176·37	363·48	80	17·60
36·420	90	222·903	144·839	90	55·924	233·280	90	34·740	82·295	90	98·427	40·823	90	198·42	408·91	90	19·80
40·467	100	247·114	160·932	100	62·138	259·200	100	38·601	91·438	100	109·363	45·359	100	220·46	454·35	100	22·00

## CURRENCY OF BRITISH DOMINIONS AND COLONIES.

IMPERIAL sterling coins are the sole legal metallic currency in the following British Colonies:—

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA AND SOUTH AFRICA  
GENERALLY.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

FIJI.

GIBRALTAR.

NEW ZEALAND.

ST. HELENA.

In the following Dominions special coins are current in addition to the Imperial series:—

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH. — Special florins, shillings, sixpences, and three-pences in silver, and pence and half-pence in bronze, of the same weights

and composition as Imperial coins of these denominations, but of special designs.

BRITISH GUIANA AND CERTAIN W. INDIAN ISLANDS.—A special groat or fourpence.

GUERNSEY.—Eight doubles (= 1 penny), 4, 2, and 1 double.

JAMAICA.—Nickel-bronze pence, halfpence, and farthings.

JERSEY.—Special pence, halfpence, and farthings.

MALTA.—One-third of a farthing.

NIGERIA, NORTH AND SOUTH.—One penny and one halfpenny (nickel-bronze) and one-tenth penny (aluminium and nickel-bronze), all perforated.

## COLONIES POSSESSING SPECIAL METALLIC CURRENCIES.

COLONY.	MONETARY UNIT (Standard Coin).	VALUE.		GOLD COINS.	SILVER AND OTHER SUBSIDIARY COINS.
		In English Currency.	Pieces to the Pound.		
BRITISH HONDURAS	Gold Dollar.....	s. d. 4 1½	4·867	British and United States.	Silver—50, 25, 10, and 5 cents.
	Silver „ ...	1 11¾*	10·16*		Nickel—5 cents. Bronze—cents.
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO	S.S. Dollar at fixed rating	2 4	8·57	...	Nickel—5, 2½, and 1 cent. Bronze—1 and ½ cent.
CANADA.....	Silver Dollar on gold basis	4 1½	4·867	Canadian 10 & 5 dollars; also British gold & United States 10 and 5 dollars. British gold.	Silver—1 dollar, 50, 25, 10, and 5 cents. Bronze—cents.
CEYLON .....	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	1 4	15	...	Silver—50, 25, and 10 cents. Nickel—5 cents. Copper—5, 1, ½, and ¼ cent.
CYPRUS .....	Piastre .....	0 1½	180	British gold.	Silver—18, 9, 4, and 3 piastres. Bronze—1, ½, and ¼ piastre.
EAST AFRICA	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	1 4	15	...	Silver—50 and 25 cents. Nickel (perforated)—10, 5, 1, and ½ cent. Aluminium(perforated)—1 and ½ cent.
HONG KONG (and LABUAN)	Dollar, Mexican or British	1 11¾*	10·16*	...	Silver—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. Bronze—1 and ½ cent.
INDIA .....	Rupee (fixed rating) = 16 annas = 64 pice	1 4	15	British gold.	Silver—½, ¼, and ⅛ rupee. Nickel (scolloped)—⅛ rupee (anna). Copper—2, 1, ½, and ⅓ pice or pie.
MAURITIUS (and SEYCHELLES)	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	1 4	15	...	Silver—20 and 10 cents. Bronze—5, 2, and 1 cents.
NEWFOUNDLAND	Dollar on gold basis	4 2	4·8	...	Silver—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. Bronze—cents.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	S.S. dollar at fixed rating	2 4	8·57	British gold.	Silver—1 dollar, 50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. Bronze—1, ½, and ¼ cent.
UGANDA .....	Same	as East	Africa.		

\* Variable with the price of silver—now about 28 pence per ounce.

# The United Kingdom.

## AREA AND POPULATION.

Divisions and Capitals.	Area (Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		1901.	1911.
England and Wales (London).....	58,324	32,527,843	36,070,492
Scotland (Edinburgh) .....	29,796	4,472,103	4,760,904
Ireland (Dublin).....	32,531	4,458,775	4,390,219
Islands .....	302	150,370	148,915
Navy, Army and Seamen abroad .....	—	367,736	—
Total	120,953	41,976,827	45,370,530

## Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase.			Decrease.			Marriages.
	Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Deaths.	Emigrants.*	Total.	
1906	1,170,622	230,165	1,400,787	681,343	395,680	1,006,480	325,842
1907	1,148,624	293,633	1,442,257	678,851	263,199	1,074,531	332,228
1908	1,173,784	342,922	1,516,706	675,185	288,761	938,384	319,280
1909	1,145,900	261,325	1,407,225	667,608	397,848	956,369	313,302
1910	1,122,925	298,779	1,421,704	630,386	454,527	1,028,234	320,699
1911	1,104,986	350,429	1,455,418	672,138	467,666	1,126,666	329,986
1912	1,096,518	340,696	1,437,214	631,491	467,666	1,099,157	338,988

## Decennial Increases.

Census.	Population.				Intercensal.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.†	Decennial Increase.	Arrivals.	Departures.†
1871	15,368,052	16,261,247	31,845,379	2,524,091	...	1,976,577
1881	17,038,735	17,987,373	35,241,482	3,396,103	798,426	2,244,338
1891	18,384,126	19,496,638	38,104,973	2,863,491	1,157,506	3,560,096
1901	20,172,984	21,436,107	41,976,827	3,871,854	1,591,878	2,659,936
1911	22,012,872	23,352,727	45,365,599	3,388,772	2,432,581	4,790,826

## Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Year.	Births.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Marriages.	Rate per 1,000.
1895	1,154,898	29'4	735,244	18'7	279,746	14'3
1900	1,159,922	28'2	757,732	18'4	311,254	15'1
1905	1,163,506	26'9	669,638	15'6	315,090	14'7
1907	1,148,624	26'3	678,851	15'5	332,228	15'2
1908	1,173,784	26'6	675,185	15'3	319,280	14'5
1909	1,145,900	25'7	667,608	15'0	313,302	14'1
1910	1,122,925	25'0	630,386	14'0	320,699	14'3
1911	1,104,986	24'4	672,138	14'8	329,986	14'6
1912	1,096,518	24'0	631,491	13'8	338,988	14'8

\* British and Irish Emigrants only.

† British, Irish and Foreign Emigrants.

‡ Including Navy, Army and Seamen abroad.

### Religions and Languages.

The inhabitants of the United Kingdom are almost entirely Christians, and mainly Protestants, the exceptions being 5 million Roman Catholics, 250,000 Jews, and a small number of non-Christian immigrants. The language of the people is English, with a large proportion of Welsh-speaking people in Wales, many of whom are bi-lingual. In England and Wales the Church of England, and in Scotland the Church of Scotland, are the "Established Religions." There has been no religious census since 1851, but many of the Nonconformist bodies publish estimates of membership.

### PHYSIOGRAPHY.

*Relief.*—The island of Great Britain (England and Wales and Scotland) contains two distinct areas in the lowlands of the south and east and the hilly country of the west and north. In ENGLAND the *Pennine Range* runs from the centre almost to the Cheviots in the north, the latter forming a natural boundary between England and Scotland. The highest point in the Pennines is Crossfell (2,892 feet), and west of the Pennines is a circular chain of hills in Cumberland with the highest point in England, *Scafell* (3,161 feet). WALES is mainly highlands, the Cambrian Mountains running from the south-west to north-east, their highest points being *Snowdon* (3,570 feet), and *Plynlimmon* (2,469 feet); in South Wales are the Black Mountains (Brecknock Beacon, 2,910 feet). SCOTLAND, which occupies about one-third of the island, from the Solway Firth to the west of the mouth of the Tweed, contains two groups of highlands in the north and centre, the latter being the *Grampian Hills*, which provide in *Ben Nevis* (4,406 feet) and *Ben Muich Dhui* (4,296 feet) the highest points in Scotland and the United Kingdom. Between the Grampians and Cheviots are the lowlands of Scotland, in which its capital (Edinburgh) and largest city (Glasgow) are situated. IRELAND, separated from Great Britain by the Irish Channel, contains many isolated hills round its coasts, with a great plain in the centre, from 50–350 feet above sea level. The highest points in Ireland are *Carn Tuail* (3,414 feet), in the Macgillicuddy Reeks of Kerry; *Galty Mountains* (3,015 feet); *Lugnaquilla*, in Wicklow (3,039 feet), and *Mweelra* (2,688 feet), in Connaught.

*Rivers.*—The rivers of ENGLAND, owing to the general elevation of the west and the low-lying plains of the east, flow mainly into the North Sea. The *Thames* (210 miles) rises in the Cotswold Hills of Gloucestershire, and flows through Oxford, Windsor, and London to an estuary between Essex and Kent on the east coast. The river is tidal for 60 miles to Teddington Lock, and is navigable to Lechlade (160 miles). The *Great Ouse* (160 miles) rises in Northamptonshire, and flows into the Wash on the east coast, with a navigable length of about 60 miles to Bedford. The *Yorkshire Ouse* (60 miles) rises in the Pennine Range, and flows southward to York and thence to a confluence with the *Trent*, which rises in the western slopes of the southern Pennines, and flows through Burton and Nottingham to form the *Humber*, upon which is situated Hull. The *Tyne* rises in the northern Pennines, and flows eastward to the North Sea below Newcastle. In the west of England are the *Severn* (180 miles), rising in the Welsh hills and flowing in a semicircular course to the Bristol Channel,

between Wales and the Cornwall-Devon promontory. The *Mersey*, rising in the western Pennines, flows into the Irish Channel, with an estuary at Liverpool which is connected with Manchester by a ship canal. The principal rivers of SCOTLAND rise in the Cheviots, the *Clyde* flowing west by Glasgow to the Firth of Clyde, and the *Tweed* eastward to form a boundary between England and Scotland at Berwick. The *Tay* (Perth-Dundee) and the *Dee* (Aberdeen) also flow eastwards into the North Sea. In IRELAND the *Shannon* rises at the foot of Cuilcagh Mountain, in County Cavan, and flows southward for some 250 miles, through Loughs Allen, Boderg, Forbes, Ree and Derg, to a wide estuary and the Atlantic between counties Limerick and Clare. The *Erne* and the *Clare* also drain westwards, and the *Foyle* and *Bann* northwards, into the Atlantic. The eastern system contains the *Lifey*, from the Wicklow Mountains to the Irish Sea at Dublin; the *Boyne* from Westmeath to the Irish Sea at Drogheda; the *Slaney* to Wexford Harbour; the *Barrow* from the north, and *Swir* from the west, to the harbour of Waterford; the *Blackwater* from the Kerry hills to Youghal Harbour on the south coast, and the *Lee* from the west to Cork (Queenstown) Harbour on the south coast.

*Lakes.*—The Lake District of ENGLAND, mainly in Cumberland but partly in Westmorland and Lancashire, and famous for its scenery, contains a circle of lakes, of which *Windermere* (10 miles long), *Ulleswater* and *Derwentwater* are the largest. WALES has but one large lake in *Bala Water* (4 miles long). SCOTLAND, particularly in the Highlands, abounds in lakes, of which the largest are *Loch Lomond* (24 miles), the largest in Britain, and *Lochs Awe, Tay, Rannoch, and Erich*, in the Grampian valleys; *Lochs Ness* (23 miles), *Oich* and *Lochy*, between the Grampians and the Highlands; and *Lochs Shin* (20 miles) and *Maru*, with many smaller *Lochs*, in the Highlands. IRELAND contains the largest lake in the United Kingdom in *Lough Neagh*, 150 sq. miles in area, and is interspersed with lakes in the north and west, the largest being *Loughs Erne, Corrib, and Mask* in the north and west, *Strangford* in the north-east, and the *Shannon chain* (*Allen, Boderg, Forbes, Ree, and Derg*) in the centre. In the highlands of the south-west are the famous *Lakes of Killarney* in County Kerry.

*Climate.*—The climate of the British Isles is influenced by the prevailing south-west winds and by the existence of the Gulf Stream. The prevailing winds cause a plentiful rainfall in the western region, the average fall being highest in Ireland. The *Gulf Stream*, from the Gulf of Mexico, is a belt of temperate water, which divides at the south-western extremity of Ireland and at the Land's End (Cornwall), the former current skirting the north of Scotland, and reuniting with the southern arm in the North Sea. The climate of the British Isles is thus warmer and far more equable than that of other lands between the same parallels, and its harbours are free from ice all the year round.

### GOVERNMENT.

THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.—The British Constitution is mainly unwritten and customary, but its development is marked by certain outstanding and fundamental laws, of which the principal are *Magna Carta* (1215), the *Habeas Corpus Act*

(1679), the *Act of Settlement* (1701), the *Act of Union with Scotland* (1707), the *Act of Union with Ireland* (1800), and the *Parliament Act* (1911). The first secured annual parliaments and the equal administration of justice; the second established the liberty of the person; the third provided for the Protestant succession to the throne; the fourth and fifth created the United Kingdom; and the last enabled the Commons to pass certain Acts without the adherence of the other Chamber. The constituent parts of the British Constitution may be thus briefly described:

1. *The Sovereign*.—The throne is hereditary in the English house of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha with mixed succession, the sons of the Sovereign and their descendants having precedence of daughters, but daughters and their descendants preference over lateral lines. The Monarchy is constitutional and limited. The King has a right to veto bills passed by both Houses of Parliament, but in practice his veto is almost obsolete. "The King can do no wrong," is a maxim of the Constitution, and consequently no action for civil wrong will lie against the Crown. A petition of right, however, will generally enable an injured subject to obtain redress. While, if in the administration of an Act of Parliament, a Government department exceeds its rights, a declaration of right may be obtained in an action against the Attorney-General (*Dyson v. Attorney-General* (1911), 27 T.L.R. 143).

2. *The Legislature*.—Parliament consists of two Houses, the House of Lords and the House of Commons. (a) *The House of Lords* consists of peers. A peer may hold his seat by (1) hereditary right, (2) creation by the King, (3) official position or election. English bishops, Irish peers elected for life, and Scottish peers elected for duration of Parliament, also sit in the House of Lords.

While the House of Lords was formerly entitled to alter or reject any Bill passed by the House of Commons, these powers are much restricted by the Parliament Act, 1911. Thus, if a Money Bill is not passed unamended by the House of Lords within a month of its being sent up, it becomes law upon the Royal assent being signified, without the consent of the Upper House. The Speaker of the Commons decides what is a Money Bill within the meaning of sect. 1 (2) of the Act. As for a Public Bill other than a Money Bill, such a measure will become law without the consent of the Lords if it is passed by the Commons, and sent up to the Lords, in three successive sessions, provided two years elapse between the date of the second reading in the Commons in the first session and the date when it is passed by that body in the third session. Passing a Bill with amendments by the House of Lords is equivalent to rejection, unless the Commons approve the amendments. Any Bill by which the maximum duration of Parliament is increased is excepted from this Act.

(b) *The House of Commons*.—This body consists of 670 members, elected by the registered male electors in county, borough, and university constituencies. Roughly speaking, about one-sixth of the population are electors. The maximum duration of Parliament is five years.

3. *The Executive*.—The Crown (the King in Council) "makes peace and war, issues charters, increases the peerage, is the fountain of honour, of office, and of justice." The Cabinet, or inner Council, under the presidency of the Prime Minister, consists of Ministers, drawn from the ranks of the party in power and appointed by

the Sovereign on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Ministry includes a number of minor posts, whose occupants have no seat in the Cabinet. Ministers are severally responsible to Parliament for their actions, and the Cabinet as a whole is responsible to Parliament for its joint and several administration. Ministers hold their office during the Sovereign's pleasure; they may be dismissed at any moment.

#### 4. *The Judicature* (post).

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT**.—Local government is carried out under the central control of Local Government Boards. The subjects which local bodies administer are, *inter alia*, the poor law; the laws relating to public health; the maintenance of the police; the control of the sale of intoxicating liquors; the provision of lunatic asylums. Local authorities also have to administer and carry into effect the laws as to elementary and other schools. Scotland and Ireland each have an elaborate system of local government. The ruling principle has been to entrust special interests to those specially interested. In England and Wales there are elective Councils for each County (under Chairmen) for each City and County Borough (under Lord Mayors or Mayors), and for Urban and Rural Districts (under Chairmen), every parish being thus included. Scotland has elective County Councils under a Convener, Burgh Councils under a Lord Provost or Provost, and the Parish Councils with Chairmen. Ireland has popularly elected Councils for Counties, Boroughs and Rural Districts, the municipalities having Lord Mayors and Mayors.

### THE SOVEREIGN.

*King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, His Most Excellent Majesty King George the Fifth* (see British Empire).

### THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament of the United Kingdom consists of two Houses. The *House of Lords* consists of Spiritual and Temporal Peers, the former by virtue of their office, the latter by hereditary right, by election or by appointment. It contains 3 Princes of the Blood, 2 Archbishops, 22 Dukes, 24 Marquesses, 123 Earls, 46 Viscounts, 24 Bishops, 344 Barons, 16 Scottish Representative Peers elected for the duration of Parliament, and 28 Irish Representative Peers elected for life—total 632. The *House of Commons* consists of 670 members, elected for a maximum of 5 years by direct vote of registered male electors, the qualification being ownership or occupation and registration. The total number of registered voters in the United Kingdom is just over 8,000,000.

<i>Speaker of the House of Lords</i> , The Lord Chancellor (see Cabinet) .....	£4,000
<i>Chairman of Committees</i> , The Earl of Donoughmore .....	2,500
<i>Clerk of Parliaments</i> , Sir H. J. L. Graham, K.C.B. ....	2,000
<i>Speaker of the House of Commons</i> , Rt. Hon. J. W. Lowther, M.P. ....	5,000
<i>Chairman of Committees</i> , Rt. Hon. J. W. Whitley, M.P. ....	2,500
<i>Clerk of the House</i> , Sir C. P. Ilbert, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E. ....	2,000

**Political Parties.**

The Political Parties in Parliament and their Leaders are as follows :—

**Government.**

*Prime Minister (Leader in the House of Commons),*  
Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, P.C. (*Liberal*), born  
Sept. 12, 1852; Prime Minister since April,  
1908.

*Labour Party (Leader),* J. Ramsay Macdonald,  
born 1866.

*Irish Nationalists (Leader),* J. E. Redmond,  
born 1851.

*Independent Nationalists (Leader),* W. O'Brien,  
born Oct. 2, 1852.

*Leader in the House of Lords,* Viscount Morley,  
O.M., born Dec. 24, 1838.

**Opposition.**

*Leader in the House of Commons,* Rt. Hon.  
Andrew Bonar Law (*Unionist*), born Sept. 16,  
1858.

*Leader in the House of Lords,* Marquess of  
Lansdowne, K.G. (*Unionist*), born Jan. 14,  
1845.

The following table shows the Balance of  
Parties in the last ten Parliaments, the years  
being those in which the General Elections took  
place :—

Year.	Lib.	Nat.	Lab.	Cons.	Un.	Maj.
1874	247	56	—	349	—	46 C.
1880	357	62	—	233	—	124 L.
1885	331	82	—	247	—	166 L.
1886	188	84	—	314	81	123 C.
1892	273	81	—	268	47	39 L.
1895	177	82	—	340	71	152 C.
1900	186	82	—	334	68	134 C.
1906	387	84	41	158	—	354 L.
1910	275	82	40	273	—	124 L.
1910	272	84	42	272	—	126 L.

The Balance of Parties as readjusted through  
Bye-elections since the General Election  
(December, 1910) was as follows on Nov. 30,  
1913 :—

Liberals .....	262
Labour .....	40
Nationalists .....	76
Independent Nationalists .....	8
Conservatives and Unionists .....	284
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>670</b>

Government Majority ..... 102

**THE EXECUTIVE.****The Privy Council.**

The King in Council is the supreme executive  
authority in the realm. The Privy Council meets  
as a whole at the beginning of a new reign and  
on other occasions of state and ceremony, pos-  
sesses certain administrative powers, and is the  
supreme Court of the Empire. Members are  
addressed as Right Honourable.

**The Ministry.****The Cabinet.**

(Originally formed Dec. 10, 1905.)

*Prime Minister and First Lord of the*  
*Treasury,* The Rt. Hon. Herbert  
Henry Asquith, K.C. £5,000

<i>Lord High Chancellor,</i> The Rt. Hon. Viscount Haldane, K.T. ....	£10,000
<i>Lord President of the Council,</i> The Rt. Hon. Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M. ....	2,000
<i>Lord Privy Seal,</i> The Rt. Hon. the Marquess of Crewe, K.G. ....	unpaid.
<i>First Lord of the Admiralty,</i> The Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill.....	£4,500
<b>Secretaries of State :—</b>	
<i>Home Affairs,</i> The Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, K.C. ....	5,000
<i>Foreign Affairs,</i> The Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Grey, K.G., Bart. ....	5,000
<i>Colonies,</i> The Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt War, The Rt. Hon. Col. John E. B. Seely, D.S.O. ....	5,000
<i>India,</i> The Rt. Hon. the Marquess of Crewe, K.G. ....	5,000
<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer,</i> The Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George ....	5,000
<i>Secretary for Scotland,</i> The Rt. Hon. Thomas McKinnon Wood ....	2,000
<i>Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,</i> The Rt. Hon. Augustine Birrell, K.C. ....	4,425
<i>Postmaster-General,</i> The Rt. Hon. Her- bert Samuel.....	2,500
<b>Presidents of Committees of the Council :—</b>	
<i>Board of Trade,</i> The Rt. Hon. Sydney Buxton .....	5,000
<i>Local Government Board,</i> The Rt. Hon. John Burns .....	5,000
<i>Board of Agriculture,</i> The Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman .....	2,000
<i>Board of Education,</i> Rt. Hon. Joseph Albert Pease .....	2,000
<i>Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster,</i> The Rt. Hon. Charles Edward Henry Hobhouse .....	2,000
<i>First Commissioner of Works,</i> The Rt. Hon. Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G. ....	2,000
<i>Attorney-General,</i> Rt. Hon. Sir John Allsebrook Simon, K.C.V.O., K.C. (and fees) .....	7,000

**Other Ministers.**

<i>Civil Lord of the Admiralty,</i> George Lambert .....	£1,000
<i>Parliamentary and Financial Secretary,</i> do., The Rt. Hon. Thomas James Macnamara .....	2,000
<i>Financial Secretary, War Office,</i> H. T. Baker .....	1,500
<b>Parliamentary Under Secretaries :—</b>	
<i>Home Office,</i> E. J. Griffith .....	1,500
<i>Foreign Office,</i> Francis Dyke Acland ...	1,500
<i>War Office,</i> H. J. Tennant .....	1,500
<i>Colonial Office,</i> The Rt. Hon. Lord Emmott.....	1,500
<i>India Office,</i> Hon. E. S. Montagu.....	1,500
<i>Board of Trade,</i> J. M. Robertson.....	1,200
<i>Local Government Board,</i> J. Herbert Lewis .....	1,200
<i>Board of Education,</i> C. P. Trevelyan...	1,200
<i>Board of Agriculture,</i> Lord Lucas .....	1,200

**Treasury :—**

<i>Junior Lords,</i> John W. Gulland, W. Wedgwood Benn, W. Jones, Hon. Geoffrey Howard, H. Webb .....	1,000
<i>Financial Secretary,</i> C. F. G. Masterman	2,000
<i>Parliamentary Secretary,</i> P. H. Illing- worth .....	2,000

*Paymaster-General*, Rt. Hon. Lord Strachie ..... unpaid  
*Solicitor-General*, Sir Stanley Owen Buckmaster, K.C. (and fees)..... £6,000

*Scotland.*  
*Secretary for Scotland* (see Cabinet)  
*Lord Advocate*, Robert Munro, K.C. .... 5,000  
*Solicitor-General*, Thomas Brash Morison ..... 2,000

*Ireland.*  
*Lord Lieutenant*, Rt. Hon. Earl of Aberdeen, K.T. .... 20,000  
*Chief Secretary* (see Cabinet)  
*Lord Chancellor*, Rt. Hon. Ignatius J. O'Brien, K.C. .... 6,000  
*Attorney-General*, John F. Moriarty ..... 5,000  
*Solicitor-General*, Jonathan Pim, K.C. .... 2,000

*Ministers of the Royal Household.*  
*Lord Steward of the Household*, Rt. Hon. Earl of Chesterfield, G.C.V.O. .... 2,000  
*Treasurer of the Household*, Capt. Hon. F. E. Guest ..... 904  
*Comptroller*, Rt. Hon. Lord Saye and Sele ..... 904  
*Lord Chamberlain*, Rt. Hon. Lord Sandhurst, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. .... 2,000  
*Vice Chamberlain*, Hon. G. A. Howard ... 924  
*Lords in Waiting*, Earl Granville, M.V.O., Viscount Allendale, Lord Acton, M.V.O., Lord Herschell, M.V.O., Lord Loch, M.V.O., D.S.O., Lord Annaly, K.C.V.O. (Permanent), Lord Ashby St. Ledgers, Lord Farquhar, G.C.V.O. (Extra) each ..... 702  
*Captain of the Gentlemen at Arms*, Lord Colebrooke, C.V.O. .... 1,200  
*Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard*, Earl of Craven ..... 1,200  
*Master of the Horse*, Earl of Granard, K.P. .... 2,000

NOTE.—All the above Ministers hold office at the pleasure of the Sovereign and go out of office at a change of Government.

# Permanent Officials.

## AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, Whitehall Place, S.W.

*Secretary*, Sir S. Olivier, K.C.M.G. .... £1,500  
*Small Holdings Commissioners*, M. T. Baines, S. Mager, J. Owen, A. Allsebrook, F. E. N. Rogers, E. O. Fordham, F. H. Diggle, F. Horne £1,000 to £1,200  
*Director Royal Botanic Gardens (Kew)*, Lt.-Col. Sir D. Prain, C.M.G., C.I.E. ... 1,000  
*Director-General, Ordnance Survey*, Col. C. F. Close, C.M.G., R.E. ....

## BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR SCOTLAND, Edinburgh.

*Chairman*, Sir R. P. Wright .... £1,200 to £1,500  
*Commissioner*, R. B. Greig .... £1,000 to £1,200  
*Do., Small Holdings*, J. D. Sutherland ..... £1,000 to £1,200  
*Secretary*, H. M. Conacher ..... £850 to £1,000

## AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION (IRELAND).

*Vice-President*, Rt. Hon. T. W. Russell... £1,350  
*Secretary of the Board*, T. P. Gill ..... 1,800  
*Assistant Secs.*, J. R. Campbell (Agriculture); G. Fletcher (Tech. Instr.) £850 to £1,000

## CHARITY COMMISSION, Ryder Street, S.W.

*Commissioners*, C. A. Cook, C.B., £1,500; A. F. Leach, £1,200; Rt. Hon. C. P. Allen, M.P. .... unpaid  
*Secretary*, H. W. T. Bowyear. .... £1,000

## CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, Burlington Gardens, W.

*Commissioners*, S. M. Leathes, C.B., £1,500  
*H. W. Paul* ..... 1,200  
*Secretary and Registrar*, L. C. H. Weekes ..... £800 to £900

## COLONIAL OFFICE, Downing Street, S.W.

*Secretary*, Sir J. Anderson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. £2,000  
*Assistant Secretaries*, Sir H. W. Just, K.C.M.G., C.B., and Sir G. V. Fildes, K.C.M.G., C.B. .... 1,500  
*Chief Clerk*, C. A. Harris, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. 1,150  
*Legal Adviser*, J. S. Risley, C.B. .... 1,000  
*Principal Clerks*, G. W. Johnson, C.M.G., H. J. Read, C.M.G., C. Strachey, H.C.M., Lambert, C.B., A. E. Collins, C.M.G., W. D. Ellis, G. E. A. Grindle £850 to £1,000  
*Director, Imperial Institute*, W. R. Dunstan, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S. ....  
*Director, Colonial Audit Dept.*, A. E. Stephenson ..... £850 to £1,000

## CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

*Crown Agents*, Sir R. L. Antrobus, K.C.M.G., C.B., £1,800; Major M. A. Cameron, C.M.G., R.E., £1,500 to £1,800; W. H. Mercer, C.M.G. .... £1,300 to £1,500  
*Secretary*, P. H. Ezekiel ..... £600 to 1,000

## CUSTOMS AND EXCISE, E.C.

*Chairman of Board*, Sir L. N. Guillemard, K.C.B. .... £2,000  
*Deputy Chairman*, F. S. Parry, C.B. .... 1,500  
*Secretaries*, J. P. Byrne, C.B., I.S.O., E.C. Cunningham ..... 1,200  
*Solicitor*, W. M. Graham Harrison ..... 1,800  
*Chief Inspector*, W. Gallagher, I.S.O. .... £1,000 to £1,200

*Accountant and Comptroller-General*, F. W. A. Clarke ..... 1,000  
*Principal Statistical Officer*, H. V. Reade, C.B. .... £800 to £1,000  
*Collector and Chief Registrar of Shipping*, L. S. Blomfield ..... 1,100

## EDUCATION, Whitehall, S.W.

*Secretary of Board*, Sir Amherst Selby Bigge, K.C.B. .... £1,800  
*Chief Medical Officer*, Sir G. Newman, M.D. .... 1,500  
*Sec., Secondary Branch*, Hon. W. N. Bruce, C.B. .... 1,200  
*Sec. Technological Branch*, E. K. Chambers, C.B. .... 1,200  
*Principal, Royal College of Art*, A. Spencer ..... 800  
*Director, Special Enquiries*, H. F. Heath, C.B. .... 1,200  
*Sec., Welsh Dept.*, A. T. Davies ..... 1,200  
*Director, Victoria and Albert Museum*, Sir C. H. Smith, LL.D. .... £1,200 to £1,500  
*Secretary, Geological Survey*, F. G. Ogilvie, C.B. .... 1,200  
*Director of Survey*, J. J. H. Teall, F.R.S. .... £850 to £1,000

## EDUCATION (SCOTLAND), Dover House, Whitehall, S.W.

*Secretary to Committee*, Sir J. Struthers, K.C.B. .... £1,200 to £1,500  
*Assistant Secretaries*, G. Macdonald; G. W. Alexander ..... £800 to £1,200  
*Agricultural Adviser*, Sir R. P. Wright ..... £800 to £1,200

*Senior Chief Inspector, J. L. Robertson...* £950  
*Director, Royal Scottish Museum, Sir T. C. Martin* ..... £650 to £750

EDUCATION (IRELAND), Tyrone House, Dublin.

*Resident Commissioner, W. M. J. Starkie* £1,500  
*Secretaries, P. E. Lemass, I.S.O.; W. J. Dilworth* ..... each 800

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT, Victoria Embankment, E.C.

*Comptroller, Sir H. J. Gibson, K.C.B.* ..... £2,000  
*Asst. do., J. W. Cawston, C.B.* ..... 1,500

FOREIGN OFFICE, Downing Street, S.W.

*Permanent Sec., Rt. Hon. Sir A. Nicolson, Bart, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.* ..... £2,500  
*Asst. do., Sir W. Langley, K.C.M.G., C.B.* ..... 1,500  
*Sir Eyre A. Crowe, K.C.M.G., C.B.* ..... 1,200  
*Sir Ralph Paget, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.* ..... 1,200  
*Legal Adviser, Sir W. E. Davidson, K.C.M.G., C.B., K.C.* ..... 1,200

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES REGISTRY, 28 Abingdon Street, S.W.

*Chief Registrar, G. Stuart Robertson* ..... £1,200 to £1,500

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, Somerset House, W.C.

*Registrar-General, B. Mallet, C.B.* ..... £1,200  
*Chief Clerk, Archer Bellingham* ..... 900  
*Supt. of Statistics, T. H. C. Stevenson, M.D.* ..... £800 to 900

HOME OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W.

*Secretary, Sir E. Troup, K.C.B.* ..... £2,000  
*Asst. do., E. H. R. Blackwell, C.B., £1,500; M. Delevingne, C.B.* ..... 1,200  
*Chief Inspector of Factories, Sir B. A. Whitelegge, K.C.B., M.D.* ..... 1,500  
*Chief Inspector of Explosives, Maj. A. McN. C. Cooper-Key* ..... 1,500  
*Chief Inspector, Coal Mines, R. A. S. Redmayne, C.B.* ..... 1,000  
*Inspector of Constabulary, Lt.-Col. J. H. Eden* ..... 1,000  
*Chief Inspector, Reformatories, C. E. B. Russell* ..... £800 to £1,000  
*Chairman, Prison Commission, Sir E. Ruggles-Brise, K.C.B.* ..... 1,800  
*Prison Commissioners, F. J. Dryhurst, C.B.; Capt. C. F. de L. Eardley-Wilmot; M. L. Waller* ..... 1,000

INDIA OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W.

(See Indian Empire.)

INLAND REVENUE, Somerset House, W.C.

*Chairman of Board, Sir M. Nathan, G.C.M.G.* ..... £2,000  
*Deputy do., E. E. Nott-Bower, C.B.* ..... 1,500  
*Commissioners, J. P. Cowly, C.B., N. F. W. Fisher* ..... 1,200  
*Joint Secs., J. E. Chapman, P. Thompson* ..... 1,200  
*Accountant Gen., B. P. Moore* ..... 1,000  
*Chief Inspector, Taxes, Sir E. H. Bowers* ..... £1,000 to £1,200  
*Secretary, Estate Duty Office, A. W. Soward, C.B.* ..... £1,200  
*Solicitor, H. B. Cox, C.B.* ..... 1,800  
*Chief Valuer, E. J. Harper* ..... 1,200

IRISH SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Old Queen Street, S.W.

*Under Secretary, Rt. Hon. Sir J. B. Dougherty K.C.B., C.V.O.* ..... £2,000  
*Asst. do. E. O'Farrell* ..... £1,000 to £1,200  
*Principal Clerks, J. J. Taylor, C.B., I.S.O., £1,000; Sir L. C. Dowdall, C.B.; W. P. J. Connolly* ..... each £700 to £900

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, Whitehall, S.W.

*Secretary, Sir H. C. Monro, K.C.B.* ..... £2,000  
*Legal Adviser, J. Lithiby, C.B.* ..... £1,000 to £1,200  
*Asst. Secs., T. Pitts, C.B., N. T. Kershaw, C.B. (£1,500); W. T. Jerred, C.B.; F. J. Wills; A. V. Symonds* ..... £1,000 to £1,200

*Inspector of Audits, E. P. Burd* ..... £900 to £1,000  
*Chief Engineering Inspector, H. H. Law* ..... £1,200  
*Medical Officer, A. Newsholme, C.B., F.R.C.P.* ..... £1,200 to £1,500

*Asst. do., G. S. Buchanan, M.D.* ..... £1,000 to £1,100  
*Comptroller of Housing and Town Planning, J. A. E. Dickinson, I.S.O.* £850 to £1,000

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (SCOTLAND).

125, George Street, Edinburgh.

*Vice-President, Sir Geo. McRae* £1,200 to £1,500  
*Members, E. W. Macpherson; W. L. Mackenzie, M.D.* ..... £1,000 to £1,200  
*Secretary, John T. Maxwell* ..... £1,000

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (IRELAND).

Custom House, Dublin.

*Vice-President, Rt. Hon. Sir H. A. Robinson, K.C.B.* ..... £1,800  
*Members, T. J. Stafford, C.B. (Medical); E. Bourke* ..... £1,000 to £1,200  
*Secretary, A. R. Barlas* ..... £1,000

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, South Kensington, S.W.

*Director, W. N. Shaw, LL.D., F.R.S. Marine Supt., M. S. C. Hepworth, C.B. Supt. of Forecasts, R. G. K. Lempfert.*

MINT, Tower Hill, E.

*Deputy Master, Sir T. H. Elliott, K.C.B., £1,750 Supt., Operative Dept., E. Rigg, C.B., I.S.O.* ..... £700 to £900

BRITISH MUSEUM, Bloomsbury, W.C.

*Director and Principal Librarian, Sir F. G. Kenyon, K.C.B.* ..... £1,500

NATIONAL HISTORY MUSEUM, Cromwell Road, S.W.

*Director, L. Fletcher* ..... £1,200

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE, Old Jewry, E.C.

*Comptroller General, W. G. Turpin, C.B.* £1,500  
*Asst. do., Sir E. J. Soares* ..... £800 to £1,000

NATIONAL GALLERY, Trafalgar Square S.W.

and NATIONAL GALLERY OF BRITISH ART, Millbank, S.W.

*Director, Sir C. Holroyd* ..... £1,000

NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY, Teddington.  
*Director and Supt., R. T. Glazebrook.*

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, St. Martin's Place, W.C.

*Director, C. J. Holmes* ..... £500 to £600

NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE, Gray's Inn, W.C.  
*Supt., P. H. Cowell* ..... £650

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, Greenwich.

*Astronomer Royal*, F. W. Dyson ..... £1,000

PATENT OFFICE.

*Comptroller General*, W. T. Franks..... £1,500  
*Registrar of Designs, etc.*, R. Griffin ..... 1,100  
*Chief Examiner*, H. Hatfield, I.S.O. .... 1,200  
*Chief Clerk*, P. G. L. Webb ..... 1,000

POST OFFICE, King Edward Street, E.C.

*Secretary*, Sir A. F. King, K.C.B. .... £1,750  
*Second Sec.*, E. Crabb, C.B. .... £1,250 to £1,400  
*Third Sec.*, A. M. J. Ogilvie, C.B. £1,200 to £1,300  
*Asst. Secs.*, H. S. Carey, C.B., E. W. Farnell, C.B., W. G. Gates, A. B. Walkley, L. T. Horne, L. A. Marshall, I.S.O.

£1,000 to £1,200  
*Comptroller and Accountant Genl.*, Sir C. A. King, C.B. .... £1,000 to £1,300  
*Dep. Acct. Genl.*, F. T. Swayne £1,000 to £1,100  
*Engineer in Chief*, W. Slingo ..... £1,000 to £1,200  
*Comptroller, London Service*, R. Bruce, C.B. .... £1,000 to £1,200  
*Chief Medical Officer*, J. Sinclair, M.D.

£1,000 to £1,200  
*Comptroller, Savings Bank Dept.*, H. Davies, C.B., I.S.O. .... £1,000 to £1,200  
*Solicitor, (vacant)* ..... £1,500 to £2,000

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W.

*Clerk of the Council*, Sir A. W. FitzRoy, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. .... £1,500

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD, Old Jewry, E.C.

*Secretary*, R. Philpot, C.B. .... £1,500  
*Solicitor*, C. L. Nicholson ..... £1,200 to £1,500

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, Chancery Lane, W.C.

*Deputy Keeper*, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B. .... £1,400

SCOTTISH OFFICE. Dover House, Whitehall, S.W.

*Permanent Under Secretary*, Sir James M. Dodds, K.C.B. .... £1,500  
*Asst. do.* John Lamb..... £900 to £1,000

STATIONERY OFFICE, Prince's Street, S.W.

*Comptroller*, F. Atterbury, C.B.;..... £1,500

BOARD OF TRADE, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

*Secretary*, Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, K.C.B. £2,000  
*Assistant Secs.* (each £1,000 to £1,200)  
*Harbour Dept.*, Garnham Roper.  
*Marine Dept.*, E. G. Moggridge.  
*Labour Exchanges, etc.*, W. H. Beveridge.  
*Commercial Dept.*, G. J. Stanley, C.B., C.M.G.  
*Railway Dept.*, W. F. Marwood, C.B.  
*Supt. London Traffic Branch*, Col. R. C. Hellard C.B. .... £1,200

*Comptroller, Companies Dept.*, H. A. Payne ..... 1,400  
*Accountant-General*, G. S. Fry ..... £1,000 to £1,200  
*Solicitor*, Sir R. E. Cunliffe ..... 1,800  
*Asst. do.*, E. Potter ..... 1,000  
*Chief Inspector, Railways*, Lt.-Col. P. G. von Donop, R.E. .... 1,400  
*Inspector Gen. in Bankruptcy*, J. G. Willis, C.B. .... £1,000 to £1,200

TREASURY, Whitehall, S.W.

*Joint Secretaries*, Sir T. L. Heath, K.C.B.; Sir J. S. Bradbury, K.C.B., each ..... 2,000  
*Solicitor*, Sir J. P. Mellor, K.C.B. .... 2,000  
*Asst. do.*, A. H. Dennis, C.B. £1,500; H. E. F. Comyn, C.B. .... £1,200  
*Principal, Law Courts Branch*, A. T. Hare ..... 1,300

Parliamentary Counsel, Sir A. T. Thring,

K.C.B. .... £2,500  
*Second do.*, F. F. Liddell ..... £1,800 to £2,000  
*Treasury Valuer*, F. J. Bacon... £1,000 to £1,200

WOODS, FORESTS AND LAND REVENUES, Whitehall, S.W.

*Commissioners*, Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman (unpaid); G. G. Leveson-Gower £1,500

WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS, Storey's Gate, S.W.

*Secretary*, Lionel Earle, C.M.G. .... £1,500  
*Architects*, Sir H. Tanner, C.B., I.S.O. £1,600;  
W. T. Oldrieve (Edinburgh) ..... 1,000

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS (IRELAND), Dublin.

*Chairman*, Sir G. C. V. Holmes, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. .... £1,500  
*Commissioners*, G. A. Stevenson, C.V.O., C.B.; P. Hanson ..... 1,200  
*Solicitor*, W. G. Towers ..... £1,000 to £1,200

THE JUDICATURE.

*The Judicature.*—(a) *England and Wales.*—The laws in England and Wales are administered by judges appointed by the Crown, who hold office for life, and cannot be removed save on petition presented by both Houses of Parliament. The High Court comprises the King's Bench, Chancery, and Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Divisions. Two Courts of Appeal hear appeals from these divisions, the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the courts in the United Kingdom being the House of Lords. All civil cases arising in London and Middlesex are tried at the Royal Courts of Justice, but civil cases arising in the country are tried on circuit by judges of the King's Bench. The Chancery Division has exclusive jurisdiction to try certain classes of actions. To the County Courts is relegated the duty of trying actions where the sum in dispute does not exceed a certain amount. The County Courts, too, have jurisdiction to try cases arising under certain special Acts of Parliament, e.g., the Workmen's Compensation Act. Bankruptcy cases arising in London are heard in the London Bankruptcy Court, while in the provinces the County Courts have jurisdiction in bankruptcy.

With regard to criminal law in England it is a general principle that, except for certain minor offences, every person charged is entitled to be tried by a jury. Courts of criminal jurisdiction are (1) the judges of the High Court sitting at Assizes for the trial of cases in the provinces, and in London at the Central Criminal for the trial of cases arising in and around London; (2) Courts of Quarter Sessions, holden for every county, and formed of justices of the peace, presided over by a chairman who is unpaid. The Recorders of certain cities and boroughs have a jurisdiction similar to that of courts of Quarter Sessions in respect of cases arising within their districts. (3) Courts of Petty Sessions, consisting of two justices of the peace or a stipendiary magistrate. These courts hear and decide minor offences, and have power to commit offenders to take their trial in more serious cases. (4) *Court of Criminal Appeal.* This Court, which was established by an Act passed in 1907, has power to hear appeals against convictions and sentences. It will not, however, re-try a case, nor will it upset the verdict of a jury unless it is manifestly unreasonable.

(b) *Scotland*.—Scots civil law, which is entirely different from that of England, is administered by the Court of Session, which is a court of law and equity. The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. It consists of all the judges, and as a rule it is confined to the trial of serious cases. The Sheriff of each county is the proper criminal judge in all crimes occurring within the county which merit only an arbitrary punishment. Borough magistrates and justices of the peace have jurisdiction in petty cases occurring within the burgh or county, and in a number of minor offences under various statutes.

(c) *Ireland*.—The civil courts in Ireland are very similar to the English courts. In the main the criminal procedure is also similar.

### House of Lords.

*Lord High Chancellor*, Rt. Hon. Viscount Haldane, K.T., £10,000.

*Law Lords*, Rt. Hon. Lord Atkinson; Rt. Hon. Lord Shaw; Rt. Hon. Lord Moulton; Rt. Hon. Lord Parker; Rt. Hon. Lord Dunedin; Rt. Hon. Lord Sumner (each £6,000); and such Peers of Parliament as are holding, or have held, high judicial office.

### England and Wales.

#### SUPREME COURT.

*Ex-officio Judges*, The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

*Master of the Rolls*, Rt. Hon. Sir H. H. Cozens-Hardy, £6,000.

*Lord Justices*, Rt. Hon. Sir R. V. Williams; Rt. Hon. Sir H. B. Buckley; Rt. Hon. Sir W. R. Kennedy; Rt. Hon. Sir C. S. Eady; Rt. Hon. Sir W. Phillimore, Bart.; (each £5,000).

#### HIGH COURT.

##### Chancery Division

*Justices*, The Lord High Chancellor; the Hons. Sir M. I. Joyce, Sir T. R. Warrington, Sir R. Neville, Sir H. T. Eve, Sir C. H. Sargant, Sir J. M. Astbury (each £5,000).

##### King's Bench Division.

*Lord Chief Justice of England*, Rt. Hon. Sir Rufus Daniel Isaacs, K.C.V.O., £8,000.

*Justices*, The Hons. Sir E. Ridley, Sir C. J. Darling, Sir A. M. Channell, Sir T. T. Bucknill, Sir R. M. Bray, Sir A. T. Lawrence, Sir W. Pickford; Rt. Hon. Lord Coleridge; Hons. Sir T. E. Scrutton, Sir J. E. Banks, Sir H. E. Avory, Sir T. G. Horridge, Sir C. M. Lush, Sir S. A. T. Rowlatt, Sir C. M. Bailhache, Sir J. R. Atkin. each £5,000

*Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division.*  
*President*, Rt. Hon. Sir S. T. Evans, £5,000.  
*Justice*, Hon. Sir B. Deane, £5,000.

##### Court of Criminal Appeal.

*Judges*, The Lord Chief Justice and the Judges of the King's Bench Division.

##### Court of Arches.

*Judge*, Sir L. T. Dibdin.

### Scotland.

#### COURT OF SESSION.

*Lord President of the whole Court*, Rt. Hon. Lord Strathclyde (A. Ure), £5,000.

##### Inner House, First Division.

*Lord Justice General*, Rt. Hon. the Lord President.

*Judges*, Rt. Hons. Lord Johnston (H. Johnston), Lord Mackenzie (C. K. Mackenzie) and Lord Skerrington (W. Campbell), each £3,600.

##### Inner House, Second Division.

*Lord Justice Clerk*, Rt. Hon. Lord Kingsburgh (Sir J. H. H. Macdonald, K.C.B.), £4,800.

*Judges*, Rt. Hons. Lord Dundas (D. Dundas), Lord Salvesen (E. T. Salvesen), and Lord Guthrie each £3,600

##### Outer House.

*Judges*, Rt. Hons. Lord Cullen (W. J. Cullen), Lord Dewar (A. Dewar), Lord Ormidale (G. L. Macfarlane), Lord Hunter (W. Hunter) and Lord Anderson (A. M. Anderson), each £3,600.

### Ireland.

#### COURT OF APPEAL.

*Ex-Officio Judges*, The Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Baron.

*Lords Justices of Appeal*, Rt. Hon. H

Holmes, Rt. Hon. R. R. Cherry each £4,000

#### HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

##### Chancery Division.

*Lord Chancellor*, Rt. Hon. I. J. O'Brien ... £6,000

*Master of the Rolls*, Rt. Hon. C. A. O'Connor 4,000

*Judge*, Hon. D. P. Barton ..... 3,500

*Land Judge*, Rt. Hon. J. Ross ..... 3,500

##### King's Bench Division.

*Lord Chief Justice*, Rt. Hon. Lord O'Brien £5,000

*Lord Chief Baron*, Rt. Hon. C. Palles ... 4,600

*Judges*, Rt. Hon. J. G. Gibson; Rt. Hon.

D. H. Madden (*Probate*); Hon. W.

Boyd (*Admiralty and Bankruptcy*);

Rt. Hon. W. Kenny; Hon. W. H.

Dodd, Rt. Hon. T. T. Molony... each 3,500

# DEFENCE—THE ROYAL NAVY.

The Royal Navy is recruited by voluntary enlistment and is administered by the "Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom" (commonly called "Lords of the Admiralty") under the control of the King-Emperor in Parliament.

## Naval Administration.

(Admiralty, Whitehall, London, S.W.)

LORDS COMMISSIONERS :—*First Lord*, The Rt. Hon. W. L. S. Churchill, M.P.

	(with house)	£4,500
<i>Naval Secretary</i> , Rear-Admiral D. R. S. De Chair, M.V.O. ....		1,000
<i>First Sea Lord</i> , Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., A.D.C. (with house) .....		1,500
<i>Second Sea Lord</i> , Vice-Admiral Sir J. R. Jellicoe, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. ....		1,500
<i>Third Sea Lord and Controller</i> , Rear-Admiral A. G. H. W. Moore, C.V.O., C.B. ...		1,750
<i>Fourth Sea Lord</i> , Rear-Admiral W. C. Pakenham, C.B., M.V.O., A.D.C. ....		1,500
<i>Civil Lord</i> , Rt. Hon. George Lambert, M.P. ....		1,000
<i>Additional Civil Lord</i> , Rt. Hon. Sir R. F. J. Hopwood, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. ....		1,000
<i>Parliamentary and Financial Secretary</i> , The Rt. Hon. T. J. Macnamara, LL.D., M.P. ....		2,000
<i>Permanent Secretary</i> , Sir W. Graham Greene, K.C.B. ....		2,000
<i>Assistant Secretary</i> , O. A. R. Murray, C.B. ....		1,400
<i>Judge-Advocate of the Fleet</i> , Reginald B. D. Acland, K.C. ....		
<i>Naval Assistant to First Sea Lord</i> , Captain C. M. de Bartolomé, C.B., R.N. ....		950
<i>Naval Assistant to Second Sea Lord</i> , Captain E. M. Phillpotts, R.N. ....		950
<i>Naval Assistant to Third Sea Lord</i> , Captain C. Greatorex, M.V.O., ....		950

## Distribution of the Fleet (Nov. 1, 1913):—

### HOME FLEETS.

#### First Fleet.

FIRST BATTLE SQUADRON, 8 Battleships.  
Attached Cruiser, 1.  
Attached Ship, 1.  
*First Cruiser Battle Squadron*, 4 Battle Cruisers.  
SECOND BATTLE SQUADRON, 8 Battleships.  
Attached Cruiser, 1.  
Attached Ship, 1.  
*Second Cruiser Squadron*, 4 Cruisers.  
THIRD BATTLE SQUADRON, 8 Battleships.  
Attached Cruiser, 1.  
*Third Cruiser Squadron*, 4 Cruisers.  
FOURTH BATTLE SQUADRON, 4 Battleships.  
Attached Cruiser, 1.  
*First Light Cruiser Squadron*, 3 Cruisers.  
MINE SWEEPING GUNBOATS, 6.  
FIRST, SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH FLOTILLAS, each of 1 Cruiser, 1 Depot Ship, and 15 to 19 Torpedo Boat Destroyers.

#### Second Fleet.

FIFTH BATTLE SQUADRON, 8 Battleships.  
Attached Cruiser, 1.  
*Fifth Cruiser Squadron*, 2 Cruisers.  
SIXTH BATTLE SQUADRON, 5 Battleships.  
*Sixth Cruiser Squadron*, 3 Cruisers.  
*Second Light Cruiser Squadron*, 4 Cruisers.  
MINE LAYER SQUADRON, 7 Ships.

#### Third Fleet.

SEVENTH BATTLE SQUADRON, 8 Battleships.  
Attached Cruiser, 1.  
*Seventh Cruiser Squadron*, 6 Cruisers.  
EIGHTH BATTLE SQUADRON, 6 Battleships.  
Attached Cruiser, 1.

*Eighth Cruiser Squadron*,  
*Ninth Cruiser Squadron*, 6 Cruisers.  
*Tenth Cruiser Squadron*, 6 Cruisers.  
*Eleventh Cruiser Squadron*, 6 Cruisers.  
*Twelfth Cruiser Squadron*, 5 Cruisers

#### Patrol Flotillas.

SIXTH, SEVENTH EIGHTH AND NINTH FLOTILLAS, each of 1 Cruiser, 1 Depot or Repair Ship, 21 to 23 Torpedo Boat Destroyers, except Eighth, which has 24 torpedo boats.  
SUBMARINES (47 in all), 3rd to 8th and Lamlash Flotillas.

#### TRAINING SQUADRON.

8 Ships.

#### MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.

*Second Battle Cruiser Squadron*, 3 Cruisers.  
*First Cruiser Squadron*, 4 Cruisers.  
Light Cruisers, 4.  
Attached Ships, 2.  
Destroyers, 10.

#### EASTERN FLEET.

##### China Squadron.

*Cruiser Squadron*, 6 Cruisers.  
Attached Ships, 6.  
River Gunboats, 10.  
Destroyers, 8.

##### Australia Squadron.

Cruisers, 4

##### East Indies Squadron.

Cruisers, 4.

Attached Ships, 4.

##### Cape of Good Hope Squadron.

Cruisers, 3.

##### West Coast of America Squadron.

2 Ships.

## PRINCIPAL SHIPS.

NOTE.—In addition to the vessels detailed below, 5 Battleships and 8 Light Cruiser are included in the 1913-14 Shipbuilding Programme.

Name. (§=Turbines.)	L'chd.	Tons.	Main Armament.
<i>Battleships :</i>			
<i>Royal Oak</i> § .....	—	—	10×15 in.
<i>Resolution</i> § .....	—	—	—
<i>Renown</i> § .....	—	—	—
<i>Ramillies</i> § .....	—	—	—
<i>Royal Sovereign</i> § ...	—	—	—
<i>Malaya</i> § .....	—	27,500	8×15 in.
<i>Warspite</i> § .....	—	—	—
<i>Valiant</i> § .....	—	—	—
<i>Barham</i> § .....	—	—	—
<i>Queen Elizabeth</i> § ...	1913	—	—
<i>Iron Duke</i> § .....	1912	25,000	10×13'5 in.
<i>Marlborough</i> § .....	1912	—	—
<i>Emperor of India</i> § ..	1913	—	—
<i>Benbow</i> § .....	1913	—	—
<i>Audacious</i> § .....	1913	23,500	—
<i>King George</i> § .....	1911	—	—
<i>Centurion</i> § .....	1911	—	—
<i>Ajax</i> § .....	1912	—	—
<i>Conqueror</i> § .....	1911	22,500	—
<i>Thunderer</i> § .....	1911	—	—
<i>Orion</i> § .....	1910	—	—
<i>Monarch</i> § .....	1911	—	—
<i>Hercules</i> § .....	1910	20,000	10×12 in.
<i>Colossus</i> § .....	1910	—	—
<i>Neptune</i> § .....	1909	19,900	—
<i>St. Vincent</i> § .....	1908	19,250	—
<i>Collingwood</i> § .....	1908	—	—
<i>Vanguard</i> § .....	1909	—	—
<i>Bellerophon</i> § .....	1907	18,600	—
<i>Temeraire</i> § .....	1907	—	—
<i>Superb</i> § .....	1907	—	—
<i>Dreadnought</i> § .....	1906	17,900	{ 4×12 in. 10×9'2 in.
<i>Lord Nelson</i> § .....	1906	16,500	—
<i>Agamemnon</i> § .....	1906	—	—
<i>Hibernia</i> § .....	1905	16,350	{ 4×12 in. 4×9'2 in. 10×6 in.
<i>Africa</i> § .....	1905	—	—
<i>Britannia</i> § .....	1904	—	—
<i>Zealandia</i> § .....	1904	—	—
<i>King Edward VII.</i> § ..	1903	—	—
<i>Commonwealth</i> § ..	1903	—	—
<i>Dominion</i> § .....	1903	—	—
<i>Hindustan</i> § .....	1903	—	—
<i>Swiftsure</i> § .....	1903	11,800	{ 4×10 in. 14×7'5 in.
<i>Triumph</i> § .....	1903	11,985	—
<i>Cornwallis</i> § .....	1901	14,000	{ 4×12 in. 12×6 in.
<i>Exmouth</i> § .....	1901	—	—
<i>Russell</i> § .....	1901	—	—
<i>Albemarle</i> § .....	1901	—	—
<i>Duncan</i> § .....	1901	—	—
<i>Queen</i> § .....	1902	15,000	—
<i>Prince of Wales</i> § ...	1902	—	—
<i>Venerable</i> § .....	1899	—	—
<i>London</i> § .....	1899	—	—
<i>Bulwark</i> § .....	1899	—	—
<i>Irresistible</i> § .....	1898	—	—
<i>Implacable</i> § .....	1899	—	—
<i>Formidable</i> § .....	1898	—	—
<i>Vengeance</i> § .....	1899	12,950	—
<i>Albion</i> § .....	1898	—	—
<i>Glory</i> § .....	1899	12,900	{ 4×12 in. 12×6 in.

Name. (§=Turbines.)	L'chd.	Tons.	Main Armament.
<i>Ocean</i> .....	1898	12,900	{ 4×12 in. 12×6 in.
<i>Goliath</i> .....	1898	—	—
<i>Canopus</i> .....	1897	—	—
<i>Illustrious</i> .....	1896	14,900	—
<i>Cæsar</i> .....	1896	—	—
<i>Hannibal</i> .....	1896	—	—
<i>Mars</i> .....	1896	—	—
<i>Jupiter</i> .....	1895	—	—
<i>Victorious</i> .....	1895	—	—
<i>Prince George</i> .....	1895	—	—
<i>Majestic</i> .....	1895	—	—
<i>Magnificent</i> .....	1894	—	—
<i>Battle Cruisers :</i>			
<i>Tiger</i> § .....	1912	27,500	8×13'5 in.
<i>Queen Mary</i> § .....	1912	—	—
* <i>Australia</i> § .....	1911	18,800	{ 8×12 in. 16×4 in.
† <i>New Zealand</i> § .....	1911	—	—
<i>Lion</i> § .....	1910	26,350	{ 8×13'5 in. 16×4 in.
<i>Princess Royal</i> § ...	1911	—	—
<i>Indefatigable</i> § .....	1909	18,750	{ 8×12 in. 16×4 in.
<i>Invincible</i> § .....	1907	17,250	—
<i>Inflexible</i> § .....	1907	—	—
<i>Indomitable</i> § .....	1907	—	—
<i>Cruisers :</i>			
<i>Defence</i> .....	1907	14,600	{ 4×9'2 in. 10×7'5 in.
<i>Minotaur</i> .....	1906	—	—
<i>Shannon</i> .....	1906	—	—
<i>Achilles</i> .....	1905	13,550	{ 6×9'2 in. 4×7'5 in.
<i>Cochrane</i> .....	1905	—	—
<i>Warrior</i> .....	1905	—	—
<i>Natal</i> .....	1905	—	—
<i>Duke of Edinburgh</i> ..	1904	—	{ 6×9'2 in. 10×6 in.
<i>Black Prince</i> .....	1904	—	—
<i>Devonshire</i> .....	1904	10,850	{ 4×7'5 in. 6×6 in.
<i>Roxburgh</i> .....	1904	—	—
<i>Argyll</i> .....	1904	—	—
<i>Hampshire</i> .....	1903	—	—
<i>Carnarvon</i> .....	1903	—	—
<i>Antrim</i> .....	1903	—	—
<i>Suffolk</i> .....	1903	9,800	14×6 in.
<i>Lancaster</i> .....	1902	—	—
<i>Cumberland</i> .....	1902	—	—
<i>Donegal</i> .....	1902	—	—
<i>Berwick</i> .....	1902	—	—
<i>Cornwall</i> .....	1902	—	—
<i>Essex</i> .....	1901	—	—
<i>Kent</i> .....	1901	—	—
<i>Monmouth</i> .....	1901	—	—
<i>Drake</i> .....	1901	14,100	{ 2×9'2 in. 16×6 in.
<i>King Alfred</i> .....	1901	—	—
<i>Leviathan</i> .....	1901	—	—
<i>Good Hope</i> .....	1901	—	—
<i>Euryalus</i> .....	1901	12,000	{ 2×9'2 in. 12×6 in.
<i>Bacchante</i> .....	1901	—	—
<i>Hogue</i> .....	1900	—	—
<i>Aboukir</i> .....	1900	—	—
<i>Sutlej</i> .....	1899	—	—
<i>Cressy</i> .....	1899	—	—
<i>Spartiate</i> .....	1898	11,000	16×6 in.
<i>Amphitrite</i> .....	1898	—	—
<i>Argonaut</i> .....	1898	—	—

\* His Majesty's Australian Ship.  
† His Majesty's New Zealand Ship.

Name. (=Turbines.)	L'chd.	Tons.	Main Armament.	Name. (=Turbines.)	L'chd.	Tons.	Main Armament.
Ariadne .....	1898	11,000	16×6 in.	Vindictive .....	1897	5,750	10×6 in.
Powerful II. ....	1897	"	"	Furious .....	1896	"	"
Europa .....	1897	"	"	Flora .....	1893	4,360	12×6 in. 18×4'7 in.
*Niobe .....	1897	"	"	Fox .....	1893	"	"
Diadem .....	1896	"	"	Forté .....	1893	"	"
Terrible .....	1895	"	{ 2×9'2 in. 16×6 in.	Astræa .....	1893	"	"
Gibraltar .....	1892	7,700	{ 2×9'2 in. 10×6 in.	Cambrian .....	1893	"	"
Theseus .....	1892	7,350	"	Charybdis .....	1893	"	"
Grafton .....	1892	"	"	Hermione .....	1893	"	"
Endymion .....	1891	"	"	Astræa .....	1893	"	"
Hawke .....	1891	"	"	Æolus .....	1891	3,600	12×6 in. 16×4'7 in.
Edgar .....	1890	"	"	Brilliant .....	1891	"	"
Crescent .....	1892	"	{ 1×9'2 in. 12×6 in.	Melpomene .....	1891	3,600	"
Royal Arthur .....	1891	"	"	*Rainbow .....	1891	"	"
Edgar .....	1892	"	{ 2×9'2 in. 13×6 in.	Sirius .....	1890	"	"
Blenheim .....	1892	9,000	{ 4×6 in. 2×4 in.	Scylla .....	1891	3,400	"
Blake .....	1891	9,000	"	Sappho .....	1891	"	"
<i>Light Cruisers:</i>				Iphigenia .....	1891	3,600	4×4'7 in.
Conquest <sup>†</sup> .....	—	4,000	—	Intrepid .....	1890	"	"
Comus <sup>†</sup> .....	—	"	—	Thetis .....	1890	3,400	"
Cleopatra <sup>†</sup> .....	—	"	—	Naiad .....	1890	"	"
Champion <sup>†</sup> .....	—	"	—	Andromache .....	1890	"	"
Cordelia <sup>†</sup> .....	—	"	—	Latona .....	1890	"	"
Carysfort <sup>†</sup> .....	—	"	—	Apollo .....	1890	"	"
Caroline <sup>†</sup> .....	—	"	—	Diamond <sup>†</sup> .....	1904	3,000	12×4 in.
Calliope <sup>†</sup> .....	—	"	—	Sapphire <sup>†</sup> .....	1904	"	"
Aurora <sup>†</sup> .....	1913	"	—	Topaz <sup>†</sup> .....	1903	"	"
Galatea <sup>†</sup> .....	1913	"	—	Amethyst <sup>†</sup> .....	1903	"	"
Inconstant <sup>†</sup> .....	1913	"	—	Paudora .....	1900	2,200	8×4 in.
Royalist <sup>†</sup> .....	1913	"	—	†Pioneer .....	1899	"	"
Undaunted <sup>†</sup> .....	1913	"	—	Prometheus .....	1898	2,135	"
Penelope <sup>†</sup> .....	1913	"	—	Psyche .....	1898	"	"
Phaeton <sup>†</sup> .....	1913	"	—	Perseus .....	1897	"	"
Arethusa <sup>†</sup> .....	1913	"	—	Pyramus .....	1897	"	"
Chatham <sup>†</sup> .....	1911	5,400	8×6 in.	Pegasus .....	1897	"	"
Dublin <sup>†</sup> .....	1912	"	"	Proserpine .....	1896	"	"
Southampton <sup>†</sup> .....	1912	"	"	Pelorus .....	1896	"	"
Birmingham <sup>†</sup> .....	1913	"	"	Philomel .....	1890	2,575	8×4'7 in.
Lowestoft <sup>†</sup> .....	1913	5,440	"	Barham .....	1889	1,830	6×4'7 in.
Nottingham <sup>†</sup> .....	1913	"	"	Medea .....	1888	2,800	"
†Melbourne <sup>†</sup> .....	1913	5,400	"	Fearless <sup>†</sup> .....	1912	3,360	10×4 in.
†Sydney <sup>†</sup> .....	1913	"	"	Amphion <sup>†</sup> .....	1911	"	"
†Brisbane <sup>†</sup> .....	—	"	"	Active <sup>†</sup> .....	1911	3,440	"
Dartmouth <sup>†</sup> .....	1911	5,250	8×6 in.	Blonde <sup>†</sup> .....	1910	3,350	"
Falmouth <sup>†</sup> .....	1910	"	"	Blanche <sup>†</sup> .....	1909	"	"
Weymouth <sup>†</sup> .....	1910	"	"	Bellona <sup>†</sup> .....	1909	"	6×4 in.
Yarmouth <sup>†</sup> .....	1911	"	"	Boadicea <sup>†</sup> .....	1908	3,300	"
Bristol <sup>†</sup> .....	1910	4,800	{ 2×6 in. 10×4 in.	Skirmisher .....	1905	2,895	9×4 in.
Glasgow <sup>†</sup> .....	1909	"	"	Attentive .....	1904	2,670	"
Gloucester <sup>†</sup> .....	1909	"	"	Sentinel .....	1904	2,895	"
Liverpool <sup>†</sup> .....	1909	"	"	Patrol .....	1904	2,940	"
Newcastle <sup>†</sup> .....	1909	"	"	Adventure .....	1904	2,670	"
†Encounter .....	1902	5,880	11×6 in.	Pathfinder .....	1904	2,940	"
Challenger .....	1902	"	"	Foresight .....	1904	2,850	"
Highflyer .....	1898	5,600	"	Forward .....	1904	"	"
Hyacinth .....	1898	"	"				
Hermes .....	1898	"	"				
Isis .....	1896	"	"				
Dido .....	1896	"	"				
Doris .....	1896	"	"				
Juno .....	1895	"	"				
Diana .....	1895	"	"				
Miperva .....	1895	"	"				
Taftot .....	1895	"	"				
Eclipse .....	1894	"	{ 5×6 in. 16×4'7 in.				

Torpedo Vessels: 17.

Depôt Ships for T.B.D.: Built, 8; building, 1.

Depôt Ships for Submarines: Built, 14; building, 3.

Torpedo-Boat-Destroyers: Built, 191; building, 38.

Torpedo Boats (New Type): 36.

Torpedo Boats (Old Type): 1st class, 73.

Submarines: Built, 64; building, 22.

\* His Majesty's Canadian Ship.

† His Majesty's Australian Ship.

‡ Including His Majesty's Australian Ships Warrego, Parramatta, and Farrar; and

|| H.M.A.S. A.E. 1 and A.E. 2, B.

## DEFENCE—THE ARMY.

The British Army is recruited by voluntary enlistment and is administered by an Army Council under the authority of the King-Emperor in Parliament. The training and efficiency of the Army is under the advice of the Inspector-General of the Home Forces, and a similar office has recently been organized for the Oversea Forces of the Empire. The *Home Army* is divided into six Divisions with headquarters as follows:—I. and II., Aldershot; III., Southern (Salisbury); IV., Eastern (Woolwich); V., Ireland (Curragh); VI., Ireland (Cork).

## British Army Administration.

War Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.

ARMY COUNCIL.—Secretary of State for War, The Rt. Hon. Col. J. E. B. Seely, D.S.O., M.P. ....	£5,000
Chief of the Imperial General Staff (First Military Member), Field Marshal Sir J. D. P. French, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. ....	3,000
Adjutant-General to the Forces (Second Military Member), Lt.-Gen. Sir J. S. Ewart, K.C.B., A.D.C. GENERAL .....	2,500
Quarter-Master-General to the Forces (Third Military Member), Maj.-Gen. Sir J. S. Cowans, K.C.B., M.V.O. ....	2,500
Master-General of the Ordnance (Fourth Military Member), Maj.-Gen. S. V. von Donop, C.B. ....	2,000
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Civil Member), H. J. Tennant, M.P. ...	1,500
Financial Secretary (Finance Member), H. T. Baker, M.P. ....	1,500
Secretary, Col. Sir E. W. D. Ward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. (Permanent Under-Secretary of State) .....	2,000

## Distribution of the British Army (Nov. 1, 1912):—

STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH ARMY, 1913-14. (Exclusive of the Defence Forces of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, q.v.)	ESTABLISHMENT.		EFFECTIVES.
	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1913.
Regular Forces, Regimental (at home and abroad).....	168,282	167,868	162,251
Regular Forces in India.....	75,884	75,897	77,097
Crown Colony and Native Indian Corps .....	8,871	8,765	8,694
Army Reserve .....	139,000	145,000	141,898
Special Reserves .....	89,913	78,714	61,048
Militia .....	...	...	636
Militia Reserve.....	150	90	94
Channel Islands Militia.....	3,166	3,166	2,928
Malta and Bermuda Militia.....	2,894	2,894	2,770
Territorial Force (including Permanent Staff) .....	316,307	315,438	265,867
Isle of Man Volunteers .....	1,008	1,009	712
*Officers' Training Corps .....	946	126	191
Total.....	805,477	799,057	724,189
Horses and Mules (at home and abroad).....	31,101	28,849	...
„ „ (India) .....	21,458	21,458	...

\* The Officers' Training Corps above mentioned include only the *Senior Division* (Universities and University College Contingents); the *Junior Division* (Public School Contingents) amounted in 1912-13 to 444 officers and 1,189 cadets.

A Cavalry Brigade comprises 3 regiments, and is usually commanded by a Brigadier-General. Total strength on a war footing, 1,697.

An Infantry Brigade comprises 4 battalions, and is also usually commanded by a Brigadier-General. Total strength on war footing, 4,143.

A Division comprises 3 Infantry Brigades and the following Divisional troops: *Divisional Artillery* (commanded by a Brigadier-General), 3 Field Artillery Brigades, 1 Field Artillery (Howitzer) Brigade, 1 Heavy Artillery battery

and ammunition column, 1 Divisional ammunition column; *Divisional Engineers*, 2 Field companies, 1 Divisional Telegraph company; *Divisional mounted troops*, 2 mounted infantry companies; *Divisional transport and supply units*, 1 Divisional transport and supply column, 1 Divisional transport and supply park; *Divisional medical units*, 3 field ambulances. A Division is usually commanded by a Major-General. Total strength on a war footing, 19,651, with 70 guns.

Strength of the various Lieut.-Colonels' commands enumerated above is as follows :—	Peace Establishment at Home.		War Establishment.		Guns.
	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Officers.	Other Ranks.	
A Regiment of Cavalry (3 squadrons) (Household).....	27	418	} 23	509	—
A Battalion of Infantry (4 companies) (Cavalry of the line)	26	689			
(Foot Guards).....	29	708			
A Brigade of Horse Artillery (2 batteries, with ammunition column).....	24	777	} 28	979	—
A Brigade of Field Artillery (3 batteries, with ammunition column).....	—	—			
A Brigade of Field Artillery—Howitzers (2 batteries, with ammunition column).....	—	—			
	—	—	23	908	18
	—	—	16	510	12

## Units of the British Army.

## CAVALRY.

- 1st and 2nd Life Guards.  
Royal Horse Guards.  
7 Regiments of Dragoon Guards.  
13 Regiments of Dragoons.  
12 Regiments of Hussars.  
6 Regiments of Lancers.

## Special Reserve Cavalry.

- 3 Yeomanry Regiments.

## Territorial Yeomanry.

- 53 Yeomanry Regiments.

## ARTILLERY.

- 28 Batteries Royal Horse Artillery.  
150 Batteries (17 Howitzers) Royal Field Artillery.  
9 Batteries (Mountain Division) Royal Garrison Artillery.  
87 Companies Royal Garrison Artillery.  
12 Heavy Batteries Royal Garrison Artillery.

## Special Reserve Artillery.

- 3 Companies R.G.A.

## Territorial Artillery.

- 14 Batteries R.H.A.  
55 Brigades R.F.A.  
1 Mountain Battery R.G.A.  
13 Heavy Batteries R.G.A.  
17 Companies R.G.A.

## ROYAL ENGINEERS.

- 27 Fortress Companies.  
15 Field Companies.  
3 Railway Companies.  
3 Survey Companies.  
2 Coast Battalion Companies.  
1 Line of Communication Company.  
10 Depot Companies.  
10 Telegraph Companies.  
1 Wireless Company.  
2 Bridging Trains.  
5 Field Troops.  
1 Search Light Company.  
1 Colonial Survey Section.  
2 Air Battalion.

## Special Reserve.

- 2 Companies.

## Territorial Force.

- 14 Divisional Companies R.E.  
5 Telegraph Companies R.E.

- 1 Balloon Company.  
1 Railway Battalion.  
18 Fortress Companies.  
1 Electrical Engineers Company.  
1 Engineer and Railway Staff Corps.

## INFANTRY.

- 3 Battalions Grenadier Guards.  
2 Battalions Coldstream Guards.  
2 Battalions Scots Guards  
1 Battalion Irish Guards.  
69 Infantry Regiments (= 148 Battalions).  
West India Regiment (2 Battalions).  
West Africa Regiment.

## Special Reserve.

- 101 Battalions.

## Territorial Infantry.

- 200 Battalions.

## ARMY SERVICE CORPS

- 78 Companies.

## Territorial A.S. Corps.

- 14 Companies.

## ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

- 38 Companies, etc.

## Special Reserve.

- 1 Field Ambulance.

## Territorial R.A.M.C.

- 14 Mounted Brigade Field Ambulances.  
42 Field Ambulances.  
23 General Hospitals.  
2 Companies, Sanitary Service.

## ARMY VETERINARY CORPS.

- 13 Sections.

## Special Reserve A.V.C.

- Details.

## Territorial Force A.V.C.

- Details.

## ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS.

- 10 Companies.  
10 Independent Detachments.

## ROYAL MARINES.

- Royal Marine Artillery.  
Royal Marine Light Infantry.

## EDUCATION.

The Educational System of the United Kingdom is twofold, being partly under State and Local control and management, and partly under parental and private arrangements.

*Elementary.*

Elementary Education is compulsory for all children between 5 and 14 years of age, and is provided free at Public Elementary Schools maintained by Local Authorities and aided by State Grants.

In England and Wales out of the whole number of such children (about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  millions) nearly 5½ millions are on the books of such schools, which are 21,356 in number, and staffed by 163,697 adult teachers. Included in the above number there are (in populous districts) special schools for defective children.

*Secondary.*

Considerable progress has been and is being made towards a public provision of accessible Secondary Schools affording suitable courses for pupils of about 12-16 (in some cases 18) years of age.

In England and Wales there are 1,097 Secondary Schools regarded as efficient by the Board of Education, and attended by 185,056 pupils. About two-thirds of the pupils pay fees or hold scholarships; the remainder come from Public Elementary Schools with free places, entering at about 12 years of age as a rule. Of these schools nearly 1,000 receive State grants; nearly 500 are controlled by County or County Borough Authorities, and of the remainder most are endowed, and many are also aided by Local Authorities.

In Scotland such schools are administered by School Boards, and in Ireland by an Intermediate Education Board.

*Technical.*

Technical Education in England and Wales is provided in Evening and similar schools (mostly

controlled by Local Authorities), 8,164 in number, and attended by 628,181 students on whom State grants are paid, and of whom about one-half are under 17 years of age. The average attendance of a student is about 50 hours per annum. There are also Teachers' Courses (294), Tutorial Classes (100), Technical Instruction Courses (85), with 1,169 grant-earning students; and last, but not least, Day Technical Classes (259), held in 114 Institutions, with 10,913 students on whom State grants are paid; and also 218 Schools of Art.

In Scotland Technical Education is provided in like manner, but in Ireland by a Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

Training is provided by the State for Elementary School Teachers, of whom 50 per cent. have been trained in Colleges having nearly 13,000 places. Slight progress has been made lately towards providing for the Training of Teachers for Secondary Schools, a small annual State grant being made for the purpose.

*Universities.*

There are 18 Universities in the United Kingdom, of which 10 are in England, 4 in Scotland, 1 in Wales, and 3 in Ireland. These, with dates of foundation, are Oxford (1249), Cambridge (1257), Durham (1831), London (1836), Manchester (1850), Birmingham (1900), Liverpool (1903), Leeds (1904), Sheffield (1905), and Bristol (1909), in England; University of Wales (1893), in Wales; St. Andrews (1411), Glasgow (1450), Aberdeen (1494), and Edinburgh (1582), in Scotland; and Dublin (1591), National (1910), and Belfast (1909), in Ireland.

Besides these 18 Universities there are 4 independent University Colleges providing higher instruction. Most of these Universities and University Colleges receive State grants in respect of technical and professional work under the Board of Education Regulations. There are upwards of 9,000 full-time students at these State-aided Universities.

## THE DECREASE OF CRIME IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1850-1912.

## (CRIMINAL OFFENDERS CONVICTED AT SUPERIOR COURTS.)

Year.	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.		Year.
	Population.	Convictions.	Population.	Convictions.	Population.	Convictions.	
1850	17,773,324	20,537	2,872,821	3,363	6,877,549	17,108	1850
1855	18,829,000	19,971	2,978,065	2,869	6,014,665	5,220	1855
1860	19,902,713	12,068	3,054,738	2,414	5,820,960	2,979	1860
1865	20,990,946	14,740	3,136,057	2,355	5,641,086	2,661	1865
1870	22,090,163	12,953	3,222,837	2,400	5,525,210	3,048	1870
1875	24,045,385	10,954	3,514,744	2,205	5,278,629	2,484	1875
1880	25,714,288	11,214	3,705,994	2,046	5,202,648	2,383	1880
1885	27,499,041	10,500	3,907,736	1,956	4,924,342	1,573	1885
1890	28,763,673	9,242	4,003,132	1,825	4,717,959	1,193	1890
1895	30,394,078	9,169	4,155,054	1,653	4,584,434	1,096	1895
1900	32,249,187	8,157	4,430,958	1,835	4,468,501	1,087	1900
1905	33,990,764	10,483	4,592,036	2,314	4,391,565	1,367	1905
1910	35,796,289	11,987	4,737,268	1,225	4,368,599	1,373	1910
1911	36,163,833	11,338	4,749,673	1,122	4,375,468	1,496	1911
1912	36,539,636	11,665	4,738,300	1,190	4,384,710	1,443	1912

FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure of the United Kingdom for the five years ended March 31, 1913, are stated as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1908-9 .....	£151,578,300	£152,292,400
1909-10 .....	131,697,000	157,945,000
1910-11 .....	203,850,600	172,000,000
1911-12 .....	185,090,000	178,545,000
1912-13 .....	188,802,000	188,622,000

The Accounts for 1912-13 and Budget Estimates for 1913-14 are shown below:—

Revenue.		
Revenue.	Receipts. 1912-13.	Estimate. 1913-14.
Customs.....	£33,485,000	£35,200,000
Excise.....	38,000,000	38,850,000
Estate Duties, etc.....	25,248,000	26,750,000
Stamps .....	10,059,000	9,800,000
Land Tax .....	700,000	700,000
House Duty .....	2,000,000	2,000,000
Income-Tax (including Super-Tax) .....	44,806,000	45,950,000
Land Value Duties.....	455,000	750,000
Total Tax Revenue	£154,753,000	£160,000,000
Postal Service .....	20,300,000	£21,125,000
Telegraph Service .....	3,100,000	3,150,000
Telephone Service .....	5,775,000	6,350,000
Crown Lands .....	530,000	530,000
Suez Canal Shares, etc.	1,419,000	1,370,000
Miscellaneous .....	2,925,000	2,300,000
Total Non-Tax Revenue .....	£34,049,000	£34,825,000
From Exchequer Balances .....	...	1,000,000
Total Revenue.....	£188,802,000	£195,825,000
Total Expenditure .....	188,622,000	195,640,000
Surplus .....	180,000	185,000
Extraordinary Revenue (Borrowed) .....	1,488,000	3,175,000

Expenditure.

Expenditure.	Payments, 1912-13.	Estimate, 1913-14.
National Debt, Interest, etc. ....	£17,221,000	£16,944,000
National Debt, Repayment of Capital.....	7,279,000	7,556,000
Road Improvement Fund.....	1,172,000	1,340,000
Payment to Local Taxation .....	9,653,000	9,665,000
Other Consolidated Fund Services .....	1,693,000	1,704,000
Army .....	28,071,000	28,235,000
Navy .....	44,365,000	44,309,000
Old Age Pensions .....		12,600,000
Insurance and Labour Exchanges .....	51,944,000	7,499,000
Education and other Civil Services.....		34,889,000
Customs, Excise, and Inland Revenue .....	4,200,000	4,533,000
Post Office Services .....	23,024,000	24,366,000
Total Expenditure .....	£188,622,000	£195,640,000
Expenditure against Capital .....	8,488,000	3,175,000

DEBT.

The National Debt stood as follows on March

31, 1912 and 1913:—	1912.	1913.
Funded Debt.		
2½ per cent. Consols...	£554,676,829	£545,999,691
2½ per cent. Consols...	3,862,266	3,839,566
2½ per cent. (16 Vict.)	30,015,128	29,968,731
Bank of England Debt	11,015,100	11,015,100
Bank of Ireland do. ...	2,630,769	2,630,769

Terminable Annuities...	£602,200,092	£593,453,857
Unfunded Debt .....	£33,044,389	£31,519,908
Other Liabilities .....	33,100,000	31,500,000
	50,061,947	54,814,656

Total debt.....£718,406,428 £711,288,421  
Against this total the estimated *Assets* were (on March 31, 1913) £49,041,893, being the value of Suez Canal Shares (£39,015,000), other *Assets* (£3,707,733) and *Exchequer balances* (£6,329,160).

Cost of the Debt.

The cost of the National Debt for the last two years is detailed below:—

I. Annual Interest—	1911-1912.	1912-1913.
Funded Debt .....	£15,202,702	£15,000,752
Terminable Annuities	3,517,569	3,540,175
Unfunded Debt .....	1,158,842	1,171,683
II. Cost of Management	173,181	166,907
III. New Sinking Fund...	4,447,706	4,620,303

Total .....£24,500,000 £24,500,000  
Sinking Fund.

Large sums are paid off annually by means of (a) the new Sinking Fund, which is the balance of the Annual Charge after providing for interest and cost of management; (b) the old Sinking Fund, which is the application of the surplus revenue of any year for the redemption of debt; and (c) Terminable Annuities, the capital value of which is deducted from the Debt upon the expiration of the term for which the annuities are payable.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Occupations.*—In 1901 the total number of occupied persons in the United Kingdom was 15,388,501 (12,134,259 males and 3,254,242 females). Of this total the largest percentage, or 12·66, were employed in agriculture, 11·39 in commerce, 8·2 in conveyance, 5·0 in mines and quarries, 7·89 in metals and machinery, 6·77 in building and construction, 6·92 in textile fabrics, and 7·23 in dress.

*Trade Unions.*—In 1909 there were 1,168 Trade Unions, with a total membership of 3,510,346, while the 100 largest Trade Unions (1,459,687 members) had an income of £2,691,277 and invested funds at December 31, 1910, of £5,121,529.

Agriculture.

The total area of land and water (United Kingdom) is 77,724,044 acres, the cultivated area and produce being as follows in 1912:—

Distribution.	Acreage 1912.	Produce 1912.
<i>Corn Crops:—</i>		<i>Bushels.</i>
Wheat .....	1,971,801	57,402,302
Barley.....	1,816,426	58,207,108
Oats.....	4,096,111	164,800,633
Rye .....	68,779	...
Beans .....	287,511	7,784,045
Peas.....	202,742	3,624,494
Total Area .....	8,443,370	

Distribution.	Acreage 1912.	Produce 1912.
<i>Other Crops:—</i>		<i>Tons.</i>
Potatoes .....	1,219,583	5,726,342
Turnips and Swedes .....	1,792,523	24,061,857
Mangold .....	571,451	10,137,766
Cabbage .....	215,346	...
Vetches or Tares .....	139,748	...
Other Green Crops .....	223,474	...
Flax .....	55,742	...
Hops .....	34,829	18,671
Small Fruit .....	100,747	...
Clover, Sanfoin and (for hay and not do.)	2,908,233	4,385,235
Rotation grasses	3,760,468	...
Bare Fallow .....	281,231	...
<i>Permanent Grass:—</i>		
For Hay .....	6,684,945	9,638,987
Not for Hay .....	20,362,057	...
<i>Woods and Plantations (1910) .....</i>		
	3,068,146	...

NOTE.—A *Quarter* is a heaped measure of 8 *Bushels*. A bushel of English wheat is reckoned as 60 lb. weight and a *Quarter* as 480 lb. English barley 50 lb.; English oats 39 lb.; rye and maize 60 lb.

#### Live Stock.

Description.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Horses .....	2,094,587	2,033,216	1,994,607
Cattle .....	11,765,433	11,866,111	11,914,635
Sheep .....	31,164,587	30,479,807	28,967,495
Pigs .....	3,561,481	4,250,012	3,992,549

#### Fisheries.

The Fisheries of the United Kingdom employed 102,000 men and boys in 1911, 3,155 steam vessels and 21,827 sailing vessels being used. The total value of the fish landed in 1912 was £12,780,000 (exclusive of salmon and shell fish), the weight being approximately 24,100,000 cwt.

#### Minerals.

The chief metallic minerals produced in the United Kingdom are iron ore, tin ore and lead, of which the output and value of the first far exceed the remainder. The following table shows the value of the principal metals won in 1911, the total value being £32,013,980.

Metal.	Tons.	Value.
		£
Iron (from U.K. ores)	5,020,510	16,146,340
„ (from Foreign ores)	4,505,762	14,490,872
Tin .....	4,872	931,917
Lead .....	17,990	254,259
Zinc .....	6,098	153,593
Copper .....	392	23,461
Silver .....	118,458	12,123
Gold .....	425	1,415

The non-metallic minerals include coal (of which the produce of the United Kingdom is second only to that of the United States) and various stones and slate, salt and oil shale. The

output and value of coal produced in the five years 1908-1912 is as follows:—

Year.	Tons.	Value at Pit
		£
1908 .....	261,530,000	116,600,000
1909 .....	263,800,000	106,280,000
1910 .....	264,450,000	108,400,000
1911 .....	271,892,000	110,790,000
1912 .....	260,416,000	117,921,000

Over 1,000,000 persons were employed in the 3,300 coal mines in 1911.

The coal production is mainly in England and Wales, the counties producing over 20,000,000 tons annually being Durham, Yorkshire, Glamorganshire, and Lancashire; and those over 10,000,000 tons annually are Derbyshire, Northumberland, Staffordshire, Monmouthshire, and Nottinghamshire. The most productive county for iron ore is Yorkshire, the next counties being Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, Cumberland, and Staffordshire.

#### Manufactures.

The United Kingdom imports annually (for home consumption) about 2,000,000,000 lb. of cotton and 400,000,000 to 450,000,000 lb. of wool (in addition to 150,000,000 lb. produced at home), the former principally from the U.S., the latter principally from Australasia. Of the *Textile Industries* cotton is the most important, employing 576,820 hands (217,742 males and 359,078 females) in 1907, the output permitting exports valued at £120,830,000 in 1912 (the imports being £11,500,000). Woollen industries employed 261,192 persons in 1907, the exports being valued at £38,000,000 in 1912 (imports £10,000,000). Flax (linen) industries employed 151,143 persons, the exports being £10,000,000. Hemp and jute, silk, hosiery and lace are also important. The *Metal Industries* are next in importance, the manufacture of iron and steel permitting exports in 1912 valued at £70,000,000, exclusive of machinery (£33,000,000). *Chemicals and Drugs* (exports, 1912, £21,000,000), *Shipbuilding* (exports, 1912, £7,000,000), *Cutlery and Hardware* (exports, 1912, £8,500,000), *Electrical Goods and Apparatus* (£4,000,000), *Leather* (£5,000,000), *Earthenware and Glass* (£5,000,000) and *Paper* (£3,600,000) are also important industries, in addition to Printing and Brewing and Distilling, which are mainly for the home market.

#### EXTERNAL TRADE.

The aggregate value of the merchandise imported and exported by the United Kingdom exceeds that of any other nation: but the value of the merchandise exported by the U.K. was exceeded in 1912-13 by that exported by the United States. The total value of the trade in the five years 1908-1912 is as under:—

#### Merchandise.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1908 .....	592,953,487	456,727,521	1,049,681,008
1909 .....	624,704,957	469,525,166	1,094,230,123
1910 .....	678,257,024	534,145,817	1,212,402,841
1911 .....	680,157,527	556,878,432	1,237,035,959
1912 .....	744,640,631	598,961,130	1,343,601,761

EXTERNAL TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1912.

NATIONS.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.	Merchandise.		OTHER COUNTRIES.	Merchandise.	
	Imported from.	Exported to.		Imported from.	Exported to.
	£	£		£	£
<b>Europe:—</b>			Abyssinia .....	3,631	5,275
Channel Islands .....	1,779,006	1,618,972	Afghanistan .....	636	1,971
Malta and Gozo .....	33,399	1,010,648	Argentina .....	40,807,685	21,324,856
Gibraltar .....	24,485	826,171	Austria-Hungary .....	7,019,030	6,153,518
<b>Asia:—</b>			Belgium .....	23,615,740	19,556,261
Cyprus .....	318,613	158,695	Congo .....	22,870	382,417
Empire of India .....	25,148,731	59,775,282	Bolivia .....	1,620,052	347,621
Aden, Perim, &c. ....	325,038	482,018	Brazil .....	9,360,139	13,171,829
Ceylon .....	7,459,547	2,983,404	Bulgaria .....	491,484	1,048,626
Straits Settlements .....	14,972,300	5,155,719	Chile .....	4,982,185	6,510,312
Federated Malay States .....	3,265,539	904,493	China .....	4,933,015	10,888,762
Hong Kong .....	841,616	3,761,337	Colombia .....	1,198,010	1,459,361
Borneo .....	69,963	28,425	Costa Rica .....	1,317,154	244,379
Sarawak .....	1,761	28,321	Cuba .....	2,548,153	3,234,134
<b>Africa:—</b>			Denmark .....	22,119,910	6,171,221
Egypt .....	25,789,975	9,597,059	Colonies .....	225,307	302,207
Cape Colony .....	8,660,232	10,839,053	Ecuador .....	421,093	568,806
"    Diamonds .....	9,089,005	—	France .....	45,505,041	37,531,706
Natal .....	2,477,511	5,267,646	Algeria .....	1,403,205	991,137
Transvaal .....	136,738	6,560,037	Colonies .....	1,549,511	1,832,490
Orange River Colony .....	1,150	613,333	Morocco .....	1,970,078	1,978,760
Basutoland .....	80	27,815	Tunis .....	711,819	546,630
Bechuanaland .....	—	13,072	German Empire .....	70,048,152	59,571,964
Swaziland .....	17,643	1,373	Colonies .....	590,899	721,257
Rhodesia .....	118,106	876,555	Greece .....	2,177,746	2,604,459
Gambia .....	48,406	191,664	Guatemala .....	385,725	364,220
Gold Coast .....	836,760	1,923,027	Haiti and Dominica .....	810,941	352,168
Sierra Leone .....	229,418	734,571	Honduras .....	19,365	136,265
Northern Nigeria .....	182,386	254,262	Italy .....	8,239,354	15,010,793
Southern Nigeria .....	3,052,810	3,616,537	Colonies .....	14,189	54,842
Somaliland .....	127	1,723	Tripoli .....	18,143	106,848
E. Africa Protectorate .....	258,363	996,936	Japan .....	3,933,443	12,470,616
Uganda .....	404,082	39,533	Liberia .....	45,000	110,837
Zanzibar .....	239,246	107,913	Mexico .....	2,514,619	2,713,137
Nyasaland .....	150,089	141,356	Montenegro .....	—	3,148
Mauritius .....	572,987	542,586	Netherlands .....	21,433,657	19,363,610
Seychelles .....	24,556	18,496	Colonies .....	6,921,426	6,382,919
Ascension .....	197	5,935	Nicaragua .....	71,177	205,459
St. Helena .....	4,699	32,025	Norway .....	6,897,355	6,029,912
<b>North and South America:—</b>			Panama .....	36,342	484,175
Canada .....	26,880,830	27,320,000	Paraguay .....	2,115	98,677
Newfoundland .....	854,709	837,331	Persia .....	957,715	883,570
West Indies .....	1,871,824	2,920,531	Peru .....	3,298,609	1,523,898
Bahamas .....	46,768	67,713	Portugal .....	2,830,716	3,639,787
Bermuda .....	3,208	184,389	Colonies .....	712,990	2,840,408
British Guiana .....	461,096	755,879	Rumania .....	3,250,475	3,024,326
British Honduras .....	107,158	143,392	Russia .....	40,538,532	21,741,486
Falkland Islands .....	379,896	117,400	Salvador .....	73,616	433,524
<b>Oceania:—</b>			Servia .....	1,715	316,996
New South Wales .....	13,231,074	15,020,101	Siam .....	322,737	1,102,433
Victoria .....	10,249,578	11,722,593	Spain .....	14,552,229	7,678,200
South Australia .....	4,775,738	3,714,062	Colonies .....	1,368,788	2,143,666
Queensland .....	5,226,658	4,335,029	Sweden .....	13,236,076	8,104,774
Tasmania .....	863,385	653,003	Switzerland .....	10,627,296	4,753,581
Western Australia .....	1,765,304	2,835,654	Turkey in Europe .....	1,360,459	3,333,435
Papua .....	6,429	21,539	Turkey in Asia .....	5,048,856	4,930,329
New Zealand .....	20,302,062	11,186,552	Crete .....	14,985	79,063
Fiji .....	20,129	129,945	United States .....	134,579,304	64,636,637
Pacific Islands .....	85,388	21,786	Philippines, &c. ....	2,174,065	1,337,630
<b>Total British Dominions</b>	<b>220,893,254</b>	<b>201,140,213</b>	Uruguay .....	2,366,977	3,001,491
			Venezuela .....	667,761	987,648
			<b>Total Other Countries</b>	<b>532,837,282</b>	<b>397,320,917</b>
			<b>Total Trade</b> .....	<b>753,730,536</b>	<b>598,961,130</b>

## PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED BY THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1911 AND 1912.

CLASSIFICATION.	1911.	1912.	CLASSIFICATION.	1911.	1912.
FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO	£	£	RAW MATERIALS AND MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED	£	£
<i>Non-dutiable</i>			Iron Ore	248,158,861	275,667,566
Grain and Flour	199,122,389	214,895,102	Other Metallic Ores	5,799,162	6,219,050
Wheat	75,760,943	88,496,284	Wood and Timber	8,859,967	9,059,505
Barley	38,909,816	46,445,232	Raw Cotton	25,862,171	28,357,158
Oats	8,266,145	7,871,581	Wool	71,155,564	80,238,960
Malze	5,390,970	6,338,451	Other Textile Materials	36,037,451	36,567,818
Wheatmeal and Flour	10,713,183	13,593,216	Oilseeds, &c.	14,611,045	18,578,100
Rice	5,277,043	5,518,504	Hides and Skins	35,047,549	37,418,767
Meat	2,256,399	2,840,030	Paper-making material	11,106,664	13,690,265
Animals for food	49,722,183	49,079,559	Miscellaneous	4,749,521	5,556,996
Bacon	3,850,578	1,006,751		34,900,038	39,694,431
Hams	14,403,414	14,555,548			
Beef, fresh & frozen	2,927,600	2,720,379			
Mutton, fresh & frozen	11,134,482	13,674,137	WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED		
Pork	9,576,446	9,698,783	Iron and Steel	165,557,111	185,466,834
Butter	1,412,827	1,101,008	Other Metals	11,133,854	12,961,991
Cheese	24,600,619	24,354,193	Cutlery, Hardware, &c.	27,581,244	31,197,428
Eggs	7,140,042	7,414,858	Electrical Goods	5,273,043	6,991,329
Fish	7,997,555	8,394,524	Machinery	1,435,492	1,457,643
Fruit	3,906,020	3,911,753	Wood and Timber	5,768,662	6,820,683
Lard	11,800,522	12,029,604	Cotton Yarn & Manufs.	2,551,897	2,873,828
Margarine	4,251,758	4,573,136	Woolen	11,279,717	11,511,682
Vegetables	2,461,325	3,514,045	Silk	9,586,856	10,112,331
<i>Dutiable</i>			Other Textiles	13,441,249	14,356,280
Cocoa	59,551,830	59,333,614	Apparel	7,894,776	8,890,211
Coffee	3,032,443	3,553,163	Chemicals, Dyes, &c.	5,199,932	6,041,393
Confectionery	2,450,177	2,518,521	Leather and Manufs.	11,411,060	12,545,758
Dried Fruit	1,234,644	1,338,456	Earthenware and Glass	12,227,521	14,342,926
Condensed Milk	3,608,613	3,742,527	Paper	4,049,083	4,279,280
Spirits	1,917,277	2,098,629	Motor Cars	6,574,550	7,234,437
Refined Sugar	1,503,491	1,489,042	Miscellaneous Manufs.	5,991,259	7,145,927
Unrefined Sugar	14,353,444	13,371,013	By Parcel Post	23,583,645	25,694,697
Tea	12,233,395	11,778,648		1,581,083	1,904,930
Wine	12,983,377	13,125,689			
Tobacco	4,159,756	4,287,426			
	5,284,918	6,359,115			
			Total Imports ... £	680,157,727	744,640,631

## PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1911 AND 1912.

CLASSIFICATION.	1911.	1912.	CLASSIFICATION.	1911.	1912.
FOOD, DRINK & TOBACCO	£	£	Machinery	£	£
Grain and Flour	29,037,578	32,685,808	Ships New	30,960,678	33,188,015
Meat	3,573,995	4,238,880	Wood Manufactures	5,663,115	7,027,162
Beer and Ale	1,023,361	1,102,582	Cotton Yarn	2,037,272	2,058,818
Biscuits and Cakes	1,954,150	2,158,184	" Piece Goods	15,663,435	16,222,150
Herrings	1,282,792	1,518,422	Other Cottons	90,512,899	91,624,257
Spirits	4,913,398	5,113,859	Wool Yarn and Manufs.	12,426,525	12,983,621
Tobacco	3,175,585	4,240,625	Silk	37,239,197	37,773,504
	2,171,394	2,618,967	Other Textiles	2,381,528	2,225,739
RAW MATERIALS	53,725,530	59,417,453	Apparel	13,198,754	14,576,309
Coal, &c.	38,447,354	42,584,484	Chemicals, Drugs, &c.	13,820,405	15,722,778
Wool	3,901,752	4,817,642	Leather	20,053,129	21,036,390
Oilseeds	4,793,768	4,568,504	Earthenware and Glass	4,879,175	5,248,345
Hides	1,685,293	2,027,826	Paper	4,713,298	4,973,374
WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED			Carriages, Carts, &c.	3,350,966	3,559,317
Iron and Steel	362,222,627	385,028,315	Miscellaneous Manufs.	8,125,407	9,758,210
Other Metals	43,730,292	48,597,677	Parcel Post	30,809,362	32,357,802
Cutlery and Hardware	11,022,536	12,284,471		7,474,506	8,416,871
Electrical Goods	7,395,084	8,108,878			
	2,819,374	4,341,587	Total Domestic Exports £	454,119,298	487,223,439

**Bullion Movements.**

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1908 .....	56,472,203	63,252,987
1909 .....	66,506,718	60,034,718
1910 .....	71,422,077	64,724,213
1911 .....	62,987,500	57,024,077
1912 .....	69,467,185	64,871,488

**COMMUNICATIONS.**

**Railways.**—On Dec. 31, 1912, there were 23,441 miles of railways open for traffic, the capital of the various companies being £1,334,063,918. The total receipts were £128,553,417 and working expenses £81,224,343 leaving net receipts at £47,329,074. The total number of passengers carried (exclusive of season ticket holders) was 1,294,337,046, and the total weight of goods conveyed 520,279,128 tons in 1912 (as against 523,577,178 in 1911).

**Tramways.**—The total tramway mileage was 2,642 on Dec. 31, 1912. The total receipts were £14,726,068, the working expenses £8,924,420, and the net receipts £5,801,648, the total paid-up capital being £76,062,966. During 1912 3,127,318,732 passengers were carried.

**Roads.**—The maintenance and repair of bridges and main roads is within the jurisdiction of the County Authorities in each Division of the United Kingdom, other roads being maintained by Borough, Urban, Rural, and Parish Councils. The increase of motor traction, and the consequent use of highways by other than county or district residents, has led to a movement in favour of the nationalization of the highways, and a *Development and Road Improvement Fund* (the latter derived from duty on motor spirit and from carriage licences) has been formed for the creation and improvement of highways. On March 31, 1912, this fund amounted to £1,709,859.

**Posts and Telegraphs.**—In the year ending March 31, 1913, 3,298,300,000 letters (72 per head of the population) were delivered in the United Kingdom, in addition to 899,000,000 post cards, and 1,281,300,000 halfpenny packets. There were in 1911-12, 62,095 miles of telegraph and telephone line (2,610,650 miles of wire), transmitting 78,269,000 inland and 16,019,000 foreign messages, and 701,125 telephones, giving 33,655,639 trunk calls in 1911-12.

**Navigations.**—In 1905 there were 4,673 miles of canals, carrying 43,161,927 tons of merchandise, the revenue being £2,680,710 and expenditure £1,891,213. Of the total mileage 1,363 miles were owned or controlled by railway companies. The total paid-up capital was £47,550,768. The *Manchester Ship Canal*, opened in 1894, has a total length of 36 miles and connects Manchester with the Mersey port of Liverpool.

**Shipping.**—In 1912 the mercantile marine of the United Kingdom consisted of 12,382 steamers (18,197,117 gross tons) and 8,510 sailing vessels (982,060 net tons), a total of 20,892 vessels (19,179,177 tons). In 1912 390 sailing vessels (52,816 net tons) and 906 steam vessels (1,044,113 net tons) were built in the United Kingdom, exclusive of warships (163,087 tons for Royal

Navy and 28,650 tons for other countries). The total tonnage of British and Foreign shipping entered and cleared at the various ports of the United Kingdom in 1912 (exclusive of vessels engaged in coasting trade) is shown below:—

Port.	Entered.	Cleared.
	Tons.	Tons.
(1912.)		
ENGLAND & WALES—		
Barrow .....	161,583	51,506
Blyth .....	1,741,408	1,903,187
Bristol .....	1,129,445	847,864
Cardiff .....	6,236,941	9,168,115
Dover .....	2,255,403	2,242,458
Fleetwood .....	23,088	17,207
Folkestone .....	795,286	795,103
Gloucester .....	224,839	40,361
Goole .....	728,056	720,773
Grimsby .....	1,717,562	1,803,123
Hartlepool .....	1,087,308	847,850
Harwich .....	944,858	883,567
Hull .....	3,964,583	3,496,169
King's Lynn .....	145,126	92,369
Liverpool .....	7,253,016	7,446,873
London .....	10,800,716	8,748,008
Manchester .....	1,335,415	1,079,736
Maryport .....	53,702	19,510
Middlesbrough .....	1,759,303	1,835,831
Newcastle & Shields .....	6,421,195	7,632,672
Newhaven .....	428,163	415,758
Newport .....	1,840,616	2,304,023
Plymouth .....	3,253,894	2,225,299
Port Talbot .....	717,291	974,441
Southampton .....	5,217,992	4,651,179
Sunderland .....	1,341,068	1,784,589
Swansea .....	1,373,450	1,921,342
Weymouth .....	973,465	963,056
SCOTLAND—		
Aberdeen .....	228,546	114,337
Alloa .....	87,181	81,535
Ardrrossan .....	161,491	120,416
Borrowstoness .....	299,451	287,622
Burntisland .....	530,314	794,240
Dundee .....	249,599	104,955
Glasgow .....	2,022,166	3,204,068
Grangemouth .....	934,612	1,013,811
Granton .....	138,210	90,788
Greenock .....	120,732	96,262
Kirkcaldy .....	38,462	60,234
Leith .....	1,537,372	1,493,401
Methil .....	786,370	978,485
IRELAND—		
Belfast .....	490,921	94,014
Cork .....	1,599,978	489,376
Dublin .....	285,541	64,448
ALL PORTS .....	76,190,616	76,266,429

**Civil List and other Pensions.**—The amounts paid in 1911-12 were.—For Naval and Military Services, £18,720; for Political Services, £7,600 (Viscount Cross £2,000, Lord G. Hamilton £2,000, Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin £900; Lord Balfour of Burleigh £771); for Civil Services; Countess of Mayo £1,000, Viscount Peel £4,000, Sir C. L. Ryan £1,333; for Judicial Services, £50,616. Civil List Pensions (the grants being limited to £1,200 in any one year) amounted to £25,190 in 1911-12.

## TOWNS.

CAPITAL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM London  
Population (1911), 4,522,961. Greater London,  
7,252,963.

*London Government.*—The *City of London* possesses almost unchanged its pre-Norman government, with a *Corporation* consisting of a Lord Mayor (the Port-Reeve) and two Sheriffs, and of Aldermen and Common Councillors elected by Wards at Wardmotes. The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs are elected by Livermen of the Guilds; Common Councillors by registered ward electors; the term of office in each case being one year.

*Lord Mayor*, Nov 9, 1913-1914, Rt. Hon. Sir Vansittart Bowater, Kt., £10,000.

*Sheriffs*, Sept. 29, 1913-1914, Lt. Col. John Humphery, Alderman, and Frederic George Painter, C.C.

The growth of the Metropolis has been met by the establishment of Municipalities round the City of London, and by the creation, for general administrative purposes, of the *London County Council*, which governs the County of London (see p. 141).

*Chairman of the L.C.C. (1912-1913)*, Maj.-Gen. Lord Cheylesmore, K.C.V.O.

Other municipal authorities are the *Metropolitan Water Board*, the *Port of London Authority*, and the *Metropolitan Asylums Board*. The *London Fire Brigade* is administered by the L.C.C., the *City Police* by the Corporation of London, and the *Metropolitan Police* by the Home Office.

ENGLAND contains 41 Cities and Towns with a population exceeding 100,000, viz. :—

*London .....	7,252,963	Croydon.....	169,559
*Liverpool ...	784,455	Willesden ...	154,267
*Manchester .	714,427	Sunderland ...	151,162
*Birmingham .	525,960	Oldham .....	147,495
*Sheffield .....	454,653	Tottenham ...	137,457
*Leeds .....	445,568	East Ham .....	133,504
*Bristol.....	357,059	Blackburn ...	133,064
West Ham ...	289,102	Brighton .....	131,250
Bradford .....	288,505	Birkenhead ...	130,832
Hull .....	278,024	Walthamstow	124,739
*Newcastle ...	266,671	Leyton .....	124,730
Nottingham...	259,942	Derby.....	123,433
Stoke-on-Trent	234,553	*Norwich .....	121,493

Salford .....	231,380	Southampton.	119,039
Portsmouth...	231,165	Preston .....	117,113
Leicester .....	227,242	Gateshead.....	116,928
Bolton .....	180,885	Plymouth .....	112,042
Stockport .....	108,693	Burnley.....	106,337
South Shields.	108,649	Middlesbrough	104,767
Huddersfield..	107,825	Halifax .....	101,556
Coventry .....	106,377		

The *Cathedral Cities* of England are Birmingham, Bristol, Canterbury (pop. 24,628), Carlisle (pop. 46,432), Chester (pop. 39,038), Chichester (pop. 13,594), Durham (pop. 17,550), Ely (March), Exeter (pop. 48,660), Gloucester (pop. 50,029), Hereford (pop. 22,568), Lichfield (pop. 8,617), Lincoln (pop. 57,294), Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle, Norwich, Oxford (pop. 53,049), Peterborough (pop. 33,578), Ripon (pop. 8,218), Rochester (pop. 31,388), St. Albans (pop. 18,132), Salisbury (pop. 21,217), Southwark (pop. 191,151), Southwell (pop. 2,500), Truro (pop. 11,325), Wakefield (pop. 51,516), Wells (pop. 4,655), Winchester (pop. 23,380), Worcester (pop. 47,987), and York (pop. 82,297).

WALES contains 3 Cities and Towns with a population exceeding 100,000, viz. :—\*Cardiff, 182,280; Rhondda, 152,798; and Swansea, 114,673.

The *Cathedral Cities* of Wales are Bangor (pop. 11,237), Landaff (pop. 6,925), St. Asaph (pop. 2,000), and St. David's (pop. 1,739).

CAPITAL OF SCOTLAND, Edinburgh. Population (1911), 320,315.

SCOTLAND contains 4 Cities with a population exceeding 100,000, viz. :—Glasgow, 784,455; Edinburgh, 320,315; Dundee, 165,006; and Aberdeen, 163,284.

The Episcopal Bishoprics in Scotland are Aberdeen, Argyll, Brechin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Moray, and St. Andrews.

CAPITAL OF IRELAND, Dublin. Population (1911), 403,030.

IRELAND contains 2 Cities with a population exceeding 100,000, viz. :—Dublin, 403,030; and Belfast, 385,492.

## WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

(See British Empire.)

## RELATIVE FINANCES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1820-1912.

GREAT BRITAIN.				IRELAND.			
Year.	Locally Raised.	Locally Expended.	Balance for U.K. Expenditure.	Locally Raised.	Locally Expended.	Balance for U.K. Expenditure.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1819-1820	51,445,764	4,439,333	47,006,431	5,256,564	1,564,880	3,691,684	
1820-1830	49,637,892	4,326,437	45,311,455	5,502,125	1,345,549	4,156,576	
1830-1840	46,262,412	4,474,583	41,787,829	5,415,889	1,789,567	3,626,322	
1840-1850	51,870,866	5,855,389	46,015,477	4,861,405	2,247,687	2,613,718	
1850-1860	61,386,845	8,540,204	52,846,641	7,700,332	2,304,334	5,396,000	
1860-1870	65,600,612	10,229,668	55,370,944	7,426,332	2,938,122	4,488,210	
1870-1880	69,760,870	17,182,952	52,577,918	7,280,856	4,054,549	3,226,307	
1880-1890	84,680,792	24,284,124	60,696,668	7,734,678	5,057,768	2,676,910	
1890-1900	117,388,500	39,188,000	78,200,500	8,664,500	6,980,500	1,684,000	
1900-1911	190,162,000	60,544,000	129,618,000	11,665,500	11,344,500	321,000	
1911-1912	174,402,000 *	.....	.....	10,684,500	.....	.....	

\* There are Lord Mayors of the Cities marked with an asterisk and also of the City of York.

### THE ISLE OF MAN (MONA),

an island in the Irish Sea, in lat.  $54^{\circ} 3' - 54^{\circ} 25' N.$  and long.  $4^{\circ} 18' - 4^{\circ} 47' W.$ , nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. The total land area is 141,263 acres (220 sq. miles), with a population (1911) of 52,016. The cultivated area (1912) was 93,048 acres, and the live stock included 5,978 horses, 21,188 cattle, 80,422 sheep, and 4,329 pigs. In the ninth century a body of malcontents from Norway emigrated to the western isles of Scotland, and their prosperity drew upon them the anger of the Norwegian monarch Harold, who in the year 870 sent forth a great expedition and conquered the Orkneys and the Shetlands, the Western isles, and Man. For three centuries the Norwegian rule remained intact, but when, in 1263, Alexander III. defeated the famous Haco, at the battle of Largs, all these islands fell under Scottish rule. On his accession to the English throne, Henry IV. seized on the Isle of Man, and in 1406 bestowed it on the Stanley family. In 1827 the Crown purchased it for the sum of £417,144. The land is rich in minerals, lead, iron, blende, and slate, and exports large quantities of agricultural produce. Fifty miles of railway have been constructed, and about 23 miles of electric tram road.

Man is governed by a separate Legislature called the Tynwald, consisting of two branches—the Governor and Council, and the House of Keys. Bills after having passed both Houses are signed by the members, and then sent for the Royal Assent. Unless signed by the legal quorum of each House a Bill is not sent for the Royal Assent, the quorum of the Upper House or Council being the Governor and two Members, and of the Lower House or Keys thirteen Members, the majority of the whole number (24). After receiving the Royal Assent, it does not become law until promulgated in the English and Manx languages on the Tynwald Hill. On the promulgation taking place a certificate thereof is signed by the Governor and the Speaker of the House of Keys.

CAPITAL, Douglas. Pop. (1911) 21,101 (Castletown is the ancient capital); the other towns are Peel and Ramsey.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Public revenue ...	£90,120	£88,597	£88,326
Public expenditure .....	78,959	77,494	79,730
Public debt .....	201,131	195,731	189,431

Lieutenant-Governor, The Lord Raglan, C.B. (with house) .....

Govt. Sec. & Treasurer, B. E. Sargeant!	500
Clerk of the Rolls, Thomas Kneen .....	1,000
First Deemster, S. Stevenson Moore .....	1,000
Second Deemster, Charles T. C. Callow ...	1,000
Attorney-General, George Alfred Ring ...	1,000
Receiver-General, J. T. Cowell .....	230
Speaker, House of Keys, D. Maitland.....	unp.

### THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

situated off the north-west coast of France (at distances of from ten to thirty miles) are the only portions of the Dukedom of Normandy now belonging to England, to which they have been attached ever since the Conquest.

The land under cultivation in 1911 was 46,712 vergées, the principal product of the soil of Jersey being potatoes, tomatoes, and wheat, and of Guernsey green crops and oats, fruits and tomatoes. There were 2,247 horses, 12,031 cattle, 186 sheep, and 4,639 pigs in Jersey; and in Guernsey, &c., 2,114 horses, 7,795 cattle, 304

sheep, and 3,434 pigs in 1913. The famous Jersey and Guernsey breed of cows has earned a well-deserved celebrity. The principal officer in each island is the Lieut.-Governor, who represents the King-Emperor (the Duke of Normandy). French is the official language of the local legislatures, called the *States*, and of the Royal Court, and the old Norman dialect is still spoken by the people, but English is now permissible in the legislative assembly. The Bailiff, appointed by the Crown, presides over the *States* and over the Royal Court or judicial body. The climate of these islands is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive. The islands being all but exempt from imperial taxation, they possess a very large trade. The chief town of Jersey is St. Helier, on the south side, where there is excellent sea-bathing; the principal town of Guernsey is St. Pierre Port, on the east coast.

Islands.	Acreage.	Population.	
		1901.	1911.
Jersey .....	28,717	52,576	51,898
Guernsey .....	15,654	40,446	41,823
Alderney .....	1,962	2,062	2,561
Brecon .....	74	—	—
Great Sark ...	1,035	463	534
Little Sark ...	239	41	45
Herm .....	320	25	33
Jethou .....	44	3	2
Lithou .....	38	—	3
Total .....	47,083	95,618	96,899

47,083 acres = 73'4 square miles.

	1911.	1912.
Imports from U.K. ....	£1,528,884	£1,618,972
Exports to U.K. ....	1,735,938	1,779,146

### JERSEY.

Revenue, 1912, £92,340; Expenditure, £91,187  
Public debt, 1912 ..... 317,036 || Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General Sir A. N. Rochfort, K.C.B., C.M.G. .... | £1,700 |
Govt. Sec., W. Whitaker Maitland.	
Bailiff, Sir William Henry Venables-Vernon, Kt. Dean, Very Rev. Samuel Falle, M.A.	
Attorney-General, Henry E. Le V. dit Durell.	
Viscount, Reginald Raoul Lempriere.	
Solicitor-General, C. E. Malet de Carteret.	
Receiver-General, Percy A. Aubin.	
States Treasurer, Henry M. de Veuille.	

### GUERNSEY AND DEPENDENCIES (INCLUDING ALDERNEY).

Revenue, 1911, £48,154; Expenditure, £46,394  
Public debt, 1911 ..... 214,164 || Lieutenant-Governor, Maj.-Gen. Sir E. O. F. Hamilton, K.C.B. .... | £1,700 |
Government Sec., Col. J. W. M. Macartney, C.B.	
Bailiff, William Carey.	
Dean, Very Rev. Thomas Bell, M.A.	
Attorney-General, Edward C. Ozanne.	
Solicitor-General, Arthur W. Bell.	
Receiver-General, Victor G. Carey .....	220
Supt. of Education, J. A. Munday.	

Judge (Alderney), Maj. R. W. Mellish.  
Attorney-General, W. J. Picot.  
Receiver, R. G. May.

## Imperial British Dominions.

NOTE.—See also *The Indian Empire, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa*). The following list includes the British Dominions and Protectorates which have not yet received "Responsible Government."

## ASCENSION,

an isolated Island in the South Atlantic (3,477 miles from Plymouth, 760 from St. Helena, and 900 from Cape Palmas on the African Coast), is of volcanic origin, the peak rising to the height of 2,820 feet, situated  $7^{\circ} 55' 55''$  S. lat., and  $14^{\circ} 25' 5''$  W. long. It is said to have been discovered by a Portuguese named João de Nova Gallego, on Ascension Day, 1501, and two years later was visited by Alphonse d'Albuquerque, who gave the island its present name. Its extreme length is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and extreme breadth 6 miles, with a circumference of 22 miles and an area of about 38 square miles, and being situated in the heart of the S.E. trade winds, its climate is dry and salubrious up to 1,800 feet, but above that height to its limit it is damp and foggy. It remained uninhabited till 1815, when the English took possession of it. The island is under the Board of Admiralty, by whom an officer is appointed as commandant. The inhabitants consist of officers and their families, seamen, marines, and Kroomen; a limited number of men also have their families with them, the full complement of the island being about 100 (exclusive of 35 members and servants of the Eastern Telegraph Co.) with about 35 women and children. Georgetown, the garrison settlement, is situated in a small bay on the N.W. coast. The island is fortified, and is connected by the Eastern Telegraph Co. with St. Vincent, St. Helena, Sierra Leone and Buenos Ayres. It now possesses a steam factory, while there is also an excellent hospital and sanatorium. Partridges are being preserved for sporting purposes, and steps are being taken to exterminate the rabbits, which were formerly preserved and now prove a pest. Ascension is visited by the sea-turtle from January to May, which lay their eggs in the sand, 106 being "turned" during 1913, their weight being from 500 to 800 lb. The sooty tern, or "wide-awake," use the island as a nesting-place about every eighth month, their eggs being much appreciated by the inhabitants. In 1907 there were about 15 acres of ground under cultivation, producing vegetables and a small quantity of fruit, and there is also a small amount of pasturage for sheep and cattle.

Commandant, Capt. H. C. Bennett, R.M.L.I.

Surgeon, A. C. Rusack, M.B., R.N.

Assistant Paymaster in Charge, C. F. Webber, R.N.

Transit from London, about 14 days.

## BAHAMAS.

The Bahamas (or Lucayos) are an archipelago of the British West Indies, lying between  $21^{\circ} 42' - 27^{\circ} 34'$  N. lat. and  $72^{\circ} 40' - 79^{\circ} 5'$  W. long., and extending from the coast of Florida on the north-west to Haiti on the south-east. The group consists of about twenty inhabited islands, and an immense number of islets and rocks, comprising an area of about 4,404 square miles, and a population (Census 1911) of 55,944, the most part being descendants of liberated Africans. The principal islands are: New Providence (containing the capital, Nassau), San Salvador, Abaco, Grand Bahama, Long Island, Eleuthera, Exuma,

Mayaguana Harbour Island, Great Inagua, Andros Islands, Watlings Island, Rum Cay, Long Cay, Ragged Island and Biminis. Originally settled by Englishmen, the Bahamas were, in 1781, surprised by the Spanish, but at the peace of Versailles were restored to the English. The climate is salubrious, and in the winter Nassau, which is outside the tropics, is frequented by many Americans. The chief industry is sponge-gathering; the exports of sponge in 1912 being valued at £172,051. The fruit trade is principally with the United States, bananas, coco-nuts, fruit and vegetables being exported. Mahogany, lignum-vite, mastic, ironwood, ebony, logwood, and satinwood are found throughout the islands; tobacco, castor-oil plants, and cotton flourish, but enterprise is lacking to encourage these industries. A fibre industry is fairly established, the land under the fibre plant being 25,000 acres, and the value of Bahamas hemp fibre exported in 1912, £66,437. The imports are chiefly food-stuffs, wines, spirits, cotton, silk and worsted fabrics, and hardware.

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, a nominated Legislative Council of 9 members, and an elective Representative Assembly of 29 members.

## CAPITAL, Nassau.

	1910.	1911.	1912.
Public revenue ..	£84,386	£85,592	£97,574
Expenditure .....	85,315	82,676	88,077
Public debt .....	55,639	51,568	47,223
Total imports ...	329,014	311,095	358,111
Total exports ...	193,803	209,251	276,115

Governor, His Excellency Sir George Basil Haddon-Smith, C.M.G. (1912) .....	£2,000
Chief Justice, Daniel Thomas Tudor, K.C. ....	1,000
Colonial Secretary, W. Hart Bennett, C.M.G. ....	600
Attorney-Gen., F. C. Wells Durrant, K.C. ....	400
Receiver-Gen., W. R. Hunt .....	500
Postmaster, C. O. Anderson .....	350
Surveyor-Gen., William Miller .....	500
Commandt. of Police, R. H. C. Crawford .....	400
Stipendiary & Circuit Magistrates, J. M. Rae, H. C. Stronge .....	(each) £450 to 500
Inspector of Imperial Lighthouses, Comm. F. J. Lobb, R.N. ....	800

Nassau is distant from Liverpool 4,000 miles; transit, 14 days.

## BARBADOS,

the most windward of the West India Islands, is situated in  $13^{\circ} 4'$  N., and longitude  $59^{\circ} 37'$  W. It is nearly 21 English miles long by 14 broad at the widest part, and comprises an area of 106,470 acres (about 165 square miles), about 100,000 acres being cultivated. The population (Census of April 2, 1911) was 171,893 (1,035 per square mile). The principal exports are sugar, molasses, rum and cotton, and the imports rice, salted meat, corn, salted fish, butter, flour, and Indian corn meal. Liberal provision is made for elementary education, and Harrison's College provides for higher education. Unlike most of the neighbouring islands, Barbados has always remained in the possession of Great Britain, by

which it was settled in 1625. In 1885 it was constituted a distinct government, with a Governor, aided by an Executive Council and an Executive Committee, a Legislative Council of nine members appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of Assembly of twenty-four members elected yearly on the basis of a moderate franchise.

The CAPITAL and port is Bridgetown (pop., 1912, 16,648), on the shores of an open roadstead (Carlisle Bay).

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Revenue .....	£213,297	£221,906	£234,126
Expenditure .....	211,949	215,697	230,339
Public debt .....	422,900	422,900	436,900
Total imports .....	1,345,194	1,539,710	1,465,431
Total exports .....	1,088,830	1,005,931	1,085,569
Imports from U.K. ....	562,641	599,390	559,629
Exports to U.K. ....	129,218	109,893	91,414

Governor, His Excellency Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G. .... £2,500

Private Sec. & A.D.C., Capt. R. S. Brown 200

Colonial Secretary, Maj. J. A. Burdon, C.M.G. 750

Officer Commanding Local Forces, W. E. Clark.

Chief Judge, Sir. Wm. Herbert Greaves ... 1,200

President of Legislative Council, His Hon. W. K. Chandler, LL.D., C.M.G. ....

Clerk, do., H. W. Collymore.

Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Sir F. J. Clarke, K.C.M.G. .... 250

Clerk, do., C. P. Bowen ..... 400

Attorney-General, Hon. C. P. Clarke, K.C. 1,000

Solicitor-Gen., H. W. Reece, K.C. .... and fees 250

Treasurer, W. L. C. Phillips ..... 700

Auditor-General, E. T. Grannum, C.M.G. .... 600

Controller of Customs, S. T. Harrison, C.M.G. 600

Inspector-Gen. of Police and Supt. of Fire Brigade, W. E. Clark ..... 600

Colonial Postmaster, W. H. Bailey, I.S.O. 500

Registrar, W. L. H. Haynes ..... 400

Provost-Marshal, F. B. Smith, I.S.O. .... 600

Health Officer, J. F. E. Bridger, M.B. .... 500

Barbados, distant 3,635 miles; transit. 11 days.

## BERMUDA.

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about 100 small islands (15 or 16 only of which are inhabited, the rest being mere rocks) situated in the west of the Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 15' N. lat. and 64° 51' W. long, comprising an area of about 19 square miles, and containing (Census 1911) a population of 18,994, of whom 6,691 are white, exclusive of army and navy. These islands derive their name from Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted them in 1577; but they were first colonised by Admiral Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here in 1609, on his way to Virginia. The nearest point of the mainland is Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina, 580 miles distant. Bermuda possesses a strongly fortified dockyard, where the British squadron refits.

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is also commander-in-chief of the military forces. He is advised by an Executive Council of 6 members, appointed by the Crown. There is also a Legislative Council, composed of 9 members appointed by the Crown; and a representative House of Assembly consisting of 36 members, four of whom are elected by each of the nine parishes. There are 1,360 electors, whose individual qualifications are the possession of freehold property of not less value than £60.

The climate is mild and healthy. There are no streams or wells, and the inhabitants are dependent on the rainfall stored and preserved

in tanks. Vegetation is prolific, the principal trees being the Bermuda cedar (juniper) formerly of great importance for shipbuilding. The islands produce large quantities of onions, potatoes, and green vegetables, which are largely exported, together with cut flowers and lily bulbs, to New York. Arrowroot and bananas are also grown, but meat, flour and other articles of consumption are imported from the U.S. and Canada. Fish are plentiful round the coasts. The islands are much frequented as a health resort by Americans and Canadians.

CAPITAL, Hamilton. Population (1911), 2,627.

	1910.	1911.	1912.
Public revenue.....	£78,593	£79,248	£83,629
Public expenditure...	68,392	90,100	78,210
Public debt, Dec. 31 ..	45,500	45,500	45,500
Total Imports .....	517,074	545,540	637,118
Total Exports .....	106,508	134,033	116,586
Imports from U.K. ....	158,043	153,867	170,779
Exports to U.K. ....	2,475	3,557	2,277

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir G. M.

Bullock, K.C.B. .... £3,300

A.D.C., Capt. R. P. B. Lawrence .....

Colonial Secretary & Registrar-General,

R. Popham Lobb..... and fees 500

Attorney-General, Reginald Gray, K.C. ... 500

Receiver-General, A. F. Smith, I.S.O. .... 500

Chief Justice, P. M. C. Sheriff ..... 800

Assistant Judges, C. V. Ingham and

A. W. Bluck ..... fees.

Solicitor-General, O. T. Middleton ..... fees.

Postmaster, C. H. Tucker..... £400

Naval Officer in Charge, Commander G.

E. Corbett, R.N.

D.A.A. & Q.M.G., Capt. G. R. A. Nugent, R.A.

General Staff Officer (2nd Grade), Maj. S. J. Jervis.

C.R.A., Lt.-Col. A. T. Saltren-Willeit, R.G.A.

C.R.E., Maj. H. E. G. Clayton, R.E.

Chief Ordnance Officer, Lt.-Col. R. K. Scott, D.S.O.

Paymaster, Maj. J. V. F. S. Whitmarsh.

S.M.O., Lt.-Col. R. H. Hall, R.A.M.C.

Hamilton, 2,970 miles; transit, 9 days.

## BORNEO.

Borneo is a large island in the Eastern Archipelago, extending from lat. 7° 4' N. to 4° 10' S., and from long. 108° 50' to 119° 20' E. It is about 850 miles in length and 600 in breadth, and contains an area of 280,000 square miles, divided by the equatorial line into two nearly equal portions. The population is probably about 1,846,000, consisting chiefly of Dyaks, Malays, Kyans, Papus or Negritos, Chinese, Bajaus, Dusuns, Muruts and Bugis (the aboriginal Celebes). The island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521, and at the present time rather more than two-thirds of the island is now included within the Dutch possessions in the East Indies. The remainder of the island is under British protection.

## BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

The territory of British North Borneo occupies the northern part of the island, with a total area of about 31,000 square miles, and a coast line of over 900 miles. The population is about 204,000, consisting mainly of Mohammedan settlers on the coast, aboriginal tribes inland, and a large number of Chinese traders, artisans, and agricultural labourers. The interior is mountainous

(Mount Kinabalu, 13,455 feet) and is densely timbered.

The chief town is Sandakan, on the north-east coast. The appointment of the Governor is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. For administrative purposes the whole district is divided into ten provinces. The laws are based on the Indian codes of criminal and civil procedure, amended and adopted by local proclamations. There is an Imam's Court for Muhammadan law.

	1910.	1911.	1912.
Revenue .....	\$1,238,505	\$1,363,362	\$1,508,285
Expenditure ...	815,208	822,251	909,380
Exports .....	4,609,021	4,836,795	5,662,908
Imports .....	3,801,306	4,603,071	5,476,214

The chief products are timber, tobacco, rubber, sago, rice, gums, gutta-percha, coco-nuts, rattans, and all varieties of jungle produce. The country is suitable for the cultivation of sugar, tapioca, rubber, pepper, and gambier on a large scale. Coal and gold have been found. Exports of leaf tobacco, (1909) \$2,521,901; (1910) \$2,319,183. A railway has been constructed from Weston to Beaufort (20 miles) where it connects with the line from Jesselton (56 miles), which has been extended to Tenom (33 miles). A further extension has been completed to Melalap (10 miles). Wireless telegraphy stations are in course of construction at Sandakan, Jesselton, Lahad Datu and Sebatik.

There is a native military force of 800 men under European officers, with one machine and four mountain guns. There is a Church of England and a Roman Catholic mission, and churches at Sandakan, Kudat, and Jesselton.

#### List of Officers (British North Borneo).

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency C. W. C. Parr .....	£2,000
Government Sec., F. W. Fraser .....	\$5,300
Asst. Govt. Sec., T. A. Robertson .....	4,200
Judicial Commr., S. Sawrey-Cookson ...	5,200
Commandant, Maj. C. H. Harrington ...	5,300
Finance Commissioner, B. McEnroe .....	5,544
Residents:—	
Sandakan, A. R. Dunlop .....	5,100
West Coast, E. H. Barratt .....	5,100
Kudat, H. Myddelton (actg.) .....	4,540
East Coast, F. J. Moysey .....	4,200
Interior, A. B. C. Francis .....	4,500
Auditor, C. P. Van Kinschot .....	4,800
Principal Medical Officer, W. B. Orme ...	£800
Commissioner of Lands, G. C. Woolley...	\$4,500
Supt. of Customs, M. M. Clark .....	4,500
Postmaster-General and Supt. of Telegraphs, R. Scott Atkinson .....	4,200
Supt. of Public Works, A. Johnston .....	4,500
Engineer Manager of Railways, J. W. Watson .....	£1,000

#### BRUNEL.

Sultan, H.H. Mohamed Jermal-ul-alam, suc. May 11, 1906.

A native State on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo. The total area is about 4,000 square miles, the estimated population being 30,000 (1911). The territory was placed under British protection in 1888, and on Jan. 1, 1906, the Sultan accepted by treaty a British Resident to assist and advise him in the administration. The chief town, Brunei, has a population of nearly 10,000, and is built entirely on the water, communication being possible only by boat.

High Commissioner, The Governor of the Straits Settlements.

British Resident, Brunei, S. Codrington (F. W. Douglas, acting).

Brunei is 5 hours by steamer from Labuan, and communication is now regularly maintained.

#### BRITISH GUIANA,

which includes the Counties of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, is situated on the north-east coast of South America and has a total area of 90,277 square miles, with a seaboard of more than 300 miles. The population, Dec. 31, 1912, was estimated at 299,044, of whom 129,181 were East Indian immigrants. The colony is bounded on the south by Brazil, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and N.E. by the Atlantic Ocean. The climate is hot, but not unhealthy. The cultivated portion of the country, amounting to about 150,000 acres (of which 68,000 acres are in sugar-cane), is confined to the sea-coast and to a short distance from the rivers. The coastland is very like Holland, being below the level of the sea, and intersected with canals constructed by its former Dutch owners. At the junction of the boundaries of British Guiana and Venezuela is Mt. Roraima, a flat-topped mountain 8,740 feet above sea level, and on the Potaro River is the Kaieteur Falls, with a clear drop of 741 feet and a total fall of 822 feet. The seasons are divided into dry and wet, the two dry seasons lasting from the middle of February to the end of April, and from the middle of August to the end of November. The temperature ranges between 75° and 90° F. The birth-rate in 1912 was 33.1, and the death-rate 29.2 per 1,000. The chief product is sugar, which forms 65 per cent. of the export trade. The leading exports for the year 1912 were as follows:—Sugar, valued at £1,019,489; rum, £149,011; gold, 48,779 oz., valued at £177,968; diamonds, 5,229 carats, valued at £6,861; timber, £13,090; and balata, £101,547. There are about 10,000 aboriginal Indians; they are occupied largely in fishing, hunting, and raising crops of cassava.

The Government consists of a Governor and a Court of Policy of 15 other members, 7 official and 8 elected, with an Executive Council, consisting of the Governor, 5 official and 3 unofficial members nominated by the Crown. There are 1,603 miles of post-office telephone wire and 530 of telegraph lines, with 72 post-offices. There are 95 miles of railway.

CAPITAL, Georgetown. Population, 48,802.

	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.
Public revenue .....	£563,000	£593,499	£580,446
Public expenditure .....	542,757	588,626	590,745
Total debt .....	887,115	885,815	884,615
	1910.	1911.	1912.
Total imports .....	1,749,766	1,811,180	1,703,355
Domestic exports ...	1,628,106	1,850,733	1,576,988
Imports from U.K.	833,561	889,202	898,458
Exports to the U.K.	728,195	648,786	725,626

Governor, His Excellency Sir Walter

Egerton, K.C.M.G. .... £5,000  
(With allowance for contingencies, £1,000, and Customs Duty Allowance, £250.)

Government Sec., C. Clementi ..... £1,350 to £1,500  
Attorney-Gen., J. J. Nunan, K.C., LL.B. .... £1,350 to 1,500

Auditor-Gen., W. J. Robson ..... 800  
Immigration Agent-Gen., J. Hampden

King ..... 800

Government Emigration Agent in India,

R. P. Gibbes .....	£1,000
Receiver-General, R. Clifton Grannum.....	800
Compt. of Customs, J. M. Reid .....	800
Commg. Militia, Insp.-Gen. of Police & Insp. of Prisons, Col. G. C. de Rinzy ...	750
Col. Civil Engineer (vacant) .....	800
Postmaster-General, N. Farrar .....	700
Surgeon-General, J. E. Godfrey, M.B. ....	1,200
Commr. of Lands & Mines, F. Fowler .....	800
Harbour Master, Capt. J. B. Thelwall.....	600
Solicitor-Gen., C. Rees Davies .....	750
Chief Justice, Sir Thomas Crossley Rayner	1,800
Puisne Judges, M. J. Berkeley, £1,250 ; A. Earnshaw .....	1,000

Georgetown, 3,963 miles; transit, 15½ days by Royal Mail steamer on alternate Wednesdays from Southampton.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

British Honduras, in Central America, lies within 18° 29' 5" to 15° 53' 55" N. latitude and 89° 9' 22" to 88° 10' W. longitude. Its extreme length and breadth are 174 m. and 68 m. respectively; it abuts on the Atlantic, and is bounded on the north by Yucatan (Mexico), on the west and south by Guatemala, and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. The total area is about 8,598 square miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 40,458—20,374 males and 20,084 females. The climate generally is damp and hot, but not unhealthy. The temperature ranges from 50° to 98°. The average lies between 75° and 80°, but this is considerably tempered by the prevailing sea-breezes. The country consists chiefly of primeval forest, with savannahs and so-called "pine-ridges," which are open sandy plains covered with a wiry grass and dotted with pine-trees, affording fair runs for cattle. The ground is level and swampy along the coast-line, and generally flat for about ten to twenty miles inland; after which hills from 500 ft. to 4,000 ft. high succeed each other to the western boundary.

The staple products are the natural woods of the colony, principally mahogany and logwood; export of mahogany, 1912, 16,019,932 ft. Sugar is grown, and rubber and cacao plantations have been started. Fruit, including bananas, plantains, coco-nuts, pineapples, oranges, and

mangoes, grow well, while inland there are extensive regions of good pasturage, and there are indications that gold and other minerals exist. About 60,000 acres are under cultivation. The best description of cocoa trees grow wild in the bush. Crown lands can be purchased at \$2 per acre, plus cost of survey, which averages about \$1.25 per acre, or leased at an annual rental of 25c. to 30c. per acre. There are 56 primary schools in the colony, and 5 schools with secondary departments in Belize.

British Honduras is governed as a Crown colony. There is an Executive Council of 3 official and 3 appointed members and a Legislative Council of 5 official and 7 appointed members. The Governor is President of both Councils.

CAPITAL, Belize. Population (1911), 10,478.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Public revenue.....	\$459,295	\$1,201,908*	\$575,243
Public expenditure	542,810	532,123	425,496
	1910.	1911.	1912.
Public debt .....	\$168,815	\$946,415	\$946,415
Total imports .....	2,819,217	2,886,677	3,496,908
Total exports .....	2,344,380	1,602,226	2,856,143
Imports from U.K. ....	600,889	620,961	666,765
Exports to U.K. ...	329,490	300,130	309,336
Gov. and Com.-in-Chief. His Excellency			
Wilfred Collet, C.M.G. ....			\$8,748
Private Sec., Lieut. H. H. Caffyn.....			840
Colonial Sec., Robert Walter .....			3,500
Treasurer and Collector of Customs, W. L. McKinstry .....			2,916
Surveyor-General, H. Innes Perkins, I.S.O. ....			3,402
Director of Public Works, J. P. Auld .....			3,645
Executive and Electrical Engineer, Morton Cuthbert .....			1,750
Prin. Medical Officer, J. H. Hugh Harrison .....			2,916
Supt. of Police, R. Wyatt .....			1,500
Colonial Postmaster, L. R. Hulse.....			1,796
Chief Justice, W. S. Shaw .....			4,374
Attorney-General, L. H. Elphinstone .....			2,916
Registrar-General, R. H. Furness .....			1,944
Clerk to Councils, H. E. Phillips .....			1,800
Auditor, J. Craig .....			1,944

Belize is distant from London about 5,701 miles; transit, 13 days.

\* Including revenue from loans.

BRITISH EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

Dominions and Capitals.	Area (Sq. Miles).	Estimated Population.
Somaliland (Berbera) .....	68,000	300,000
East Africa Protectorate (Nairobi) .....	400,000	{ 4,000,000 2,500,000 200,000 1,000,000
Uganda (Kampala) .....		
Zanzibar (Zanzibar) .....		
Nyasaland (Zomba) .....		
Total .....	509,000	8,000,000

THE history of the European occupation of East Africa may be briefly stated thus:—The Portuguese acquired their rights by discovery and conquest. The Germans obtained a footing on the mainland opposite Zanzibar between 1880 and 1885, at which latter date the Sultan of Zanzibar recognised their Protectorate over Usagara, and in the same year they declared a Protectorate over Witu. In 1888 the Imperial British East Africa Company received a Royal Charter, having been granted a few years previously by Seyyid Barghash, Sultan of Zanzibar, administrative rights over his mainland possessions. In 1890 the respective spheres of Great Britain and Germany were settled by agreement. Zanzibar

became a British Protectorate, and Germany withdrew from her Protectorate over Witu in favour of Great Britain. It will be observed that on this portion of the African Continent the French have made no acquisitions, but their annexation of the great island of Madagascar places them in a position of importance on the East Coast, although their influence does not extend to the mainland. The rivalry of European Powers has resulted in the division of the territory on the East into "spheres of influence," the definition of whose boundaries has given rise to much diplomatic negotiation, and is not yet finally completed. From the boundary of Amatongaland northward to Cape Delgado is *Portuguese*; from Cape Delgado to the river Umba is *German East Africa*: the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, part of the Somali Coast, and the territory from the Umba to the river Juba, form *British Protectorates*, the boundary of the *Italian Sphere* extending northward as far as the British Protectorate on the Somali Coast.

The Imperial Government, through the Colonial Office, took over the administration of the E. Africa, Uganda, and Somaliland Protectorates on April 1, 1905. British Central Africa, now styled Nyasaland, was similarly transferred on April 1, 1904.

#### BRITISH WEST AFRICA.

Dominions and Capitals.	Area (Sq. Miles).	Estimated Population.
Gambia (Bathurst) .....	4,000	146,000
Gold Coast (Accra) .....	120,000	860,000
Ashanti .....		290,000
Northern Territories.....		360,000
Sierra Leone (Freetown) .....	4,000	80,000
Protectorate .....	30,000	1,000,000
Southern Nigeria (Lagos) .....	77,880	8,000,000
Northern Nigeria (Zungeru) .....	256,000	9,000,000
Total .....	491,880	19,736,000

THE West Coast of Africa has been eagerly frequented by European traders since it was first explored by the Portuguese in the latter part of the 15th century, just before the discovery of America by Columbus. In the 17th century all the chief maritime nations of Europe, except the Spaniards, had forts or factories established on the coast, from which they supplied slaves to their plantations in the West Indies and on the mainland of America. The importance of the coast was much diminished at the commencement of the nineteenth century, when the slave trade was suppressed, and the Dutch and the Danes relinquished their possessions; but a healthier interest in the West Coast has since arisen in the development of a legitimate trade in tropical products. The British territories therein consist of the Colonies and Protectorates of the Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast (including Ashanti and the Northern territories), and Southern Nigeria, which are all situated upon the coast of North-Western Africa, between the mouth of the river Senegal and the Cameroons; and of the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria. These territories were not originally colonies in the strict sense of the word, but merely trading settlements, in which the products of the neighbouring countries were collected and exchanged for European goods with as little outlay as possible; but of late years a great part of the revenue has been expended on the development of the territories, the advancement of the education of the natives, and on the encouragement of the cultivation of natural produce. The climate is such that Europeans cannot live there permanently, and even the native inhabitants suffer from malarial fever, but a very great improvement in this respect has been effected of recent years as the result of the closer study of tropical ailments and greater regard to personal and public hygiene. British authority has been extended by the gradual addition of Protectorates as dependencies to the Colonies above mentioned, and through the action of the Royal Niger Company, which exercised all the functions of government until the territories under its control were incorporated with Southern and Northern Nigeria in 1900. Germany possesses the territory of the Cameroons and Togoland, in the immediate neighbourhood of the British possessions.

#### BRITISH WEST INDIES.

THE WEST INDIES, so named in 1492 by Columbus, who believed the islands to form the western limits of India, are a number of islands and islets, some of them mere rocks, situated between 10° to 27° North and 59° 30' to 85° West. The whole archipelago extends in a curve from the Florida Channel (North America) to within 7 miles of the

coast of Venezuela (South America), and is divisible into three main groups.—I. GREATER ANTILLES, which contain the largest islands, *Cuba* (44,000 sq. miles) and *Hispaniola* (28,000 sq. miles), being Independent; Jamaica and its dependencies, British; and Puerto Rico, a dependency of the United States. II. BAHAMAS, which are entirely British. III. LESSER ANTILLES, which are divided among the United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, Denmark, Venezuela and the United States. The total area of the Archipelago is nearly 100,000 square miles, of which 72,000 square miles are *Independent*, 12,300 *British*, 3,750 *United States*, 1,350 *French*, 430 *Netherlands*, 140 *Danish* and 90 *Venezuelan*. The

Islands and Capitals.	Area (Sq. Miles).	Estimated Population.
<b>Greater Antilles:—</b>		
Jamaica (Kingston).....	4,450	855,600
Cayman Islands (Georgetown) .....	225	5,600
<b>Bahamas:—</b>		
Bahamas (Nassau) .....	4,400	56,000
Turks and Caicos (Grand Turk) .....	170	5,700
<b>Lesser Antilles:—</b>		
Barbados .....	166	196,000
<b>Leeward Islands:—</b>		
Antigua (St. John's) .....	108	31,500
Barbuda .....	75	750
St. Kitts (Basseterre) .....	68	26,000
Nevis (Charlestown) .....	50	13,000
Anguilla .....	35	4,000
Dominica (Roseau) .....	300	34,000
Montserrat (Plymouth) .....	33	12,200
Virgin Islands (Road Town) .....	58	5,600
<b>Windward Islands:—</b>		
Grenada (St. George's) .....	134	67,000
St. Lucia (Port Castries) .....	233	48,700
St. Vincent (Kingstown) .....	150	42,000
<b>Trinidad and Tobago:—</b>		
Trinidad (Port of Spain) .....	1,750	309,500
Tobago (Scarborough).....	114	20,750
<b>Various Islets</b> .....	31	—
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>12,550</b>	<b>1,733,500</b>

trade of the Archipelago is principally with the United States; the exchange of trade between the British West India Islands and the United Kingdom in 1912 is shown below:—

**Domestic Imports from United Kingdom, 1912**

(Board of Trade):—

Apparel, &c. .. £123,598	Iron & Steel ..	£181,666
Beer and Ale .. 70,395	Manufs. ....	111,213
Cottons .....	Soap .....	89,898
Machinery .. 162,309	Woolens ..	—
	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>£2,920,531</b>

**Total Exports to the United Kingdom,**

1912 (Board of Trade):—

Cocoa, Raw .. £455,981	Oranges ....	£58,517
Coffee .....	Rum .....	107,369
Cotton, Raw .. 195,168	Sugar .....	494,226
	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>£1,803,861</b>

**CAYMAN ISLANDS.**

The Cayman Islands, forming a dependency of Jamaica, are situated between the meridians 79° 44' and 81° 26' W., parallels of 19° 15' and 19° 46' N., and consist of three islands, Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman, with a total area of 225 square miles. They are said to have been discovered by Christopher Columbus on his return voyage from Porto Bello to Haiti, and called "Las Tortugas."

The islands were originally a rendezvous for pirates, as is evidenced by the finding every now and again of "treasure" buried in the earth close to the sea coast.

There is very little sickness attributable to the climate and no malarial fever or other tropical or sub-tropical disease. The birth rate in 1912 was 33·3, the death rate 8·3 per 1,000. The population in June, 1911, was 5,564 (2,322 white, 2,211 coloured, and 1,031 black). The inhabitants lead a seafaring life; the principal industries are coconut planting, turtle fishing and cattle raising.

The government is administered by a Commissioner, assisted by the "Justices and Vestry," in the same manner as the government of the Turks Islands. The principal town is Georgetown, in Grand Cayman, population (1911) 1,449. Commissioner and Judge of the Grand Court, A. C. Robinson.

	1911-12.	1912-13.
Revenue .....	£3,126	£3,243
Expenditure .....	2,912	3,076
Reserve Fund .....	3,000	3,000

## CEYLON,

an island in the Indian Ocean, to the south-east of the peninsula of Hindustan, is situated between  $5^{\circ} 53\frac{1}{2}'$ — $9^{\circ} 50'$  N. lat. and  $79^{\circ} 48'$ — $81^{\circ} 52'$  E. long. Its area is (with outlying islands) 25,481 square miles, or more than three-fourths of that of Ireland. Its greatest length is from north to south, 270 miles; and its greatest width 140 miles.

The climate varies with the altitude of the district; but on the whole, though tropical, it is healthy, except in the low-lying jungle. The coolest months are December and January; the hottest are April and May.

The population (Census of 1911) was 4,110,367, the most important element being the Sinhalese, descendants of colonists from the valley of the Ganges, who first settled in the island about B.C. 543. In 1507 the Portuguese landed in Ceylon and formed settlements along the coast; but about 150 years later they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1796 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements on the island, and annexed them to the Presidency of Madras; but five years after, in 1801, Ceylon was erected into a separate Crown colony. In 1815 the King of Kandy was deposed and banished; and his dominions, which had up to that time maintained their independence of European rule, were annexed to the British Crown.

The staple products of the islands are agricultural. The most important for home consumption is rice in its two forms of padi and dry grain. The principal exports are tea, coffee, and products of the coco-nut palm, cinchona, rubber, cocoa, cinnamon, cardamoms, ebony, and a little vanilla.

About one-fourth of the island is under cultivation, and the leading areas in 1912, in acres, were:—Rice, 680,574; other grain, 101,708; tea, 580,845; coffee, 1,512; coco-nuts, 942,621; rubber, 215,000; cinchona, 263; cinnamon, 47,292; cocoa, 43,358; and tobacco, 16,241. The live stock in 1909 included 984,678 black cattle, 524,876 buffaloes, 96,335 sheep, 170,645 goats, 97,148 pigs, and 4,042 horses. Among the more important native industries are gold, silver, ivory and tortoiseshell work, pottery, mats, fans, and wood-carving. Ceylon is famous for precious stones, especially catseyes, rubies, &c.; and the pearl fishery in the Gulf of Mannar, off the N.W. of the island, yielded a revenue of Rs.2,405,645 in 1905. The manufacture of salt is a Government monopoly.

There are 604 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles of railway open, 510 $\frac{3}{4}$  being 5 ft. 6 in. gauge and 94 miles 2 ft. 6 in.; and in 1912 the post and telegraph offices numbered 492, there being 4,990 miles of telegraph wire.

The Government of Ceylon is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 6 members, and a Legislative Council of 21 members, including the Governor and the Executive Council. The Legislative Council contains representatives of the principal races and interests in the island. Four of the ten unofficial members are elected, the rest nominated by the Governor.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into 9 provinces, at the head of each of which is a Government agent. The larger towns have municipalities or local boards; and in the country districts the natives retain their village councils and tribunals for matters of minor importance.

	1911.	1912.
Public revenue.....	Rs.45,336,740	Rs.50,156,329
Public expenditure...	42,489,880	45,666,173

	1911.	1912.
Public debt .....	Rs.92,398,028	Rs.91,960,909
Total imports .....	164,405,788	181,999,991
Total exports .....	182,028,968	198,954,992
Imports from U.K....	43,443,786	50,999,044
Exports to U.K. ....	87,359,604	97,756,191
CAPITAL, Colombo (population, 227,026).		

Governor, His Excellency Sir Robert

Chalmers, K.C.B. ....Rs.105,000

A.D.C., Lieut. R. Chalmers ..... £300

Priv. Sec., Malcolm Stevenson, C.C.S. £750 to £900

Commdg. Forces, Brig-Gen. N. H. L.

Malcolm, C.B., D.S.O. ....Rs.23,480

Colonial Secretary, Hon. R. E. Stubbs .. £2,000

Principal Assistant do., A. R. Slater..... 850

2nd do., A. G. Clayton..... Rs.11,250

3rd Assistant, D. W. Arnore..... £475

Controller of Revenue, Hon. A. S. Pagden Rs.20,150

Colonial Auditor, D. S. McGregor ..... £1,200

Treasurer, Hon. B. Senior, I.S.O. .... £1,450

Government Agents:—

Western Province—

Hon. H. R. Freeman (acting).....Rs.18,000

Central, Hon. G. S. Saxton..... 19,125

Northern, C. S. Vaughan..... 16,312

North-West, W. L. Kindersley ..... 15,750

Southern, Hon. R. B. Hellings ..... 18,000

Eastern, J. O'K. Murty ..... 15,750

North Central, B. Constantine..... 15,750

Uva, F. Bartlett..... 12,375

Sabaragamuwa, R. N. Thaine ..... £900

Surveyor-General, R. S. Templeton .....Rs.15,937

Director Pub. Wks. (vacant); T. H. Chapman (acting)..... £1,000

Postmaster-General, F. J. Smith .....Rs.15,750

Principal Collector of Customs, F. Bowes 15,750

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Alfred George

Lascelles, K.C. ....£2,250

Sen. Puisne Judge, Hon. A. Wood Renton

Puisne Judge, Hon. J. C. W. Pereira, K.C. 1,400

Do. do. Hon. G. F. M. Pennis ..... 1,400

District Judge, Colombo, H. A. Loos..... 1,800

Do. do. Kandy, F. R. Dias ..... 1,150

Do. do. Galle, C. R. Cumberland .....Rs.16,312

Do. do. Jaffna, M. S. Pinto ..... £700

Attorney-Gen., Hon. Anton Bertram, K.C. 1,450

Solicitor-Gen., Hon. J. van Langenberg, K.C. 900

Registrar-General, Bertram Hill .....Rs.16,875

Director of Education, J. Harward ..... £1,000

Principal Colonial Medical Officer, Maj. Sir

Allan Perry, Kt., R.A.M.C. ....1,400

Police, I. E. David .....Rs.15,000

Prisons, Major A. W. De Wilton ..... £1,200

Manager Railways, G. P. Greene ..... 1,400

The MALDIVÉ ARCHIPELAGO lies to the S.W. of Ceylon, a few degrees north of the equator. Malé, the seat of government, is about 400 miles distant from Ceylon, to which the islands have always been nominally tributary. The Sultan acknowledges his allegiance by sending an annual embassy to Colombo. The natives are Muhammadans. The islands are unhealthy, and the main exports are dried fish, cowrie shells, coconut coir, and tortoiseshell.

Colombo, distant from London 6,300 miles; transit, 16 days.

## CYPRUS

is an island in the Mediterranean Sea, between N. lat.  $34^{\circ} 33'$  and  $35^{\circ} 41'$ , and E. long.  $32^{\circ} 17'$  and  $34^{\circ} 35'$ . It is about 40 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor; and 60 miles from Latakia on the Syrian coast. The distance

to Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez Canal, is 238 miles. The larger part of the island is an irregular parallelogram, 100 miles long and 60 to 30 broad; from which a narrow peninsula, 5 or 6 miles wide, runs out for 40 miles towards the north-east. The area is 3,584 square miles. The population at the census of April 2, 1911, numbered 274,108, of whom 20.59 per cent. were Muhammadans, and the remainder mostly members of the Orthodox Greek Church. The principal productions are grain of various kinds, sesame, linseed, wine and spirits, silk, olives, locust-beans (carobs), cotton, wool, hides, aniseed, sponges, sumac leaves, terra umbra, gypsum, and salt. The fertility of the soil has for centuries been proverbial. In 1912 the wine export was 1,327,252 gals., and that of spirits 59,069 gals., the bulk of wine going to Egypt and the spirits to Turkey. The climate varies in different localities. In the plains the summer heat is very great, and the British troops suffered when first stationed in the island. Excellent summer quarters were, however, found in the hills; and, owing to the enforcement of various sanitary measures, the death-rate of the whole island is nearly as low as that of any European country.

Cyprus is still nominally part of the Ottoman Empire, the amount payable to the Sublime Porte yearly being £87,800 for revenue, £5,000 in compensation for State lands, and £166,220 oke of salt in kind (an oke = 28 lb.). This sum is not actually paid to the Sultan, but is retained as part payment of the loss sustained by England and France in paying the deficiency on the Guaranteed Turkish Loan of 1855. The inhabitants have been granted a political franchise, every man paying direct taxes having a vote. The government is administered, under the Colonial Office, by a High Commissioner, assisted by a Legislative Council composed of eighteen members, six being official and twelve elected. The island is divided into three electoral districts, each returning one Muhammadan and three Christian members.

For administrative and legal purposes it is divided into six districts. In each district the executive government is represented by a commissioner; and each has a Court of Law presided over by an English judge, who is assisted by two native judges, one being a Christian and the other a Muhammadan. There is also a Supreme Court for the whole island, consisting of two English judges.

The capital is Nicosia (Lefkosia), near the centre of the island, with a population of 16,052 in 1911; the other principal towns are Larnaca (population 9,262), Limassol (10,302), Famagusta (5,327), Kyrenia (1,726), and Paphos (3,435).

Important works at Famagusta have rendered the inner harbour accessible to steamers, and a narrow-gauge railway connecting the harbour with the capital (36 miles) was opened in 1905, and has been extended westwards to Morphou, a total of 60 miles. There is a regular service of steamers from Egypt, leaving Port Said every Wednesday.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Revenue .....	£286,848	£319,572	£334,685
Expenditure .....	251,520	235,256	258,661
	1910.	1911.	1912.
Total imports.....	£580,480	£635,427	£706,169
Total exports.....	651,068	702,803	789,415
Imports from U.K.	118,203	144,481	175,129
Exports to U.K....	138,839	169,347	241,561

High Commissioner, His Excellency Maj. Sir Hamilton John Goolb-Adams, G.C.M.G., C.B.	£3,000
Private Sec. & A.D.C., R. M. Cuninghame	200
Chief Secretary, Capt. C. W. J. Orr, R.A.	800
Assistant Sec., D. J. Jardine (acting)	400
Chief Clerk, E. F. Lucie-Smith	£250 to 300
Treasurer, W. A. Bowring	600
Chief Justice, Sir C. R. Tyser	1,000
Puisne Judge, Stanley Fisher	750
King's Advocate, W. A. Russell	750
Chief Med. Officer, Dr. R. A. Cleveland	500
Director Public Works, E. H. D. Nicolls	500
Registrar-General, F. O. J. Ongley	550
Chief Commdt. Police, Maj. W. W. Durham-Hall	500
Princ. Forest Officer, A. K. Bovill	500
Chief Collector of Customs, W. J. D. Ansell, I.S.O.	500
Director of Agriculture, W. Bevan (acting)	
Commissioners:—	
Nicosia, C. S. Cade	450
Larnaca, C. B. Wodehouse	600
Limassol, Maj. W. N. Bolton	525
Famagusta, F. R. S. Baxendale	500
Paphos, Major G. C. Bayly	450
Kyrenia, E. E. McDonald	400
Presidents of District Courts:—	
Nicosia, J. R. Holmes	525
Larnaca, W. H. H. Thorne	500
Limassol, A. L. C. Stuart	525
Famagusta, J. C. Macaskie	500
Paphos, W. T. Porter	450
Kyrenia, H. A. Bros	450
Auditor, E. du Boulay	£400 to 520
Island Postmaster, E. H. Hore	350 to 400
Chief Inspector of Schools, Rev. Canon F. D. Newham	£300 to 350
Genl. Manager, Railways, G. A. Day	600
Distance, 3,030 miles; mail transit, 6 to 9 days.	

#### EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

A British Protectorate was announced over the territories of the Imperial British East Africa Company on June 18, 1895, and the Company handed over the administration on July 1, 1895. The Imperial British East Africa Company was incorporated by Royal Charter, dated September 3, 1888; and under the control of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, exercised sovereign jurisdiction over the territories leased to it by the Sultan of Zanzibar, or acquired by treaties entered into with native chiefs.

These territories are now comprised under the name of "The East Africa Protectorate," and include the whole of the coast from the Umba to the Juba River, as also the vast territories in the interior bounded in part by international conventional lines. The southern boundary was defined by the Anglo-German conventions of 1886, 1890, and 1893; that on the east (along the Juba) and north-east, by an agreement with Italy (1891). On the west the Protectorate adjoins that of Uganda.

The administration of the Protectorate is carried on under the Colonial Office. The title of "Commissioner" was changed to "Governor" in 1907, and Legislative and Executive Councils were instituted.

A great portion of this vast region consists of pasture lands or barren wastes, but there are not lacking extensive districts of great natural fertility on the coast, as well as in the interior. The Protectorate is divided for administrative purposes into eight provinces, which are sub-

divided into districts and sub-districts: (1) Seyidie, (2) Ukamba, (3) Tanaland, (4) Jubaland, (5) Kenya, (6) Naivasha, (7) Nyanza, (8) Northern Frontier District, of which the centres of administration are respectively Mombasa, Nairobi, Lamu, Kismayu, Nyeri, Naivasha, Kisumu and Marsabit. Of the provinces Ukamba and Naivasha are best suitable for colonisation by Europeans. There is also a considerable region within the boundaries of the Protectorate which is still undeveloped, and has not yet been included in any administrative district. The population of the Protectorate has been estimated lately at 4,000,000, but no accurate census has ever been taken. Its area is approximately 200,000 square miles.

The East Africa Protectorate also includes the Witu Protectorate, a small tract of country at the mouth of the river Tana. The British Protectorate was proclaimed Nov. 19, 1890. In March, 1891, the Imperial British East Africa Company undertook the administration of the country, from which they withdrew on July 31, 1893. Witu is now regarded for administrative purposes as part of Tanaland.

Mombasa, which is connected with Europe by telegraph, possesses perhaps the finest harbour on the east coast of Africa (population, about 30,000, of whom 200 are Europeans). There is also telegraphic communication along the coast between Mombasa and Lamu, and between Mombasa and Entebbe, the capital of the Uganda Protectorate. There are also extensions to Kiambu, Nandi, Wadelai on the Nile, Machakos, Mumias, Nyeri, and Fort Hall. The Uganda Railway has its terminus at Mombasa, which is connected with the mainland by a railway bridge 1,732 feet in length. Nairobi, the capital of the Protectorate, and central station of the Ugafda Railway, has a population of about 25,000, of whom 1,200 are Europeans. There are also some 400 European farmers in the immediate neighbourhood of Nairobi.

The principal exports are ivory, grain, rubber, fibre and copra; the principal imports are piece-goods, rice, grain and flour, building materials, European provisions, &c.

The importation of arms and ammunition is prohibited, except under the most stringent regulations, and the introduction and local manufacture of spirits is also heavily checked.

Communication with England by Union Castle Line *via* Suez Canal.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Revenue.....	£609,586	£729,078	£952,525
Expenditure.....	682,041	772,354	961,178
Imports.....	1,000,346	1,247,260	1,808,343
Exports.....	962,911	1,016,898	1,203,201

Shipping entered, 1912-13, 1,635,640 tons.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Henry Conway Belfield, C.M.G. £3,000  
(and £1,000 duty allowance)

A.D.C.,  
Chief Secretary, C. C. Bowring, C.M.G. ... 1,000  
(and £100 duty allowance)

Asst. do., W. J. Monson..... 750  
Provincial Commrs., C. W. Hobley, C.M.G.,  
£860; J. Ainsworth, C.M.G., £835; S. L.  
Hinde, £785; C. R. W. Lane, C. S.  
Reddie, and J. W. T. McClellan .....each 700

Chief Justice, R. W. Hamilton ..... 1,000  
Judges, J. W. Barth, and A. T. Bonham  
Carter.....£800 and 700

Land Officer, R. B. Wright.....£600 to 800

Treasurer, H. A. Smallwood.....£600 to £750  
Chief of Customs, F. W. Major, I.S.O. .... 700  
Commandant of 3rd Bn. King's African  
Rifles, Lt.-Col. E. R. Graham..... 700  
P.M.O., A. D. Milne.....£750 to 850  
Insp. Gen., Police, E. Africa and Uganda,  
Capt. W. F. S. Edwards, D.S.O. ....£600 to 800  
Director of Public Works, W. M. Ross ... 700  
General Manager, Uganda Railway, H. B.  
Taylor.....£1,500 to 2,000  
Director of Agriculture, A. C. Macdonald  
£800 to 1,000  
Conservator of Forests, E. Battiscombe  
£500 to 700  
Dir. of Surveys, Capt. G. C. William, R.E. .... 800  
CAPITAL, Nairobi; transit, about 21 days.

### FALKLAND ISLANDS.

These, the only considerable cluster in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, between 51° 15'—53° S. lat. and 57° 40'—62° W. long. They consist of East Falkland (area 3,000 sq. miles), West Falkland (2,300 sq. miles), and upwards of 100 small islands (islets, rocks, and sandbanks), comprising in the aggregate 6,500 sq. miles, and a population in 1912 of 3,208. Mount Adam, the loftiest peak in the colony, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea. The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. After having successively belonged to France and Spain, they were given up to Great Britain about 1771, but not actually occupied. In 1820 the Republic of Buenos Aires established a settlement in these islands, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 they were again taken possession of by the English for the protection of the whale-fishery, and colonised, and from that time to the present have so continued, being, as a whole, the most southerly organised colony of the British Empire. The climate, though somewhat bleak, is usually considered healthy, and the temperature is on the whole equable, the thermometer ranging in winter from 20° to 50°, and in summer from 40° to 65°. The islands are chiefly bog-land, and have proved suitable for sheep; kitchen-gardens occupy the only cultivated part. The population is mainly British, and is principally engaged in sheep-farming and seafaring industries. The chief exports in 1912 were wool, whale-oil and guano, tallow hides and sheepskins. The total tonnage of vessels entered in 1912 was 197,803. There are three places of worship (one Church of England, one Roman Catholic, and one Baptist). The only important settlement is Port Stanley, at the head of Port William, on the coast of East Falkland.

There is a volunteer force of 118 men.

SOUTH GEORGIA, an island 800 miles east-south-east of the Falkland Group, with an area of 1,000 square miles, is a dependency of the Falkland Islands. Among other dependencies are the South Shetlands; the South Orkneys (on which the Argentine Government have, with the permission of H.M. Government, established a meteorological station); the Sandwich Group; and a part of the mainland of the Antarctic, known as Graham's Land.

	1910.	1911.	1912.
Public revenue.....	£18,535	£24,207	£22,155
Expenditure.....	17,405	22,460	22,527
Total imports.....	94,294	93,913	93,264
Total exports.....	308,930	471,156	615,180
Imports from U.K....	81,924	86,597	82,453
Exports to U.K.....	232,192	311,750	378,843

The government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 3 members, and a Legislative Council, the members of both being appointed by the Crown.

*Governor and Chief Justice*, His Excellency William Lamond Allardye, C. M. G. .... (and fees) £1,500  
*Colonial Secretary, &c.* (vacant) ..... 600  
*Colonial Treasurer, &c.*, W. A. Thompson ..... £300 to 400

*Colonial Surgeon* A. H. B. Pearce ..... 300

CHIEF TOWN, Port Stanley. Population (1911), 925.

Port Stanley is distant about 8,130 miles; transit, 27 days, monthly from Liverpool. Telegrams sent by post from Monte Video or direct by wireless telegraphy, through Punta Arenas.

### FIJI.

This is a group of 200 to 250 islands (of which some are, however, mere uninhabited islets and rocks) in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,100 miles north of New Zealand, which extend 300 miles from east to west, and 300 north to south, between 15° 45'–21° 10' S. lat. and 176° E.–178° W. long. The gross area of the group is about 7,435 square miles. The islands are of volcanic origin, with lofty mountains, and well wooded. The principal are Viti Levu (Great Fiji) and Vanna Levu (Great Land). The climate is equable and remarkably healthy for Europeans; the average temperature in the shade in the cool season is 72°, rising to 84° in the hot season, extremes lying between 60° and 94°. Vegetation is remarkably luxuriant, the chief productions being the bread-fruit tree, banana, plantain, pea-nuts, yams, and dalo (taro), coco-nut, sugar-cane, tea, cotton, maize, tobacco, and arrowroot. Sugar, pearl-shells, maize, bêche-de-mer, copra, and coco-nut oil were for some time the chief exports, but the principal exports in 1912 were sugar, copra, green fruit, trocas shell, and molasses. The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and is assisted by an Executive Council, consisting of 7 official members. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council (of which the Governor is president), containing 10 official and 8 unofficial members, of whom 6 are elected and 2 (natives) nominated by the Governor. Native administration is carried on through the chiefs under the Governor's supervision. The population (Dec. 31, 1912) was estimated at 148,891 (87,695 native Fijians, 48,614 Indian immigrants, 4,090 Europeans, and some Polynesians and others).

	1910.	1911.	1912.
Public income .....	£211,952	£240,395	£283,947
Public expenditure .....	236,661	265,347	268,158
Public debt .....	*104,115	†93,515	182,815
Total imports .....	870,120	957,079	940,044
From Brit. Dominions .....	759,984	864,514	848,359
Total exports .....	1,009,493	1,276,207	1,058,960
To Brit. Dominions .....	996,299	1,274,580	1,056,625

CAPITAL, Suva, in the island of Viti Levu. Population (1911), 7,788.

*Governor of Fiji*, His Excellency Sir Bickham Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G. (and £1,000 as High Comm. of W. Pacific) £3,000  
*Chief Justice*, His Hon. Sir Charles Major (and £300 as Chief Jud. Commr. (W. P.)) 1,000

<i>Colonial Sec.</i> , Hon. Eyre Hutson, C.M.G. ....	£1,000
<i>Asst. Do.</i> , A. Montgomerie .....	500
<i>Attorney-Gen.</i> , Hon. A. Ehrhardt, K.C. ....	900
<i>Chief Medical Officer</i> , Hon. G. W. A. Lynch ..	775
<i>Commissioner for Lands</i> , Hon. Dyson Blair ..	600
<i>Native Commissioner</i> , Hon. W. Sutherland ..	750
<i>Agent-General of Immigration</i> , Hon. A. R. Coates .....	575
<i>Receiver-General</i> , Hon. R. S. D. Rankine....	600
<i>Commissioner of Works</i> , Hon. W. A. Miller ..	800
<i>Registrar of Supreme Court and Registrar-General</i> , R. Greene .....	550
<i>Inspector-General of Constabulary and Prisons and Sheriff</i> , Hon. Islay McEwan ..	600
<i>Local Auditor</i> , G. P. Bradney (and £70 as Auditor, Western Pacific) .....	515
<i>Colonial Postmaster</i> , H. P. St. Julian .....	500
<i>Chief Police Magistrate</i> , G. G. Alexander....	550

Suva is 11,000 miles from London; transit from London, *via* Vancouver, about 30 days; and *via* Sydney, about 44 days.

### GAMBIA.

The West African river Gambia, which is navigable for some 300 miles from its mouth, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1447; and in 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth, being then at war with Spain and Portugal, gave a charter to a British Company to trade with the Gambia, and as early as 1618 an effort to do so was made, but it was not successful. In 1686 a fort was built upon a rocky island, and, in honour of the new King, was named Fort James; but the English merchants had formidable rivals in the Portuguese and French, and it was not until 1783 that the river was recognised, by the Treaty of Versailles, as British. The Colony had no regular political institutions until 1807, when it was put under the Government of Sierra Leone. The Colony of the Gambia was created in 1843, and was constituted a separate government in 1888. It now consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Kombo, Albreda, the Ceded Mile, MacCarthy Island, and various other islands and territories on the banks of the river. The total area is estimated at 4,000 sq. miles. The population of the Island of St. Mary, at the census of April 2, 1911, was 7,700, and that of the Protectorate, 138,401. The climate is unhealthy during the rainy season, viz., from June to October; but during the rest of the year it is less unhealthy. The chief export is ground nuts, which form nearly eight-tenths of the total exports. They are sent chiefly to Marseilles, where the oil is extracted and used for the same purpose as olive oil. Beeswax, palm kernels, hides, rubber and calabashes are also exported; and rice, cotton, maize, and a kind of millet called *kous* are produced in the countries bordering the Gambia, but not in sufficient quantities to meet local requirements. The chief imports are cotton goods, kola nuts, rice, spirits, hardware, sugar, wine, and tobacco. A Company of the W.A.F.F. (3 officers and 120 non-commissioned officers and men) is stationed in the Colony, and there is an armed police force in the settlement (numbering 82 men), which performs both civil and military duties. The government, which is that of a Crown Colony, is now vested in a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, consisting of 3 official members (besides the Governor), and by a Legislative Council of 5 official members and 4 unofficial members, nominated by the Crown.

\* £40,815; † £75,815; ‡ £30,815 Debts to Imperial Government, bearing no interest.

	1910.	1911.	1912.
Public revenue .....	£82,880	£86,454	£90,222
Public expenditure .....	63,301	71,390	81,340
Public debt .....	nil	nil	nil
Total imports .....	578,983	807,118	756,853
Total exports .....	535,447	682,036	735,172
Imports from U.K. ....	233,737	272,501	209,896
Exports to U.K. ...	38,610	63,612	50,641

CHIEF TOWN, Bathurst. Population (1911), 7,700.

Governor, (vacant)..... £2,500  
Private Secretary and A.D.C., .....

Colonial Secretary, W. T. Campbell .....	250
Chief Magistrate, E. A. Hume .....	800
Receiver-General, Cecil Gwyn .....	750
Legal Assistant E. St. J. Jackson .....	600
Senior Med. Officer, E. A. Chartres .....	400
Superintendent of Police, &c., C. Greig .....	700
Travelling Commissioners, H. L. Pryce, C.M.G., £500; E. Hopkinson, £500; J. K. McCallum, H. F. Sproston, Capt. E. B. Leese..... each	400
Colonial Engineer, H. Hollis.....	500

Transit from London, 14 days.

### GIBRALTAR,

a rocky promontory, 3 miles in length and  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile in breadth, and 1,439 feet high at its greatest elevation, near the southern extremity of Spain, with which it is connected by a low isthmus. It is about 14 miles distant from the opposite coast of Africa. Gibraltar was captured in 1704, during the war of the Spanish Succession, by a combined Dutch and English force, under Sir George Rooke, and ceded by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Since that time it has remained continuously in possession of the British. Of the many attempts to retake it, the most celebrated was the great siege in 1779-83, when General Elliott, afterwards Lord Heathfield, held it for 3 years and 7 months against a combined French and Spanish force. The town stands at the foot of the promontory on the N.W. side. Gibraltar is a free port, and enjoys the advantages of an extensive shipping trade. During the year 1912 3,585 vessels entered, with a total tonnage of 5,923,948. The chief sources of revenue are the port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, and duties on wine, spirits, tobacco, and beer. There is an enclosed harbour with an area of about 400 acres, three graving docks, and docking accommodation for the largest battleships in the British Navy. The civilian population (Census of April, 1911) was 19,120.

The Governor is in command of the garrison, and exercises all the functions both of government and legislation, there being no executive or legislative council.

	1910.	1911.	1912.
Revenue .....	£80,929	£94,573	£105,738
Expenditure .....	76,410	73,390	81,613
Imports from U.K. ....	656,330	734,522	826,171
Exports to U.K. ...	32,268	26,884	24,485
Governor and Commr.-in-Chief, His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir H. S. G. Miles, K.C.B., C.V.O. (and table allowance £500) .....	£4,500		
Assistant Military Secretary, Capt. T. D. Jackson, M.V.O., D.S.O., R. Lanc. Regt. ....	383		
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. C. H. Greville, Gren. Guards .....	273		

\* Exclusive of allowances.

Gen. Staff Officer, Maj. F. H. G. Stanton, R.A. ....	£383
A.A. & Q.M.G., Col. C. G. Morrisou .....	456
D.A.A. & Q.M.G., Capt. G. N. T. Smyth-Osbourne, Devon Regt. ....	383
Garrison Adj. & Qr.-Mr., Capt. E. Banks .....	383
Commanding Royal Artillery, Major-Gen. J. T. Johnston, C.B. ....	1,095
Brigade-Major R.A., Capt. A. F. U. Green .....	383
Chief Engineer, Col. A. Grant, R.E. ....	600
Deputy Director Medical Services, Col. J. Maher, A.M.S. ....	600
Officer Commanding A.S. Corps, Lt.-Col. J. C. L. Black .....	600
Assist. Director of Ordnance, Col. F. J. Angell .....	600
Command Paymr., Lt.-Col. A. Haynes ...	600
Admiral Superintendent, H. M. Dockyard, Vice-Admiral F. E. E. Brock, C.B. ....	

Colonial Sec., Sir F. Evans, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. ....	1,000
Asst. do., J. Porral .....	350
Treasurer and Collector, A. C. Greenwood .....	£400 to 600

Captain of the Port, Commr. W. H. Niles, R.D., R.N.R. ....	500
Police Magistrate, W. P. Michelin ...	£500 to 600
Chief of Police, J. Cochrane .....	300 to 400
Postmaster-General, C. W. Hill .....	400 to 500
Surgeon, Colonial Hospital, W. Turner, M.V.O., M.D. ....	250
Chief Justice, Sir H. E. Ripon Schooles ...	1,000
Attorney-Gen., B. H. T. Frere, K.C., LL.B. ....	800
Registrar, Supreme Court, J. Discombe .....	£400 to 500

Distance, 1,209 miles; transit, 4 days.

### GOLD COAST.

The Gold Coast Colony comprises the coast of the Gulf of Guinea from about  $3^{\circ} 7'$  W. to  $1^{\circ} 14'$  E. of Greenwich, with a protectorate extending inland to an average distance of 440 miles, or to the  $11^{\circ}$  of N. latitude, bounded on the west and north by the French colonies of the Ivory Coast and French Soudan, and on the east by the German colony of Togoland. The total area of the colony and its dependencies is estimated at 80,235 sq. miles. The population (Census of April 2, 1911) was: Gold Coast Colony, 857,516; Ashanti, 287,814; Northern Territories, 357,519; total, 1,503,386, of whom about 1,000 are Europeans. The natives are almost all Pagans, but the number of Muhammadans and Christians is steadily increasing. The Castle and settlement of Elmina was founded by the Portuguese and taken from them by the Dutch. In 1682, some English merchants built a fort at Kormantyne, and subsequently many forts and factories were established by the English and other nations. The first English Company to trade with the Gold Coast was chartered in 1662. This was succeeded in 1672 by the Royal African Company, which enlarged and strengthened Cape Coast Castle until it was the best on the coast, and also built forts at Dixcove, Sekondi, Kommenda, Anamabo, Winnebah, and Accra. This was again succeeded in 1750 by the African Company of Merchants, which was constituted by Act of Parliament, with liberty to trade and form establishments on the West Coast of Africa between  $20^{\circ}$  N. and  $20^{\circ}$  S. lat. The settlements were in 1821 transferred to the Crown, and placed under the government of Sierra Leone, from which they were finally separated in 1874 under the

title of Gold Coast Colony. The Dutch and English forts were intermingled until 1867, when an exchange was effected which gave all those on the west of the Sweet River to Holland and those on the east to Great Britain. In 1872 the Dutch transferred all their forts to Great Britain, which had previously, in 1850, bought the Danish forts. It was out of this transfer that the Ashanti war of 1873-4 arose, as the King of Ashanti, who had always been on good terms with the Dutch, feared that he would be cut off from the sea. In this war, as in those of 1806 and 1900-1, the British arms were completely victorious, and the kingdom of Ashanti has now been added to the dominions of the British Crown.

The trade is principally with the United Kingdom. Gold is found in considerable quantities. The principal exports in 1912 were: Cocoa £1,642,733, gold £1,470,660, lumber, £228,745, rubber £168,729, palm kernels £205,365, and kola nuts £134,236. The chief imports are textiles, alcohol, and hardware. The climate, generally, is hot and moist and very malarious, but is becoming annually less unhealthy by the aid of medical science and sanitation. The Government assists the missionaries in educational matters, and has established schools of its own. Great efforts are being made to improve the sanitary condition of the coast towns. The principal towns are lighted and policed. 1,492 miles of telegraphs have been established in the colony, of which 290 miles are in Ashanti and 203 miles in the Northern Territories. A Government railway runs from Sekondi through Tarkwa, the centre of the gold-mining industry, to Kumasi (168 miles). Another line runs from Accra to Mangoase (39 miles) and further developments are being surveyed.

The seat of government is Accra\* (population 19,588). The other principal towns are: Cape Coast (11,269), Ada (1,572), Elmina (5,079), Sekondi (9,122), Tarkwa (2,426), Kwitta (3,630), Axim (3,285), Kumasi (18,853), Saltpond (3,540), and Winnebah (5,840). The government is administered by a Governor, aided by a nominated Executive Council. There is a Legislative Council of 6 official and 4 unofficial members.

	1910.	1911.	1912.
Total revenue ...	£1,006,633	£1,111,632	£1,230,851
Expenditure .....	924,862	914,500	1,157,092
Total imports .....	3,439,831	3,784,260	4,023,322
Imports from U.K. ..	2,503,171	2,842,894	2,622,932
Total exports .....	2,697,706	3,792,454	4,307,802
Exports to U.K. ..	1,837,676	2,453,629	2,680,973

Governor, His Excellency Sir Hugh Charles

Clifford, K.C.M.G. (1913)..... £4,000  
(and allowance, £1,000)

A.D.C., Lieut. J. Hamilton-Dalrymple... 300

Colonial Secretary, Maj. H. Bryan, C.M.G. 1,200

Chief Assist. Sec., W. C. F. Robertson... 700

Senior Assistant, A. C. Finlay... £500 to 600

Assistant Secs., F. W. F. Jackson, C. W.

Welman.....each £400 to 500

Junior Assistant Secs., H. B. Popham,

G. C. Brown.....each £300 to 400

Chief Clerk, C. E. H. Hellis..... 350 to 400

Attorney-General, W. R. Townsend..... 1,000

Solicitor-General, R. A. Maude..... 600

Treasurer, E. B. Reece..... 750

Chief Assistant Treasurer, S. S. Davis £500 to 600

Accountant, H. M. Lewis..... 400

Senior Assistant Treasurers, P. F. Barton

and R. E. Burns.....each 400

\* Pronounced A'kráh.

Lt.-Col. Comdg. G.C. Regt., Lt.-Col. E. Panter-Downes .....	£800
Prin. Medical Officer, F. G. Hopkins ...	1,000
Director of Works, P. N. H. Jones .....	1,000
Genl. Manager, Rlys., A. E. Cruickshank	1,000
Comptroller of Customs, P. L. H. Archer	750
Assistant Comptroller of Customs,	
O. Mitchell .....	£500 to 600
Commissioners of Provinces, J. Maxwell,	
C. H. Harper, J. T. Furley, and	
H. C. W. Grimshaw .....	each 700
Secretary for Mines, Frank Cogill .....	800
Sec., Native Affairs, F. G. Crowther.....	650
Postmaster-General, S. B. Gosling... £600 to 700	
Deputy do., W. T. E. Wallace .....	500 to 600
Senior Surveyors, G. J. Righton, and W.	
Young .....	each £400 to 500
District Surveyors, H. E. M. Campbell,	
E. L. Heppell, I. E. Lupton .....	£300 to 400
Commissioner of Police, E. V. Collins .....	700
Director of Education, D. J. Oman .....	690
Chief Justice, Sir P. Crampton Smyly ...	1,500
Puisne Judges, F. H. Gough, £1,000;	
L. E. Hawlayne, C. E. Watson and F.	
C. A. Barrett-Lennard .....	each 1,000
Ashanti:—	
Chief Commissioner, F. C. Fuller, C.M.G.	1,250
Commissioners, T. E. Fell, Maj. C. E.	
D. O. Rew, A. J. Philbrick .....	each 700
Northern Territories:—	
Chief Commissioner, Capt. C. H.	
Armitage, C.M.G., D.S.O. ....	1,250
Commissioners, Maj. R. A. Irvine,	
C.M.G., Capt. B. M. Read, E. O.	
Warden .....	each 700
Distant from Liverpool, 3,920 miles; transit, 14	
to 30 days.	

## HONG KONG.

The Crown Colony of Hong Kong consists of a number of islands situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, in 23° 10'—23° 34' N. lat. and 113° 52'—114° 30' E. long., and of a portion of the mainland.

Hong Kong is an island about 10 miles long and from 2 to 6½ miles broad, with a total area of 29 square miles; it lies close to the mainland, being separated at one point by a narrow strait (Lyee-moon) not more than a quarter-mile wide, and was first occupied by Great Britain in January, 1841, and was formally ceded by the Treaty of Nankin in 1842; British Kowloon was subsequently acquired by the Peking Convention of 1860; and the New Territories, being the southern part of the Kwangtung province, by a lease signed June 9, 1898. The whole colony comprises an area of about 390 square miles, with a population (1912) of 467,777, of whom 446,614 were Chinese. The white residents, including naval and military, numbered 19,946.

The capital of the colony is Victoria, which lies along the northern shore of the island, facing the mainland; and between the mainland and the city is the harbour, which is one of the finest in the world, with a water area of some 10 square miles. The port is free, and is fortified. It possesses excellent docks, capable of holding the largest vessels for the purposes of repair. There is a considerable ship repairing and construction industry. Shipping entered (1911) 18,092,635 tons; (1912) 18,408,769 tons. A railway, of which 23 miles belong to the Government, runs from Kowloon to Canton; the length north of the Sham Chun River (which is the

boundary of the British territory) is controlled by the Chinese Government.

The island is broken in shape and mountainous, the highest point being Victoria Peak, which is about 1,770 feet high. The Peak District is a favourite place of residence, and is reserved for Europeans. The hot season lasts from May to October. During the winter months, from November to March, the climate is cooler, drier, and more invigorating. The average daily maximum temperature ranges from 87° in July to 62° in February, and the average daily minimum temperature from 78° in July to 55° in February. The average annual rainfall is 83 in., of which not less than 75 per cent. falls between May and September, when the S.W. monsoon prevails.

Hong Kong is the centre of a vast trade in many kinds of produce, chiefly sugar, opium, flour, oil, amber, cotton, ivory, betel, sandalwood, rice, tea, woolsens, silks, salt, &c.

Much encouragement is given by the Government to education in the colony. In 1912 there were 75 schools subject to Government supervision, attended by 6,333 pupils. The University (opened in 1912) includes faculties of medicine, engineering and arts.

Hong Kong is a Crown colony, and its government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 8 members, together with a Legislative Council of 14 members, including himself, a representative from the Chamber of Commerce, and a representative of the Justices of the Peace. There is also a Sanitary Board, partly elected, which controls all sanitary measures.

CAPITAL, Victoria; population (1912), 227,750.

	1911.	1912.
Public revenue .....	\$7,497,231	\$8,180,694
Public expenditure .....	7,077,177	7,202,543
Public debt, 1 Jan. ....	£1,485,732	£1,485,732
Imports from U.K. ....	2,985,812	3,761,337
Exports to U.K. ....	734,628	841,616

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Francis H. May, K.C.M.G. £6,000

A.D.C., Capt. L. R. Taylor ..... 300

Private Sec. & Extra A.D.C., Capt. E. M. Conolly .....

Commanding the Forces, Maj.-Gen. F. H. Kelly, C.B. ....

Colonial Secretary, Hon. Claud Severn ... 1,600

Treasurer, &c., Hon. A. M. Thomson ..... \$7,200

Attorney-Gen., Hon. J. A. S. Bucknill, K.C. £1,500

Director of Public Works, Hon. W. Chatham, C.M.G. .... \$7,800

Sec. for Chinese Affairs, E. R. Hallifax ... 6,000

Chief Justice, His Hon. Sir Wm. Rees Davies, K.C. .... £2,000

Puisne Judge, H. H. J. Gompertz ..... \$8,400

1st Police Magistrate, F. A. Hazeland ... 6,600

Capt.-Supt. Police, Hon. C. McL. Messer ... 7,200

Principal Civil Medical Officer, J. T. C. Johnson ..... £800

Crown Solicitor, J. H. Kemp ..... 990

Harbour-Master, &c., Capt. B. R. H. Taylor, R.N. .... 900

Hong Kong, 9,834 miles, *via* Suez Canal; transit, 29 days, or *via* Siberia, 18 to 23 days.

#### JAMAICA.\*

aboriginally Xaymaca, or Land of Wood and Water—an island situate in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles to the south of Cuba, within 17°

\* The Government publishes annually a *Handbook of Jamaica*, full of information respecting the history and personnel of the island.

43°—18° 32' North lat. and 76° 11'—78° 21' W. long. It is the largest and most valuable of the British West Indian Islands, being 144 miles in length and 49 in extreme breadth, containing an area of 4,450 square miles, and a population, in April, 1911, of 831,383; the whites numbered 15,605; coloured, 163,201; blacks, 630,181; East Indians, 17,380; and Chinese, 2,111.

Jamaica was discovered on May 3, 1494, by Columbus, who called it St. Jago. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1509; but in 1655 a British expedition, sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Penn and Venables, attacked the island, which capitulated after a trifling resistance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the Treaty of Madrid.

From the sea-level on all sides of Jamaica a series of ridges gradually ascend towards the central ranges, dividing the large rivers, and attaining, in the culminating Peak of the Blue Mountains, in the eastern part of the island, an elevation of 7,388 feet. From these mountains at least 70 streams descend to the north and south shores, but none are navigable except the Black River, and that only for small craft. There are several excellent harbours, and the island is intersected by good roads. There are 198 miles of railway open. Telegraph stations and post-offices are established in every town and in very many villages; the number of accounts open in the savings banks was 36,560 (1912). Most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised. Sugar and rum are manufactured and exported; the latter is still counted the best in the world; and the coffee raised in certain districts of the Blue Mountains fetches the highest price that is given in the London market. There is an extensive trade in fruits, chiefly bananas and oranges, with the U.S.A. and U.K. Maize and Indian corn grow luxuriantly. The Guinea grass, from four to six feet in height, grows wild, and is superior to any other for pasturage, while the woods furnish an abundance of rich dye-stuffs, drugs, and spices, and the forests abound in the rarest of cabinet woods. The Governor is assisted by a Privy Council not to exceed 8 members; the Legislative Council consists of the Governor, the senior military officer, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Director of Public Works, and the Collector-General (all *ex officio*), and of such other persons, not exceeding 10, as the King or the Governor may appoint, called Nominated Members, and 14 elected by the people, being one for each parish of the island. The island is divided into three counties, Surrey in the east, Middlesex in the centre, and Cornwall in the west. The principal city is Kingston, the seat of government and the largest port and town, pop. (Census, 1911) 57,379; the next in importance are Spanish Town, pop. 7,119; Montego Bay, 6,616; and Port Antonio, 7,074. Chief exports (1 Jan. to 31 Dec., 1912): Fruit, 54.7; coffee, 10.7; sugar, 5.1; dye-woods, 3.4; pimento, 3.0; rum, 2.6; cocoa, 5.4; minor products, 15.1. The chief customers are the U.S.A., 59.8; U.K., 13.2; Canada, 5.5; other countries, 21.5.

	*1911-12.	1912-13.
Public general revenue ...	£1,161,014	£1,206,161
Expenditure from income.	1,155,208	1,304,929
Expenditure from loans ...	2,976	2,087
Public debt .....	3,871,395	3,843,074
Total imports .....	2,865,525	3,050,479
Total exports .....	2,948,067	2,709,283

\* (1912.) 1 Jan. to 31 Dec.

<i>Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief,</i> His Excellency Sir William Henry Manning, K.C.M.G., C.B. ....	£5,000
<i>A.D.C. and Private Secretary,</i> Capt. Hon. R. T. St. John .....	
<i>Extra A.D.C.,</i> Capt. Ian O. Dennistoun, M.V.O. ....	
<i>Comd'g. Troops, Brig-General</i> J. R. A. Dalrymple-Hay, C.B., D.S.O. ....	
<i>Colonial Secretary,</i> Hon. Philip Clarke Cork, C.M.G. ....	1,200
<i>Assist. Colonial Secretary,</i> R. Johnstone, I.S.O. ....	£600 to 700
<i>Auditor-Gen.,</i> Hon. L. J. Bertram, C.M.G. ....	900
<i>Director Public Works,</i> Hon. J. H. W. Park .....	£1,000 to 1,200
<i>Superintending Medical Officer,</i> Hon. J. E. Ker, M.R.C.S. ....	£800 to 1,000
<i>Collector-General,</i> Hon. A. H. Miles, I.S.O. ....	£800 to 900

<i>Collector of Customs and Shipping Master,</i> Kingston, R. E. Nunes .....	600
<i>Director of Agriculture,</i> Hon. H. H. Cousins <i>Inspector-General of Police and Prisons,</i> Lt.-Col. A. E. Kerslaw .....	850
<i>Director of Education,</i> Hon. J. R. Williams, M.A. ....	£600 to 700
<i>Treasurer,</i> C. C. Anderson .....	600
<i>Postmaster,</i> Hon. J. B. Lucie-Smith .....	600
<i>Chief Justice and Keeper of Records,</i> His Hon. A. M. Coll .....	1,600
<i>Puise Judge,</i> Hon. C. H. Beard .....	1,000
<i>Judge of Kingston Court,</i> J. F. Cargill .....	£800 to 900
<i>Registrar Supreme Court,</i> H. J. C. Brown, K.C. ....	600
<i>Attor.-Gen.,</i> Hon. E. St. John Branch, K.C. <i>Crown Solicitor,</i> J. F. Milholland .....	1,000
<i>Administrator-Gen. and Trustee in Bank- ruptcy,</i> John M. Nethersole .....	400
<i>Registrar-Gen., Deputy Keeper of Records and Registrar of Titles,</i> D. Balfour .....	£500 to 600
<i>Government Printer,</i> J. C. Ford .....	500
<i>Protector of Immigrants,*</i> C. W. Dooryl... ..	350
<i>Emigration Agent in India,</i> A. Marsden... ..	500

Kingston is distant from London 4,000 miles;  
transit, 14 days.

### LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The Leeward Islands of the West Indies under British authority consist of the 5 presidencies of (1) Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda; (2) St. Christopher and Nevis, with Anguilla; (3) Dominica, under Administrators; (4) Montserrat; and (5) the Virgin Islands, with Sombrero, under Commissioners, all, except the latter, having their own local legislature. These 5 presidencies are administered by a Governor, to whom the Administrators and Commissioners are 'sub-ordinate, and there is also a General Legislative Council, possessing concurrent legislative powers with the local Legislatures on certain subjects. The population of the federal colony at the Census of 1911 was 127,189. The General Legislative Council consists of 8 *ex-officio* and 8 elective members, with the Governor as President.

<i>Governor,</i> His Excellency Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G. ....	£2,000
<i>Private Sec. &amp; A.D.C.,</i> Lt. W. W. Benyon .....	350
<i>Chief Justice and Keeper of the Records,</i> His Honour Sir F. M. Maxwell, K.C. ....	1,000
<i>First Puisne Judge,</i> His Honour F. H. Parker .....	700

\* Seconded for duty in India as Asst. Emigration Agent.

<i>Second Puisne Judge,</i> His Honour S. R. Pemberton .....	£600
<i>Colonial Sec.,</i> T. A. V. Best .....	650
<i>Attorney-Gen.,</i> Hon. T. S. Sidney, K.C. ...	500
<i>Crown Attorney,</i> St. Kitts, E. C. Wattley ..	200
<i>Dominica,</i> M. J. Camacho .....	200
<i>Auditor-Gen.,</i> Hon. W. D. Auchinleck, I.S.O. ....	600
<i>Govt. Analytical Chemist and Supt. of Agriculture,</i> H. A. Tempany, B.Sc. ....	£500 to 600
<i>Chief Inspector of Police,</i> Lt.-Col. E. Bell ..	405
<i>Inspector of Schools,</i> W. Skinner .....	£300 to 400

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Revenue .....	£164,375	£174,818	£172,480
Expenditure .....	159,263	158,924	162,266
Public debt .....	273,250	267,050	266,850
Imports .....	567,817	713,414	640,729
Exports .....	558,165	566,754	563,339

Transit, 13 to 16 days.

### (1) ANTIGUA (AND BARBUDA).

Antigua is the seat of government and residence of the Governor-in-Chief. It lies in 17° 6' N. lat. and 61° 45' W. long., and is about 70 miles in circumference. Its area is nearly 108 square miles, equal to 68,980 acres, of which nearly 17,000 are undercultivation. The population (with Barbuda) in 1911 was 32,265, including 13,980 males and 18,276 females. Settled by the English in 1632, and granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II., this is one of those islands which has always been more distinctively English. It was at one time a naval and military station of some importance. It is much less hilly and wooded than the other Leeward Islands and is largely given up to the cultivation of sugar, for which two central sugar factories have been erected. Cotton is being planted, and the island also exports molasses, tamarinds, and arrowroot. In March, 1898, the Crown Colony system of government was instituted.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Revenue .....	£52,326	£52,292	£53,490
Expenditure .....	53,495	53,652	53,193
Public debt .....	129,900	123,700	123,500
Total imports ...	177,594	187,688	168,274
Total exports .....	199,284	164,813	164,968

CAPITAL, St. John's, population (1911), 7,910.  
*President & Island Sec. (the Colonial  
Secretary of the Leeward Islands).*

<i>Treasurer,</i> F. W. Griffith .....	£350
<i>Magistrate,</i> W. H. Whyham, I.S.O. ....	500
<i>Colonial Engineer,</i> W. M. Jarvis ( <i>acting</i> ) ...	450

Barbuda is situated 30 miles N. of Antigua, of which it is a dependency, in lat. 17° 35' N., long. 61° 45' W. Area, 75 square miles. Population, 775. The island is flat and fertile in parts, producing cotton, corn, pepper, tobacco, and vegetables, and was formerly a possession of the Codrington family. Wild deer are plentiful and afford excellent sport, and there is good tarpon and other fishing.

<i>Magistrate,</i> O. Nugent .....	£50
<i>Manager,</i> G. Sutherland .....	£150 to 200

Redonda, a small island with a phosphate industry, has a population of about 20.

### (2) ST. KITTS-NEVIS

(WITH ANGUILLA).

The islands of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla were united in 1882 to form one Presidency, and taken together they had a population at the Census of 1911 of 43,303, and a total area of about 150 square miles. The climate is decidedly

healthy for the tropics, the temperature being from 78° to 85°.

*St. Kitts*, the principal island of the Presidency, and the oldest colony in the West Indies, is situated in lat. 17° 18' N. and long. 62° 48' W., and comprises an area of 68 square miles, its greatest length being 28 miles, and greatest breadth about 5 miles. It is one of the most effectively cultivated sugar islands in the West Indies, a continuous line of green estates sweeping up all round the coast from the sea towards the central cone, which rises to a height of 3,711 feet (Mount Misery). The capital, Basseterre, pop. (1911) 8,159, is a port of registry, and had 64 sailing vessels of 1,105 tons in 1911.

*Nevis* (separated from St. Kitts by a strait some 3 miles wide) has an area of 50 square miles, with a population in 1911 of 12,495. Sugar-cane and cotton are grown. Its greatest elevation is 3,596 feet. Chief town, Charlestown. Pop. (1911), 912.

*Anguilla* is about 60 miles N.W. of St. Kitts, 16 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 1 to 3 miles, containing an area of 35 square miles. Population (1911) 4,075. Salt is the principal production, besides cattle, ponies, and garden stock, while cotton is extensively cultivated.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Public revenue.....	£52,748	£58,002	£57,078
Expenditure.....	49,872	50,737	53,508
Public debt .....	50,093	48,734	47,351
Imports .....	195,277	306,566	252,637
Exports .....	205,693	212,481	187,961

*Administrator*, T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G.

	£700 to	£900
<i>Clerk and Private Sec.</i> , G. C. Johnson ...		300
<i>Treasurer, Registrar of Shipping &amp; Shipping Master</i> , Edward R. Jones...£375 and fees		
<i>Magistrates</i> : <i>St. Kitts</i> , G. O'D. Walton, £400; <i>Captain A. Roger</i> , I.S.O., £350;		
<i>Nevis</i> , C. C. Greaves, £225; <i>Anguilla</i> , W. E. Burton		£250
<i>Supt. of Public Works</i> , (vacant) .....		400

### (3) DOMINICA,

the largest island of the colony, and the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles, is situated between 15° 20'—15° 45' N. lat. and 61° 13'—61° 30' W. long., 95 miles S. of Antigua, and is about 29 miles long and 15 broad, comprising an area of 291 sq. miles, or 186,240 acres, of which about 70,000 acres are under cultivation. The island is of volcanic origin and very mountainous and picturesque, abounding in streams fairly well stocked with fish, and the soil is very fertile. The temperature varies, according to the altitude, from 55° to 85°. The cultivation of sugar has been practically replaced by cocoa, limes, coffee, and fruit. The population numbered 33,863 at the Census of 1911; included in this total are 420 Caribs, of whom 170 are of pure blood. The climate is healthy, and during the winter months very pleasant. Yellow fever is unknown, and from November to June the island is suitable as a health resort for pulmonary and rheumatic invalids. There is an Executive Council composed of official and unofficial members, and a Legislative Council, consisting of the Administrator, who sits as President, and 6 official and 6 non-official members nominated by the Governor. The principal towns are Roseau, on the south-west coast, population about 6,500, and Portsmouth, population about 1,000.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Public revenue.....	£41,472	£44,054	£45,300
Expenditure.....	39,050	38,792	40,304
Public debt .....	47,295	46,631	44,486
Imports .....	147,322	164,695	159,529
Exports .....	112,111	124,678	152,458
<i>Administrator</i> , W. Douglas Young, C.M.G. (with £100 allowance).....		£700 to	£900
<i>Private Sec.</i> , Capt. H. Peebles .....			250
<i>Treasurer</i> , Hon. W. H. Porter, I.S.O. ....			400
<i>Colonial Engineer</i> , P. Noble, A.M.I.C.E. ....			600
<i>Registrar</i> , T. C. Lartigue .....			300
<i>Magistrates</i> , R. F. Garraway; N. C. Ruggles; W. M. Wigley..... (each)			300
<i>Medical Officers</i> , H. A. A. Nicholls, C.M.G., £400; R. H. Allport; A. H. Rich; L. S. Senhouse; E. B. Garrard..... (each)			250

### (4) MONTserrat

is situated in 16° 45' N. lat. and 62° W. long., 26 miles S.W. of Antigua. It is about 11 miles in length and 7 in breadth, comprising an area of 32½ square miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 12,196. Discovered by Columbus in 1493, it was settled by Englishmen, but conquered and held by the French, and only finally assigned to Great Britain in 1784. It is justly considered the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles; it contains three active soufrieres and several hot springs, while the scenery is charmingly diversified. About two-thirds of the island are mountainous, the rest well cultivated. The lime-tree is largely grown, and its products to the value of £42,052 were exported in 1912-13, also 219,234 lb. of sea island cotton, to the value of £19,356. A flourishing fruit and vegetable preserving industry has been started—jams, preserves and pickles, of various sorts, being made in considerable quantities, and shipped to the U.K. and Canada. The chief town is Plymouth, with a population (1911) of 1,534.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Revenue .....	£12,262	£12,945	£11,932
Expenditure .....	11,365	10,030	10,556
Public debt .....	11,100	11,100	11,100
Total imports .....	38,106	44,795	40,526
Total exports .....	34,393	55,930	42,053

<i>Commissioner &amp; Treasurer</i> , Lt.-Col. W. B. Davidson-Houston, C.M.G. ....	£600
<i>Assist. Treasurer</i> , Hon. E. F. Dyett .....	318
<i>Senior Medical Officer</i> , J. C. McPherson ...	250
<i>Magistrate, &amp;c.</i> , G. I. Mendes .....	300

### (5) THE VIRGIN ISLANDS,

a group of islands belonging chiefly to Great Britain and Denmark, form a connecting link between the Greater and Lesser Antilles. Such of the islands as are British became so in 1666; the principal are—Tortola (the largest), situate in 18° 27' N. lat. and 64° 40' W. long., Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. The area of the British possessions is 58 square miles, and the population in 1911 was 5,562. There is good pasturage for cows, sheep, and goats. Sugar and cotton are grown in increasing quantity; fishing and poultry-rearing are also carried on. A valuable mine of copper has been worked at Virgin Gorda. The capital of the group is Road Town, on the south-east of Tortola; population (1911), 410.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Revenue .....	£6,091	£8,200	£4,795
Expenditure .....	5,964	9,446	4,980
Imports .....	8,717	9,570	10,323
Exports .....	6,684	8,852	7,258
<i>Commissioner and Treasurer</i> , Leslie Jarvis			£300

# MALTA,

an island in the Mediterranean Sea, 58 miles from Sicily and about 180 from the African coast, about 17 miles in length and 9 in breadth, and having an area of 91½ square miles. The colony includes also the adjoining island of Gozo, with an area of 24½ square miles; COMINO—the site of the *Sultan's* disaster in 1889 and now a sanitary station—and several islets. The civil population of the whole group, according to the Census taken on April 2, 1911, was 211,564. In religion the Maltese are Roman Catholics. The lower orders are mainly Punic in race. The Maltese dialect, which is generally spoken, is of Semitic origin, and is held by some to be derived from the Carthaginian and Arabic tongues. The upper classes are mostly descendants of those who sought the protection of the Order of St. John during the Middle Ages, from all parts of Southern Europe. They speak English and Italian. There is a Maltese order of nobility consisting of 29 families. The islands are highly cultivated. The chief products are corn, oranges, melons, grapes, forage, cummin seed, onions, and potatoes; figs and honey are plentiful. It was estimated that in 1912-13 the area under cultivation in Malta and Gozo was about 41,681 acres. It is estimated that 8,000 females are employed in making lace. The principal occupation of the people is in connexion with shipping. On Census day 1911 there were 22,882 persons living in Valletta, but the total population of the Colony was 1,820 to the square mile. The principal harbour is one of the finest in the world; it is very deep, and large vessels can anchor alongside the shore. It is an important port of call for vessels passing to and from the East and the Suez Canal, being about half-way between Gibraltar and Port Said. There is an extensive arsenal and important dockyard, Malta being the headquarters of the Mediterranean Fleet; and an additional graving dock was opened on Feb. 12, 1892. There is also a hydraulic dock, originally constructed by private enterprise, which has been taken over by the Admiralty. Two new dry docks and both arms of the breakwater at the mouth of the principal harbour have now been completed. The island is strongly fortified, and has a garrison which, on April 2, 1911, consisted of 9,023 males and females. The military expenditure for 1912-13 amounted to £517,005, of which £2,500 was contributed by the Colony. The climate, although not tropical, is very hot in summer. The mean temperature for the summer months (June, July, August and September) is 75°-7°. In winter the range is from 51°-3° to 58°. In 1912-13 the highest temperature in the shade was 101°, and the lowest 33°-6°. Citta Vecchia, the former capital of the island, contains the ancient palace of the courts of justice, the Cathedral, and the Seminary; its population has now dwindled to about 500, but its suburb, Rabato, had 8,414 inhabitants in 1911. Citta Vecchia has been entirely eclipsed in importance by the modern capital of Valletta, which was founded in 1566. Malta possesses a University and Lyceum; 164 elementary and infant schools, 2 secondary schools, and 37 night schools, maintained at a total cost to the Government of £38,882 in 1912-13; in addition there are garrison schools, a Dockyard school, and 67 private schools which receive no grants-in-aid from the Government.

The island of Malta is said to have been

converted to Christianity on the occasion of the shipwreck of St. Paul in 58 A.D. In the Dark Ages it was taken by the Moors, its commerce was destroyed, and it was used mainly as a base for piratical expeditions. In 1090 it was again brought under Christian rule, being conquered by the Norman Count Roger of Sicily. For 440 years it followed the fortunes of that kingdom, but was in 1530 handed over to the Knights of St. John, who made of it a stronghold of Christianity. In 1565 it sustained the famous siege, when the last great effort of the Turks was successfully withstood by Grand Master La Vallette. The Knights expended large sums in fortifying the island and carrying out many magnificent works, until they were expelled by Napoleon in 1798. The Maltese rose against the French garrison soon afterwards, and with the assistance of some British and Neapolitan troops, compelled the French to capitulate in 1800. The islands were then ceded to Great Britain, the cession being confirmed by the Treaty of Paris of 1814. The government is administered by a Governor, who is usually a distinguished General, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 11 official and 2 unofficial members, and by a Legislative Council, called the Council of Government—10 official and 8 elected members. The Governor is President in both.

In 1912-13 the Port of Valletta was entered by 3,485 vessels (tonnage, 5,208,478).

CAPITAL, Valletta. Population (1911), 22,882.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Public revenue ....	£441,444	£448,114	£442,035
Expenditure .....	467,373	467,783	427,581
Imports .....	2,356,043	2,615,519	2,614,566
Exports .....	863,429	987,844	977,656
Imports from U.K.	968,045	1,141,140	1,129,799

## MEDITERRANEAN COMMAND.

General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Gen.

Sir Ian Hamilton, G.C.B., D.S.O.

## MALTA COMMAND.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His

Excellency Gen. Sir H. M. L. Rundle,

G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

(table allowance £500) £4,500

A.M.S., Maj. F. D. Finlay .....	
A.D.C., Capt. G. M. Darell, C. Gds.....	
Colonial A.D.C., Capt. Contino Teuma	
Castelletti, M.V.O., K.O. Malta Militia	300
General Staff Officer, Major E. H. E. Daniell, D.S.O. ....	401
A.A. & Q.M.G., Col. H. P. Shekleton, C.B.	529
D.A.A.G., Maj. T. C. W. Molony, D.S.O., R.A.;	
Capt. C. Ogston .....	401
Commg. R.A., Maj.-Gen. J. S. S. Barker...	1,095
Brig.-Maj., do., Capt. G. F. C. Blount, R.A. ....	337
Chief Engineer, Col. F. H. Horniblow.....	748
Asst. Dir. S. & T., Col. E. A. Bramhall ...	684
Deputy Director of Medical Services, Col. R. Porter, M.B., R.A.M.C. ....	821
Asst. Dir. Ordn. Stores, Col. F. W. McT. Bunny .....	720
Commg. Inf. Brig., Brig.-General F. A. Adam, C.B. ....	748
Brigade-Major, Capt. L. F. R. Renny ...	337

Vice-Pres. of the Council of Govt. (vacant) 150

Lieut.-Governor and Chief Secretary to

Government, His Hon. Maj. Sir J. E.

Clauson, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. .... 1,300  
(and duty allowance £300)

<i>Assistant Secretary to Govt. &amp; Clerk of the Councils</i> , E. Bonavia .....	£400
<i>Crown Advocate</i> , Hon. Sir V. Frendo	
Azopardi, C.M.G., LL.D. ....	600
<i>Public Works</i> , Hon. L. Gatt, C.M.G. ....	500
<i>Director of Public Instruction</i> , Hon. Prof. Henry Magro, M.D. ....	500
<i>Auditor</i> , J. C. Fisher .....	400
<i>Receiver-General &amp; Director of Contracts</i> , Hon. T. Vella .....	500
<i>Comptroller of Charitable Institutions</i> , Hon. C. Pace Bardon .....	500
<i>Collector of Customs and Supt. of Ports</i> , Hon. Col. N. G. Biancardi, C.V.O., C.M.G., A.D.C. ....	500
<i>Postmaster-General</i> (vacant) .....	500
<i>Superintendent of Police</i> , T. Curmi, M.V.O. ....	500
<i>Chief Justice &amp; Pres. of Court of Appeal</i> (vacant) .....	1,000
<i>Judges</i> , Dr. Z. Roncali ; Dr. G. Pullicino ; Dr. A. Micallef, Dr. A. Parnis ; Dr. S. Micallef .....	600
Malta is 2,280 miles by sea, and <i>via</i> Naples about 1,995 ; transit, 4 days.	

## MAURITIUS.

Mauritius is an island lying in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east of Madagascar, between 57° 18'—57° 48' E. long. and S. lat. 19° 50'—20° 31', and comprising an area of 720 square miles. The permanent population at the Census of 1911 was 368,791, of whom 257,697 were Indians (the majority originally Coolies imported for working the sugar estates), and the remainder mainly of French or mixed descent.

Mauritius was discovered about the year 1507 by the Portuguese, but they never formed any settlement on it. The Dutch visited it in 1598, and named it Mauritius, in honour of the Stadtholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. In 1644 they established a small colony on the shore, but in 1710 or 1712 they abandoned the island, and in 1715 the French took possession of it and changed the name to Ile de France. Under the French it became a great centre of trade, but in 1789 the seat of French Government in the East was removed to it from Pondicherry, and it was taken by a British force in 1810. The French language and French law have been preserved under British rule when the ancient name, Mauritius, was restored.

Of the total cultivable area of 188,000 acres, 147,990 are under sugar, 20,000 under fibre, and 20,100 under other crops; the necessities of life have all to be imported from abroad. Rice and grain are obtained from India, flour and frozen meat from Australia, oxen from Madagascar, and minor imports from South Africa and elsewhere. The chief trade of the island is with India. Being just within the tropics it has a hot climate ; but, except in Port Louis and some of the low-lying districts, it is not unhealthy. The island is subject to cyclonic disturbances, and a hurricane in 1892 was particularly severe.

There is an excellent harbour on the N.W. coast, on which the capital, Port Louis, stands, and the annual trade of the island passes almost entirely through Port Louis. In 1912 there were 129½ miles of railway (119½ of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge and 10 of 2 ft. 6 in.), 63 post-offices, 57 telegraph and 38 telephone offices in the island, with 379½ miles of telegraph and 254½ miles telephone wires (Government).

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 4 official members, and of such other persons in the service of the Government as the Governor, through instructions of the Secretary of State, may from time to time appoint, and a Legislative Council of 27 members, 8 being *ex-officio*, 9 nominated by the Governor, and 10 elected by a moderate franchise. Port Louis has 2 members, and each of the country districts 1.

The inhabitants of European descent are mostly Roman Catholic. Education has two branches:—(1) *Superior or Secondary Instruction*, to which is attached the Government Royal College with its Schools ; (2) *Primary Instruction*, consisting of the Government schools and the grant-in-aid schools. The total expenditure on education in 1912 amounted to Rs. 600,050. Of the pupils in the Government and aided schools, 62·07 per cent. are Roman Catholics, 23·31 per cent. Church of England, 0·99 per cent. other Christian denominations, 10·59 per cent. Muhammadans and 2·04 per cent. Hindoos and others. The troops in the Colony on December 31, 1912, numbered 1,416.

CAPITAL, Port Louis. Population (1911), 50,060.\*

	1910-11.	1911-12.
Public revenue .....	Rs. 11,129,988	Rs. 10,435,668
Public expenditure .....	9,578,244	9,843,980
Public debt .....	£1,296,090	£1,290,690
Paper circulation .....	Rs. 5,080,250	Rs. 5,080,250
Total imports .....	Rs. 37,725,717	Rs. 32,266,707
Total exports .....	40,803,492	37,184,189
Imports from U.K. ....	12,142,996	11,569,227
Exports to U.K. ....	13,397,414	4,466,656

<i>Governor &amp; Commander-in-Chief</i> , His Excellency Maj. Sir John Robert Chancellor, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N. ....	Rs. 50,000
<i>Commanding Forces</i> , Maj.-Gen. C. R. Simpson, C.B. ....	13,500
<i>Colonial Sec.</i> , John Middleton .....	15,000
<i>Procureur &amp; Advocate-General</i> , E. Koenig .....	13,500
<i>Receiver-General</i> , E. A. Grannum .....	12,500
<i>Collector of Customs and Harbour Master</i> , Lieut. H. C. Seroggs, R.N. ....	10,000
<i>Protector of Immigrants</i> , B. A. Francis .....	9,000
<i>Director of Public Works &amp; Surveys</i> , P. Le Juge de Segrais, M.I., C.E. ....	9,000
(personal allowance, Rs. 1,000.)	
<i>Registrar-General</i> , M. L. A. Noël .....	9,000
<i>Local Auditor</i> , A. G. Biden .....	7,500
<i>Director, Medical &amp; Health Dept.</i> , R. Denman, M.R.C.S. ....	Rs. 10,000 to 12,000
<i>Director Public Instruction</i> , W. T. A. Entage .....	12,000
<i>Chief Judge</i> , F. A. Herchenroder, K.C. ....	15,000
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hous. C. S. Davson and W. Haycraft .....	each 12,000

## DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS.

(1.) RODRIGUES, 350 miles almost due east of Mauritius. Population (Census 1911), 4,820. Area, 40 square miles. Cattle, beans, salt fish and goats are the principal exports. The island is under the administration of a magistrate from Mauritius who takes his orders from the Governor of Mauritius.

*Magistrate*, G. Rousset (acting) .....

(2.) OTHER DEPENDENCIES. Most of the scattered groups of coral islands belonging to Great Britain in the Indian Ocean are administered by

\* Census figure (31 March, 1911). Estimated population on 31 December, 1912, 50,004.

the Mauritius Government, being visited periodically by two magistrates, whose duty it is to enquire into the condition of the labourers, and settle any disputes which may be referred to them. The chief product is cocoa-nut oil. The most important is Diego Garcia (pop. 1911, 517), one of the Chagos Archipelago, which lies on the direct route from the Red Sea to Australia, and, as it possesses a good harbour, has been much used of late years as a coaling station. The total population of the "Other Dependencies" (1911) is 1,344.

Transit from London to Mauritius, 27 days.

## NIGERIA.

### SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

The Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria includes the territories situated on the Bight of Benin, between Dahomey on the west and the Cameroons on the east, and is divided into three Provinces, of which the Western coincides with the former Colony and Protectorate of Lagos, and the Central and Eastern with the former Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. The headquarters of the Government are at Lagos. The area of the whole territory is 80,000 sq. miles, and the population roughly 8,000,000.

The chief industry is agriculture, and crops consist of cocoa, maize, plantains, earth-nuts, yams and cassava, while coffee and cotton are also grown. The natural products exported are palm oil and kernels, gum copal and rubber, and the export of cocoa, cotton and maize is steadily increasing. A railway has been constructed from Iddo Island, near Lagos, to Zungeru, the capital of Northern Nigeria, a distance of about 429 miles, crossing the Niger at Jebba; and a junction between this railway and the railway from Baro to Kano in the northern Protectorate has been effected by means of an extension to Minna, 38 miles east of Zungeru. There is thus direct rail communication between Lagos and Kano, over a total distance of about 717 miles. Further railway extensions have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Centres of trade are Lagos, Calabar, Opobo, Bonny, New Calabar, Brass, Benin, Warri, Sapele, Akassa, and Forcados, the two last named being situated at the Forcados and Nun mouths of the Niger, which, with the rest of the territories south of Idah on the Niger, passed on January 1, 1900, from the administrative control of the Royal Niger Company to that of Southern Nigeria.

The principal imports are cotton goods, cooper's stores, hardware, cutlery, and spirits.

	1911.	1912.
Revenue .....	£1,956,176	£2,235,412
Expenditure .....	1,717,259	2,110,498
Total imports .....	5,234,186	6,430,601
Total exports .....	5,354,101	6,089,706
Imports from U.K. ....	3,682,291	4,398,368
Exports to U.K. ....	2,576,610	2,850,683

Governor and Commander in Chief of Northern and Southern Nigeria, His Excellency Col. Sir Frederick John Denly Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

(1912).....£6,000  
Political Secretary, Major E. J. Lugard,  
D.S.O. ....£800 to 900

\* The amalgamation of Northern and Southern Nigeria is to be brought about at an early date.

Col. Sec., A. G. Boyle, C.M.G. ....£1,500  
Principal Assistant Col. Sec., D. C. Cameron .....£700 to 900  
Provincial Commissioners, F. S. James, C.M.G., and H. Bedwell, C.M.G., each £1,200; Major H. C. Moorhouse, D.S.O. 1,000  
Assistant Prov. Commrs., A. B. Harcourt, I.S.O., W. E. B. Copland-Crawford

£700 to £900 and £600 to 800  
Senior District Commrs., W. G. Ambrose, C. H. Elgee, R. A. Roberts, H. M. Douglas, J. Watt, R. D. N. Raikes, P. V.

Young.....£600 to 700  
Financial Commr., C. E. Dale ..... 1,100  
Chief Justice, A. Willoughby Osborne..... 1,500

Puisne Judges, J. Winkfield, W. H. Stoker, K.C., A. F. C. Weber, J. E. Green ..... 1,000  
Attorney-General, A. R. Pennington, K.C. 1,100  
Solicitor-General, R. J. B. Ross.....£700 to 900

Principal Medical Officer, T. Hood £500 to 1,000  
Commandant of S. Nigeria Regt. West African Frontier Force, Lt.-Col. F. H. G. Cunliffe ..... 900

Director of Public Works, H. F. Peet

£900 to 1,000  
Do. Marine, Lt. H. A. Child, C.M.G., R.N. 1,000  
General Manager of Railway, A. S. Cooper

£1,100 to 1,300  
Conservator of Forests, H. N. Thompson 1,000  
Comptroller of Customs, T. F. Burrows

£800 to 1,000  
Insptr.-Gen. of Police, C. E. Johnstone £700 to 900  
Director of Agriculture, W. H. Johnson

£600 to 800  
Director of Education, H. J. Hyde-Johnson

£600 to 800  
Postmaster-General, S. B. Gosling ... 600 to 800  
Director, Railways and Works, J. Eaglesome, C.M.G. ....£1,500 to 1,800

Headquarters, Lagos. Transit, 16 days. Telegraph to Lagos, Warri, Bonny and Calabar, with considerable extensions inland, connecting with Lagos.

### NORTHERN NIGERIA.

This Protectorate was established on January 1, 1900, and includes the northern portion of the territories formerly administered by the Royal Niger Company. It is bounded on the south by Southern Nigeria, to the west and north by the French possessions in the hinterland of Dahomey and the Sudan, and on the east by Lake Chad and the German territory of the Cameroons.

Since the occupation of Kano and Sokoto in February and March, 1903, steps have been taken for the establishment of administrative control over the whole of the Protectorate, of which the area is about 256,000 square miles. The population has been estimated at about 9,000,000. The centre of administration is Zungeru, near the Kaduna River, a tributary of the Niger, and the Protectorate is divided for administrative purposes into 13 Provinces. The imports are much the same as in Southern Nigeria, with the exception of spirits, which are prohibited under the Brussels Act, and the principal exports are shea butter, shea nuts, and tin. The tinfield on the Bauchi plateau, discovered some years ago, has recently attracted much attention, and its development will be further assisted by the recent completion of a branch railway of about 100 miles in length from Zaria. The railway, 360 miles in length, from Baro on the Niger to Kano, is now complete and open for

traffic; and there is an excellent service of trains on the Lagos Government Railway, which joins the Baro-Kanol line at Minna. Further railway extensions have received the sanction of the Secretary of State. There is telegraphic communication from Lagos to Jebba, Zungeru, and Lokoja, and the line has been continued along the Benue, as well as in other directions. Steam communication with England *via* Forcados.

The grant-in-aid from Imperial funds to N. Nigeria amounted to £275,000 in 1910-11, and to £347,000 in 1911-12, of which £100,000 was for railway construction.

	1910-11.	1911-12.
Revenue (local) .....	£274,990	£545,292
Expenditure.....	565,760	827,939

Chief Secretary, C. L. Temple, C.M.G.

£1,000 to 1,250

*Residents, 1st Class*, W. P. Hewby, C.M.G., H. S. Goldsmith, C.M.G., Capt. F. H. Ruxton, W. F. Gowers, F. B. Gall £750 to 850

*Residents, 2nd Class*: Major W. S. Sharpe, C.M.G., P. M. Dwyer, Major H. D. Larymore, C.M.G., Major J. E. C. Blakeney, J. A. Ley Greaves, Capt. G. Anderson, E. C. Duff, E. J. Arnett, Major W. H. Browne, D.S.O., G. W. Webster, J. M. Fremantle, J. C. P. Sciortino, C. F. Rowe, E. G. M. Dupigny, K. V. Elphinstone £500 to 700

*Treasurer*, J. H. Bratt..... 600 to 700

*Chief Justice*, Sir E. A. Speed.....£1,000 to 1,200

*Attorney-General*, J. M. M. Dunlop...£600 to 700

*Puisne Judge*, E. V. Parodi..... 600 to 700

*Principal Medical Officer*, F. Manning £900 to 1,000

*Commandant of N. Nigeria Regt. W.A.*

*Frontier Force*, (vacant)..... 1,000

*Director of Education*, H. Vischer...£500 to 700

Headquarters, Zungeru.

## NYASALAND PROTECTORATE

(British Central Africa).

This country was proclaimed a British Protectorate on May 14, 1891. The Protectorate comprises the eastern portion of British Central Africa, and the control of the administration was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office on the 1st of April, 1904. The remainder of the territory is administered by the British South Africa Company.

The population of the Protectorate is estimated at, roughly, 1,000,000, including 733 Europeans and 463 Asiatics, and it has a total area of about 40,000 square miles.

The principal exports are cotton, tobacco, chillies, and coffee. The cultivation and export of cotton and tobacco are considerable, and there are prospects of a steady development of these industries. Ivory, tea, ground nuts, and rubber are also exported. The principal imports are soft goods, provisions, and hardware. On Lake Nyasa there are seven steamers. There are also twenty-two steamers on the Zambesi and Shiré rivers. At Chinde, situated in Portuguese territory at the mouth of the Zambesi, is a piece of land leased from the Portuguese Government, where goods intended for the Protectorate may be transhipped free of duty.

Chief towns:—Blantyre (population about 250 Europeans and 7,000 natives) and Zomba, the headquarters of the Government. Communication is maintained between Chiromo (at the

junction of the rivers Ruw and Shiré), and Chinde by the African Lakes Company's steamers and the British Central Africa Co.

Between Chinde and Europe, the means of communication are the Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co., Messrs. Rennie's line *via* Natal, the British India Steam Navigation Co., and the German East Africa S.S. Co.

A railway, 113 miles in length, connecting Port Herald (the nearest port to the coast) with Blantyre, is open for traffic, and will probably be extended to Lake Nyasa *via* Zomba. A railway is being constructed from the north bank of the Zambesi River to connect with the existing line at Port Herald. Communication between the south bank of the Zambesi and Beira is also being undertaken, and when these lines are completed, Nyasaland will be linked to the South African railway system. The Protectorate is connected by telegraph overland with the Cape, *via* Fort Salisbury; and, with the Portuguese wires, to Chinde and Quilimane. The African Trans-Continental Telegraph Company's line has now been extended northwards as far as Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Revenue .....	£94,980	£97,356	£128,273
Expenditure .....	112,369	118,070	166,361
Imports (excl. transit) .....	193,490	247,548	272,889
Exports (excl. transit) .....	147,340	198,577	174,650

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, His

Excellency George Smith, C.M.G. (with duty allowance £200).....£2,000

A.D.C., Capt. J. L. Caldecot.....

*Deputy Governor*, Maj. F. B. Pearce, C.M.G. \*900

A.D.C.,

*Commandant of 1st Bn. King's African*

Rifles, Lt.-Col. B. H. Baldwin..... 844

*Judge of High Court*, C. J. Griffin...\*£600 to 800

H.B.M. Consul and Agent, Chinde, S.

Hewitt-Fletcher.....\*600

*Secretary to Administration*, H. L. Duff

£500 to 600

*Treasurer*, W. Wheeler, C.M.G. .... \*500 to 700

*Principal Med. Officer*, H. Hearsey... 500 to 700

*Supt. of Native Affairs*, J. C. Casson 450 to 600

*Director of Public Works and Survey*,

T. I. Binnie.....\*£450 to 600

## PACIFIC ISLANDS.

(1) *The British Solomon Islands*, protected since 1893, and consisting of Guadalcanar, Malaita, San Cristoval, New Georgia, and other islands situated in about 8° S. and 160° E., with a total area of about 8,500 square miles. The *Santa Cruz Group* and several other islands were incorporated in the Protectorate in 1898 and 1899; and in 1900 Choiseul Ysabel, with the islands in Bougainville Straits and Lord Howe's group, were transferred by treaty from Germany. The revenue in 1912-13 was £15,433, and the expenditure £14,770; exports, 1912-13, £109,921; imports, £131,761. White pop. 540; native pop. 150,000. The seat of government is Tulagi.

*Resident Commissioner*, Charles M. Woodford,

C.M.G. ....£950

(2) *The Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate*.

The Gilbert Group, situated between 4° N. and 3° S. latitude and 172° and 177° W. longitude, consists of 16 islands, with several small islands or islets depending upon them; and the Ellice Group, between 5° S. and 10½° S. latitude and 176° E. and 179° 58' W. longitude, consists of nine

\* Exclusive of allowances.

islands. Ocean Island (or Paanopa), in lat. 0° 52' S. and long. 169° 35' E., was proclaimed British in 1900. Total area, 180 square miles; population (1911), 30,523 natives, 301 Asiatics, and 207 Europeans. Revenue (1911), £21,331; expenditure, £17,965; imports (1908), £60,000; exports (1911), £233,950.

The Union of Tokelau Group, Fakaafu, Nukunono and Atafu, were included in the Protectorate in 1909, with a port of entry at Atafu.

Resident Commissioner, E. C. Eliot £700 to £800

(3) *The Tonga or Friendly Islands*.—A protectorate over the Tonga Islands was proclaimed 19 May, 1900. These islands are situated in the Southern Pacific to the E.S.E. of Fiji, and 390 miles therefrom, with an area of 385 square miles, and a population on Dec. 31, 1912, of 22,527 natives of Tonga. The limits of the group are between 15° and 23° 30' S. and 173° and 177° W. Tongatabu is the seat of government, the king being Jioaji Tubou II. Soil generally is fertile; the principal exports are copra, fungus, green fruit, kava, and candle-nuts. Revenue, 1912-13, £43,938; expenditure, £38,497; imports, £169,472; exports, £216,511. Of the total shipping cleared in 1912—68,161 tons—66,361 were British.

Agent and Consul, H. E. W. Grant, C.M.G. ... £850

(4) *The Phoenix Islands* (Wilkes, Gardner, Birnie, Hull, Enderbury, Phoenix, and Sidney), between 2° 30' and 4° 30' S. and 171° and 174° W.

(5) *Pitcairn Island*, situate in lat. 25° 3' 30" S., long. 130° 8' 30" W. Pop. (April, 1907), 144, descendants of the mutineers of H.M.S. *Bounty*. Arrowroot is manufactured and exported.

Deputy Commissioner, H. A. Richards (H.M. Consul for the Society Islands).

Chief Magistrate, Edmund McCoy.

(6) *Fanning Island*, in lat. 3° 51' 23" N., long. 159° 21' 50" W. Pop., 21 Europeans in connection with Pacific cable station, and about 200 Gilbert Islanders in copra industry.

Deputy Commissioner, Alfred Smith.

(7) *The New Hebrides Group* lies between the 12th and 20th degrees of south latitude and the 165th and 170th of east longitude. In 1906 a Convention was signed under which the administration of the Group was assumed by Great Britain and France. British and French Resident Commissioners were appointed in 1907. Nat. pop. about 65,000, European 677. Principal exports, maize, copra, and bananas, also coffee, timber, and sulphur. A British steamer runs regularly between Sydney and the group, and French steamers from Sydney and New Caledonia.

British High Commissioner, Sir Bickham Escott, K.C.M.G.

French High Commissioner, M. A. Brunet.

British Resident Commissioner, M. King ... £800

French Resident Commissioner (vacant).

(8) There are also a large number of scattered groups and isolated islands.

High Commissioner, The Governor of Fiji £1,000

Assistant to High Commissioner, A. W.

Mahaffy ..... 800

Chief Judicial Commissioner, The Chief

Justice of Fiji, Sir C. Major ..... 300

Sec. to High Commn., C. H. Hart-Davis ..... 450

## ST. HELENA,

probably the best known of all the solitary islands in the world, is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 955 miles S. of the Equator, 760 S.E.

of Ascension, 1,140 from the nearest point of the American Continent, and 1,800 from the coast of S. America, in 15° 55' S. lat. and 5° 42' W. long. It is 10½ miles long, 6½ broad, and encloses an area of 47 square miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 3,520. St. Helena is of volcanic origin, and consists of numerous rugged mountains, the highest rising to 2,700 feet, interspersed with picturesque ravines. The climate vies with that of Madeira in point of salubrity and evenness of temperature. Although within the tropics, the south-east "trades" keep the temperature mild and equable. The thermometer goes up to 84° in the town at the sea-level; but in the country, 1,800 feet above the sea, the maximum is about 74°, and the mean temperature ranges from 57° in September to 66° in March, there being very little difference between night and day; the lowest temperature in winter is 51°, and the total rainfall (1912) 44.24 inches. St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Juan de Nova Castella, on May 21, 1502 (St. Helena's Day), and remained unknown to other European nations until 1588. It remained uninhabited until the Dutch colonised it circ. 1645. The English East India Company seized it in 1651; but it was retaken by the Dutch in 1672. In 1673 it was again taken from the Dutch and was held by the Company, who had obtained a charter for its possession from Charles II., until 1834 (with the exception of the period 1815 to 1821, during which the British Government held it as a residence for Napoleon Bonaparte, who died there May 5, 1821), when it was ceded by them to the Crown. In 1900 the island was used as a place of internment for prisoners of war from South Africa. It was formerly an important station on the route to India, but its prosperity received a fatal blow by the cutting of the Suez Canal, and it is now frequented only by a few sailing ships homeward bound from the East Indies. The tonnage dues on calling ships were abolished in 1882, and the port is now free to all ships except when bringing or taking cargo to and from the port; the number which called in 1910 was 51. The phormium industry and lace-making, both under Government control, were established during 1907. It is of strategical importance as a coaling station, and has recently been fortified by the Imperial Government. St. James's Bay, on the north-west of the island, possesses a good anchorage. The garrison was withdrawn in October, 1906.

The government is administered by a Governor, with the aid of an Executive Council of 5 members, the Governor alone making all ordinances.

CAPITAL, Jamestown. Population (1911), 1,416.

	1910.	1911.	1912.
Public revenue .....	£9,306	£11,122	£10,042
Expenditure .....	9,596	9,129	9,449
Debt .....	nil.	nil.	nil.
Total imports .....	37,570	42,412	41,749
Total exports .....	9,234	9,959	6,150
Imports from U.K. ...	33,781	38,206	38,020
Exports to U.K. ....	8,160	8,513	5,366

Governor, His Excellency Major H. E. S.

Cordeaux, C.B., C.M.G. .... £775

A.D.C. (vacant) ..... unp.

Colonial Treasurer and Harbour Master,

Robert R. Bruce ..... £282

Chief Clerk, Clerk to Executive Council, and

Emigration Agent, A. Hands ...and fees 150

Police Magistrate, &c., J. Homage, I.S.O. .... 390

Colonial Surgeon, W. J. J. Arnold, M.B. .... 297

Govt. Schoolmaster, Leslie Tucker .....	£216
Do. Schoolmistress, Eleanor Short and fees .....	95
Manager, Govt. Flax Mill, H. J. Broadway .....	150
Manageress, Govt. Lace Schools, Miss Girdwood .....	120
Distance, 4,477 miles; transit, 17 days.	

## SARAWAK.

<i>Raja</i> , H.H. Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G., born June 3, 1829; <i>suc.</i> his uncle, the Raja Sir James Brooke, June 11, 1868; <i>m.</i> 1869, Margaret Alice Lily de Windt (H.H. the Rance), of Highworth, Wilts.	
<i>Heir</i> , Charles Vyner Brooke (H.H. the Raja Muda), b. Sept. 26, 1874; <i>m.</i> 1911, Hon. Sylvia Brett.	
<i>Resident</i> , 1st Division, Hon. Ivone Kirkpatrick-Caldecot .....	\$6,600
<i>Resident</i> , 3rd Division, Hon. J. Baring-Gould .....	6,000
<i>Resident</i> , 4th Division, Hon. R. S. Douglas .....	6,000
<i>Treasurer</i> , Hon. F. H. Dallas .....	6,000
<i>Commandant</i> (vacant).	
<i>Postmaster-General</i> , C. C. Robison .....	5,100
<i>Commissioner of Public Works and Surveys</i> , &c., E. L. Grove, A.M.L.C.R. ....	6,000
<i>Princ. Medical Officer</i> , D. L. Greene, M.B. ....	4,800

## Advisory Council in England.

Bertram Brooke (H.H. the Tuan Muda).	
C. A. Bampfylde (late Resident, 1st Division).	
H. F. Deshon (late Resident, 2nd Division).	
C. Willes Johnson (Legal Adviser).	
<i>Offices</i> Millbank House, Westminster, S.W.	
<i>Secretary</i> , J. F. Rowlett.	

Sarawak is a state on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo, with a seaboard of 400 miles, an area of about 50,000 square miles, and a population of about 600,000, composed of various races. The territory of the Raja of Sarawak extends from Cape Datu in the south to the mouth of the River Lawas, where it touches the boundary of the Sultanate of Brunei. The southern boundary is formed by three ranges, the Serang, Kelingkang and Batang Lupar mountains; the eastern boundary is a broken range of mountains with peaks rising to 10,000 feet. The principal rivers are the Rejang (navigable for about 160 miles), the Baram (navigable for about 100 miles), the Batang-Lupar and the Limbang. Kuching, the capital, stands on a small river (the Sarawak) which is navigable from its mouth to Kuching (20 miles). The government consists of a hereditary sovereign, with a council of 7 (3 Europeans and 4 Malay magistrates), and a general council of 50, composed of European and Malay officials and native chiefs, and meeting every 3 years. The civil service is composed of English officials to the number of 50, appointed by the sovereign. The government of Sarawak was obtained in 1842 from the Sultan of Borneo by the late Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Raja Brooke of Sarawak, and was uncle of the present Raja. Other concessions have been made in 1867, 1882, 1885, 1890, and 1904, when the Limbang River was obtained. The Lawas River was purchased from the British North Borneo Company in 1906. The country produces sago, gutta-percha, india-rubber, beeswax, birds'-nests, gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, tobacco, rice, rattans, coal, gambier, and pepper. A large petroleum field has been discovered in the Baram district, and promises to become a valuable

asset. Gold exports, (1909) \$1,139,440; (1910) \$951,119.

	1910.	1911.	1912.
Revenue .....	\$1,407,359	\$1,420,420	\$1,551,839
Expenditure .....	1,263,062	1,341,761	1,251,239
Imports .....	7,811,556	5,666,441	6,921,899
Exports .....	8,098,122	7,183,925	8,670,526
Imports from U.K. .....	£ 19,774	£ 32,946	£ 28,425
Exports to U.K. ....	43,272	14,344	1,761

CHIEF TOWN, Kuching. Population (1911), 30,000. Distance from London, 8,700 miles; transit, 25 to 30 days. Telegrams sent by post from Singapore; steamer leaves Singapore for Kuching and Kuching for Singapore every Tuesday, arriving on Thursdays.

## SEYCHELLES.

The Seychelles Islands, which number altogether 90, were occupied by the French about 1742, captured by a British ship in 1794, and were finally assigned to Great Britain in 1814. By letters patent of Sept., 1903, they were erected into a separate colony. The principal islands of the group are Mahé, Praslin, Silhouette, Curieuse, and La Digue, and the total area of the islands, with dependencies, is estimated at 148½ square miles, of which Mahé occupies nearly 56 square miles. The population of all the islands (Census 1911) was 22,691 (Mahé 17,721, Praslin 2,018, La Digue 1,364, other islands 1,588), an increase since the Census of 1901 of 3,454. Victoria, the capital, on the N.E. side of Mahé, has an excellent harbour; it is an Admiralty coaling station, and depôt for patent fuel. Although only 4° S. of the Equator, the islands are very healthy, the death-rate in 1912 being 14·76 per 1,000. There are 17 Roman Catholic and Church of England primary schools, and a grant-in-aid of Rs. 12,000 was voted for 1912; there is a Government college (King's College) and a school (Victoria School), maintained at an annual cost of nearly Rs. 17,000, for higher education.

The principal exports are copra, vanilla, cocoanuts, cocoa-nut oil, tortoise-shell, cacao, soap, and guano. Aldabra, one of the dependencies of the Seychelles, and about 680 miles from Mahé, is famous for the gigantic land tortoises, whilst the unique double coco-nut, *Coco de Mer*, is found in Mahé, and, in larger quantities, in Praslin, where there is a famous valley. Mahé is in telegraphic communication with all important parts of the world *via* Mauritius and Zanzibar. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council of 3 members (2 *ex-officio* and 1 nominated), and by a Legislative Council of 3 official and 3 unofficial members.

	1910.	1911.	1912.
Revenue .....	Rs. 543,650	Rs. 545,356	Rs. 475,304
Expenditure .....	491,589	512,267	589,605
Imports .....	1,476,934	1,351,832	1,276,511
Exports .....	2,242,730	1,903,779	1,975,048
Savings Bank			
Deposits .....	90,562	76,823	68,904
Debt .....	225,586	226,974	208,124

Capital, Victoria.

<i>Governor &amp; Commander-in-Chief</i> , His Excellency Lt.-Col. Charles Richard Mackey O'Brien, C.M.G. ....		Rs. 18,000
<i>Clerk to Governor</i> , Private Sec. and Clerk to Councils, G. C. du Boulay .....		Rs. 2,700 to Rs. 3,500
<i>Chief Justice</i> , A. K. Young .....		Rs. 9,000
<i>Crown Prosecutor</i> , &c., R. D. Unienville .....		Rs. 7,200

<i>Treasurer and Collector, L. O. Chitty</i>	Rs.5,000 to Rs.6,000
<i>Auditor, W. F. Baldwin</i>	Rs.4,500 to Rs.5,250
<i>Chief Med. Off., J. B. Addison, M.R.C.S.</i>	Rs.4,500
<i>Superintendent of Public Works and Surveys, W. M. Vaudin</i>	Rs.4,000
<i>Inspector of Schools and Principal of King's College, G. Mackay</i>	Rs.4,000
<i>Curator of Botanic Station, R. Dupont</i>	Rs.4,000
<i>Inspector of Police &amp; Supt. of Prisons, L. A. Tonnet</i>	Rs.3,000
<i>Letters from London via Marseilles, to London, 18-19 days.</i>	18 days;

### SIERRA LEONE.

The peninsula of Sierra Leone (Lion Mountain) was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs, to be used as an asylum for the many destitute negroes then in England; and great numbers of liberated Africans from North America and the West Indies, besides those taken in slavers on the coast, have from time to time been settled there. In this respect Sierra Leone is really a colony, while it is also of commercial importance. The extreme length of the Colony is about 210 miles, with an estimated area of 4,000 sq. miles. The population in 1911 amounted to 75,572, of whom 650 were resident Europeans. Of the rest, more than half were liberated Africans and their descendants, while the remainder belonged to the neighbouring tribes. The liberated Africans were brought from all parts of Africa, and as the result no less than 60 different languages are said to be spoken in Freetown. The exports are palm-oil, palm-kernels and kola nuts; but ginger, ground nuts, india-rubber, gum-copal, hides, beeswax, and rice are also exported. The principal imports are cotton goods, coal, apparel, hardware, provisions and tobacco. A railway (227½ miles) has been constructed from Freetown to Pendembu; a branch line runs to Makup (66¼ miles); and an extension across the Rokelle River to Makene in the Karene district is under construction. There are 295 miles of combined telegraph and telephone service.

A Protectorate was proclaimed on August 31, 1896, over territory between 7° and 10° N., and 11° and 13° W., being bounded on the N. and N.E. by French Guinea, and on the S. and S.E. by Liberia. It has an area of about 27,000 square miles and a population estimated at 1,327,569. For administrative purposes it is divided into 6 districts under District Commissioners; the principal peoples being the Limbas and Korankos in the north, the Timinis in the centre, and the Mendis in the south. The principal products are rubber, gum, palm-oil and palm-kernels, benni-seed, rice, ground and kola nuts.

	1910.	1911.	1912.
Public revenue.....	£424,215	£457,759	£550,855
Public expenditure	361,222	432,448	524,417
Total imports .....	1,162,470	1,267,231	1,424,864
Total exports .....	1,249,367	1,300,238	1,540,754
Imports from U.K.	907,595	950,815	912,014
Exports to U.K. ...	180,254	313,572	272,735

The Governor is aided by Executive and Legislative Councils, the latter consisting of 7 official and 4 unofficial members.

Freetown, the capital and seat of government, is the greatest seaport and has the finest harbour in West Africa.

<i>Governor, His Excellency Sir E. M. Mervether, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.</i>	£2,500
<i>A.D.C. and Private Sec., Maj. H. W. G. Meyer-Griffith</i>	300
<i>Chief Justice, G. K. T. Purcell</i>	*1,200
<i>Colonial Secretary, †A. C. Hollis, C.M.G.</i>	*1,000
<i>Attorney-Gen., †D. F. Wilbraham</i>	£700 to 900
<i>Treasurer, †E. O. Johnson, I.S.O.</i>	*700 to 800
<i>Comptroller of Customs, †A. P. Viret</i>	*600 to 700
<i>Circuit Judge, E. V. Parodi</i>	*900
<i>P.M.O., †T. E. Rice</i>	*£800 to 1,000
<i>Solicitor-Gen., F. A. Van der Meulen</i>	£500 to 700
<i>Registrar-General, and Police Magistrate, K. J. Beatty</i>	£500 to 700
<i>Director of Public Works, C. A. Copland</i>	*£600 to 800
<i>P.M.G. and Savings Banks, H. T. March</i>	*£500 to 700
<i>Bishop of Sierra Leone, Right Rev. J. Walmsley, D.D.</i>	

### Staff of Imperial Forces.

<i>Major-General Commanding, †J. A. Ferrier, C.B., D.S.O.</i>	
<i>A.D.C., Lt. W. McC. C. Cowan, R.A.</i>	...
<i>Genl. Staff Officer, Maj. C. Coffin, R.E.</i>	...
<i>D.A.A.G. and D.A.Q.M.G., Capt. M. H. C. Bird</i>	...
<i>Commg. R.A., Lt.-Col. Kirke</i>	...
<i>Commg. R.E., Maj. G. C. Kemp</i>	...
<i>Commg. A.S.C., Maj. H. Davies</i>	...
<i>Senior M.O., Lt.-Col. J. J. Gerrard, R.A.M.C.</i>	...
<i>Chief Ordn. Officer, Capt. R. P. Jones</i>	...
<i>Command Paymaster, Maj. C. G. R. Smith</i>	...

Freetown, 3,078 miles from Liverpool; transit, 10 to 14 days.

### SOMALILAND.

#### (The Somaliland Protectorate.)

In 1884 a Protectorate was declared over part of Somaliland, a country now subject (except where reserved by Great Britain and Italy) to Abyssinia, and forming the north-eastern horn of the African continent. The British Protectorate contains about 68,000 sq. miles. The population, mainly consisting of Somalis, a Muhammadan tribe, is estimated at 300,000. The boundaries are defined by treaty with Abyssinia and Italy; the northern coast as far as 49° E. and the 8th parallel of N. latitude are the limits on the north and south. Only the coastal regions are at present under direct administrative control, the interior being at the mercy of the Mullah Muhammad—the "Mad" Mullah—against whose depredations the friendly tribes have (since 1910) to rely upon their own efforts, supplemented by arms supplied by the British Government. In 1913 an ill-timed advance against the Mad Mullah met with a serious reverse, entailing a considerable loss of life.

The Protectorate was transferred in 1898 from the administration of the India Office to that of the Foreign Office, and on April 1, 1905, to that of the Colonial Office.

	1911-12.	1912-13.
Total imports .....	£256,330	£243,364
Total exports .....	328,035	213,403
<i>Commissioner, H. A. Byatt, C.M.G.</i>	£800	
<i>Deputy do., G. F. Archer, C.M.G.</i>	500	

\* Exclusive of allowances. † Members of Council.

Treasurer, H. T. Powell .....	£350 to £500
Commandant of Indian Contingent, Capt. H. C. Dobb .....	600
Medical Officers, A. J. M. Paget, R. E. Drake-Brockman .....	£400 to 500
Principal Towns, Berbera, Bulhar, and Zeyla.	

### SOUTH AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSION.

High Commissioner for South Africa, His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Gladstone, P.C., G.C.M.G. (also receives £10,000 as Governor-General of the Union of South Africa)	£3,000
Imperial Secretary and Accountant, C. H. Rodwell, C.M.G.	1,200
Assistant Accountant, H. J. Roberts	...
Chief Clerk, C. L. O. B. Dutton	750
Resident Commissioner, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Colonel R. Burns Begg	1,500
Secretary, C. D. Douglas-Jones	840

The High Commission.—The office of High Commissioner, which was formerly combined with the Governorship of Cape Colony, was by a Commission issued in 1900 vested in Lord Milner, by a similar Commission issued in 1905 in Lord Selborne, and by a similar Commission, dated March 30, 1910, in Lord Gladstone, who is also Governor-General of the Union of South Africa. The High Commissioner is Governor of Basutoland, and supervises the affairs of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and of Swaziland, and he exercises the control provided by Order in Council over the Administration of the British South Africa Company in Southern and Northern Rhodesia. The Southern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1898, and the Northern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1911, provide respectively for a control by the High Commissioner over legislation, important appointments, and Native Affairs in Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and for the appointment of a Resident Commissioner, who is paid from Imperial funds and acts as the local representative of the High Commissioner and the Imperial Government.

### BASUTOLAND.

(The Territory of Basutoland.)

Basutoland is an inland Native Territory of South Africa, lying between 28° 45' and 30° 40' South latitude and 27° and 29° 30' East longitude, with an area of 17,716 square miles. The Census of 1911 showed 403,111 natives and 1,396 whites.

The territory is well watered, and enjoys a good climate. It is one of the finest grain producing districts in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basuto to rear immense herds of cattle. The Maluti Mountains, forming a part of the great Drakensberg chain, occupy most of the country, which is elevated, broken, and rugged.

The territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority which is exercised by proclamation. The chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, with a right of appeal to the magistrates' courts, where all cases between Europeans and natives are brought. The revenue is derived from Customs, native tax, Post-office, and licences. Telegraph offices have been opened at Leribe, Maseru, Teyateyaneng, Morija, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing and Peka.

There are 220 schools, with 20,211 scholars, a large proportion being in the schools of the French Protestant Mission. Grants in aid of education to the extent of £14,495 were made in 1912-13. The chief articles of export are grain, wool, cattle, and horses, the imports being chiefly blankets, hardware, and groceries.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Revenue .....	£145,501	£138,865*	£161,512
Expenditure .....	134,888	111,968*	171,765

CAPITAL, Maseru. Pop., 1,300 (200 whites).

Resident Commissioner, Sir Herbert Cecil Sloley, K.C.M.G.	£1,800
Deputy Resident Commissioner and Treasurer, Barry May	925
Government Secretary, C. E. Boyes	800
Accountant, T. A. Williams	460
Assistant Commissioners:—	
Mafeteng, J. P. Murray	653
Mohale's Hoek, E. D'Urban Blyth	690
Leribe, W. D.P. Mansel	640
Bereá, Andrew Thomas Bond	500
Qacha's Nek, R. M. B. Smith	570
Maseru, C. E. Boyes (Govt. Sec.)	
Quthing, L. Griffiths	500
Chief Veterinary Officer, F. A. Verney	700
Director of Public Works, H. W. Gibson	550
Director of Education, F. H. Dutton, M.A.	500
Prin. Med. Officer, Edward Charles Long	800
Cont. of Stores, Stephen Bernard Dutton	420
Maseru is distant from London 7,668 miles; transit, through the Cape, about 20 days.	

### BECHUANALAND.

(The Bechuanaland Protectorate.)

The Bechuanaland Protectorate is a country of British South Africa, in the centre of the vast tableland stretching north to the Zambesi.

The Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the Cape and Transvaal Provinces of the Union, on the north by Rhodesia and the Zambesi, and on the west by German South-West Africa. It is about 400 miles long and 450 miles broad, with a total area of about 275,000 square miles. The population at the Census of May 7, 1911, was 125,350, of whom 1,692 were whites.

The climate is healthy during part of the year, but malarial fever is prevalent during February, March, and April. The country is essentially pastoral, although Kafir corn and mealies are sown, and when the rainfall is adequate crops are reaped. Cattle thrive, and numbered 323,911 at the Census of 1911. Much of the country is thick bush. The High Commissioner for South Africa has the power of making laws by proclamation for the Protectorate, where he is represented by a Resident Commissioner. The population is almost entirely a native one, the principal tribes being those of Khama (Bamangwato), of Linchwe (Bakathla), of Sechele (Bakwena), of Gasietse (Bangwaketse), of Baitlotle (Bamaletse), and of Mathibe (Batawana).

The railway from Kimberley to Vryburg and Mafeking traverses the Protectorate on its way to Rhodesia. There is a telegraph line from Cape Colony through from Mafeking, via Gaberones, and Francistown to Bulawayo and Salisbury. The chief European centres are Gaberones, Francistown, and Serowe, whither the Chief (Khama) and all his people moved a few years ago from Palapye. The headquarters of the

Protectorate Administration are at Mafeking, Cape Province.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Revenue .....	£52,067	£59,395	£62,114
Expenditure .....	64,791	65,936	62,393

The annual deficiency is made good by an Imperial grant-in-aid. The grant for 1911-12 amounted to £10,000.

Resident Commissioner, Lt.-Col. F. W.

Panzer, C.M.G. ....	£1,500
Government Secretary, J. C. Macgregor ...	975
Accountant, Vernon Eason .....	500
Assist. Commr. and Magistrate in Southern Protectorate, J. Ellenberger	800
Assist. Com. and Magistrate in Northern Protectorate, R. M. Daniel .....	750
Magistrate, Ngamiland, A. G. Stigand ...	604

## RHODESIA.

### BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY

Board of Directors:—Rt. Hon. Sir Starr Jameson, Bart., C.B. (President); Rochfort Maguire; P. Lyttelton Gell; Hon. Sir Lewis Michell, C.V.O.; H. Birchenough, C.M.G.; The Marquess of Winchester; Otto Beit; H. Wilson Fox; Baron E. B. d'Erlanger; D. O. Malcolm; Lt.-Col. Hon. E. Baring, C.V.O.; The Duke of Abercorn.

Secretary, D. E. Brodie; Assistant Secretary, A. P. Millar; Registrar, R. C. Bolton.

Head Office, 2 London Wall Buildings, E.C.

Emigration and Information Office, 138, Strand, W.C.

Emigration Office for Scotland, 131, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

Capetown Agency, F. B. Philip, Rhodes Buildings, Cape Town.

Commercial Representative in South Africa (Bulawayo), P. S. Inskip.

Resident Mining Engineer in Rhodesia, A. H. Ackermann, Bulawayo.

Director of Land Settlement, C. D. Wise, Salisbury. Administrators, Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury), Sir W. H. Milton, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.; Northern Rhodesia (Livingstone), L. A. Wallace, C.M.G.

### AREA AND POPULATION.

	Sq. m.	Pop.
Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury) .....	148,575	770,000
Northern Rhodesia (Livingstone) .....	290,000	826,000

The total area of Rhodesia is about 450,000 square miles, the total population being estimated at 1,600,000 in 1911. The territory is named after Cecil Rhodes, the founder of the British South Africa Company, and extends from Lake Tanganyika and the Congo watershed in the north, to the Limpopo River in the south.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

**Railways.**—The main arteries of communication are the Rhodesia and the Mashonaland Railways. The former is a continuation of the line from Cape Town to Vryburg, *via* Kimberley, and was opened to Bulawayo in November, 1897, the distance from Cape Town being 1,362 miles. A line connecting Bulawayo with Salisbury (300 miles) was completed in Oct., 1902. From Salisbury the Mashonaland Railway runs eastwards to Umtali and thence to the port of Beira (Portuguese), a distance of 375 miles. The section from Bulawayo *via* the Wankie coal-fields to the Victoria Falls (281 miles) was completed in June, 1904. The line crosses the Zambesi at the Victoria Falls, traverses Northern Rhodesia, and crossing the border (507 miles),

extends a further 272 miles to Kambore, in the Belgian Congo State. A branch line of standard gauge (3 ft. 6 in.) runs from Salisbury to the Eldorado mine (75 miles) and is being extended to Sinoia (5 miles). A narrow gauge line (2 ft.) leaves this branch at Banket Junction and runs to Ayrshire mine (16 miles); and a standard gauge line leaves the Eldorado branch at Mt. Hampden Junction (13 miles from Salisbury) for the Shamva mines (73 miles). A line connects Gwelo with Selukwe (23 miles); another runs from Bulawayo *via* Gwanda to West Nicholson (104 miles), opening up the mining district to the south-east; another connects Bulawayo with the Matopo Hill, where the founder of Rhodesia is buried, and a branch line from Lyndhurst (near Gwelo) to Umvuma (50 miles) is being extended to Victoria (70 miles).

**Telegraphs.**—The African Transcontinental Telegraph Line ("Cape to Cairo") has been constructed as far as Ujiji in German East Africa, about 3,250 miles from the Cape.

### SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

**Area and Population.**—The total area is 148,575 square miles, and the estimated population (1911) 770,000, of whom 23,606 are Europeans. The native population is estimated at 744,559, with 2,912 Asiatics and other coloured persons, including those of mixed race.

**Constitution.**—Southern Rhodesia is administered by the Company under the Charter of 1889, amplified from time to time by Orders in Council. The Administrator is advised by an Executive Council consisting of the Resident Commissioner and not less than three members, appointed by the Company with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. There is a Legislative Council, consisting of the Administrator, the Resident Commissioner (*ex officio*), and 18 members, of whom six are nominated by the Company with approval of Secretary of State, and 12 are elected by the registered voters.

The laws in force in the Cape Colony up to June 10, 1891, were adopted for Southern Rhodesia, so far as they are applicable. Subsequent legislation has been by proclamation of the High Commissioner and by ordinances passed by the Legislative Council. Municipal self-government has been established in Salisbury and Bulawayo.

**Industrial Progress.**—Southern Rhodesia is rich in mineral deposits, and it abounds in traces of the ancient gold-workers. Though the climate is sub-tropical, the average altitude makes it well suited for European occupation, and for the cultivation of European fruit-trees, cereals, and vegetables, in addition to tobacco and the indigenous products of the country. The local breeds of cattle are constantly restocked by importation of pedigree stock.

The first regular crushing returns began in September, 1898, and the gold produced to June 30, 1913, was of the value of £23,790,866. The output for the year ended 31 December, 1912, was valued at £2,707,369. Silver, copper, coal, diamonds, lead, chrome iron, asbestos, and other minerals have also been produced in considerable quantities.

Administrative revenue, 1912-13, £757,846; administrative expenditure, 1912-13, £844,786.

SALISBURY, the seat of government, is situated on the Mashonaland plateau, 4,880 ft. above sea-level (white population, 1911, 3,479). BULAWAYO,

the largest town in Matabeleland, 4,469 ft. above the sea-level, had a white population of 5,199 in 1911.

#### NORTHERN RHODESIA.

This territory, a large portion of which was first opened to British influence by David Livingstone, is partly occupied by the native tribes living under their own chiefs, but large tracts are being opened up for European settlement. Extensive mineral deposits, copper in particular, have been discovered. Indigenous India-rubber is found in large areas. The country is well timbered and well watered by the Zambesi and Kafue rivers and their affluents, and is suitable for agriculture and stock farming, and has for many years supported large herds of native cattle. Game is also abundant.

The total area is about 290,000 sq. miles, and the population was estimated in 1911 at 826,000, of whom 1,497 are Europeans.

Revenue, 1912, £122,618; expenditure, 1912, £188,806.

#### SWAZILAND.

(The Swaziland Protectorate.)

Swaziland (called by the natives Kwangwane) lies between the Drakensberg and Lebombo Mountains in British South Africa. The Transvaal Province forms a boundary on the south, west and north, the eastern boundary being Zululand (Province of Natal) and Portuguese East Africa (Delagoa Bay). The total area is 6,536 square miles, and the population (1911) 99,959, of whom 1,083 are whites, the remainder being Ama-Swazi Bantus (or Swazis).

Swaziland is divisible into three longitudinal regions: the mountainous regions of the west, with an approximate altitude exceeding 4,000 feet; the Middle Veld, about 2,000 feet lower; and the Low Veld, bounded on the east by the Lebombo Mountains, with an average altitude not exceeding 1,000 feet. Except in the Low Veld the country is well watered and healthy.

The Swaziland Protectorate was placed under the control of the High Commissioner for South Africa by an Order in Council of Dec. 1, 1906. By the Act constituting the Union of South Africa no alienation of the land by natives is permitted. The country is ruled by the native chiefs. The paramount chief (Sobhuza) was born in 1898, and his grandmother (Nabotsibeni, widow of the chief Mbandini) acts as Regent. The soil is generally fertile, but pastoral pursuits are preferred to agriculture, large herds of sheep and cattle being reared. The crops include grain, bananas, sugar, coffee, tea and mealies, while cotton is indigenous in certain districts, and is planted elsewhere with success. The country possesses considerable mineral wealth, including gold, tin, coal and copper. Mbabane, the headquarters of the administration, is situated on the hills at an altitude of 4,300 feet, and Bremersdorp, the old capital, is on the Middle Veld. There are no other European villages. The administration has a native school at Zombodi, the kraal of the Regent, and has schools for European children at Mbabane, Bremersdorp, Ferreira's, Hluti, Parady's and Mankalana. There is bi-weekly communication by coach between Mbabane and Breyten, on the Springs-Ermelo railway extension, a distance of 89 miles. Elsewhere communication is by runners. There are telegraph offices at Mbabane, Pigg's Peak, Bremersdorp and Ezulwini.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Revenue.....	£58,723	£57,307	£58,437
Expenditure.....	62,258	62,191	58,543
Debt .....	—	100,000	100,000

Since 1904 the sum of £175,725 has been spent on the expropriation of monopolies, etc. The excess of expenditure is accounted for by the cost of settlement of the concessions question.

#### CAPITAL, Mbabane.

Resident Commissioner, R. T. Coryndon, C.M.G.

Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, D. Honey.

#### STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The whole of the Malay Peninsula, from the southern boundary of Siam to the Strait of Singapore, is within the British sphere, the administrative groups being the *Straits Settlements* (Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan, Cocos Islands and Christmas Island), the *Federated Malay States* (Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang), the *Federated Malay States* (Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah and Perlis or Palit) and the *Protected State of Johor*.

The Settlements forming what is known as the Colony of the Straits Settlements consist of the island of Singapore (with its dependencies), Penang (including Province Wellesley and the Dindings), Malacca, the Cocos or Keeling Islands, Christmas Island, and Labuan. These Settlements have an entire area of about 1,600 square miles, with a population (1911) of 724,069.

The Government consists of a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 7 members, and a Legislative Council of 10 official and 7 unofficial members, appointed by the Crown. Two of the unofficial members are nominated by the Chambers of Commerce at Singapore and Penang respectively. The Resident Councillor of Penang has a seat in both Councils. The law of the colony is the common and statute law of England as it was in 1826, qualified by Indian Acts until 1867 and since then by local ordinances. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and four puisne judges, and constitutes also a court of appeal, from which there is yet another appeal in certain cases, viz., to the Privy Council. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court includes that of a Colonial Court of Admiralty. There are also in each Settlement and in Labuan district courts with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction, and the usual police magistrates' and coroners' courts.

The climate of the colony is almost uniform throughout the year, and foliage is perennial. The rainfall in 1912 amounted in Singapore to 206.66 inches, in Penang to 100.12 inches, and in Malacca to 67.00 inches.

The exports comprise—gutta-percha, gambier, pepper, india-rubber, horns, hides, canes, para rubber, shells, sago, tapioca, spices, dye-stuffs, copra, rattans, coffee, gums, tin, preserved pineapples, &c.

The chief imports are rice, cotton piece goods, opium, petroleum, and coal.

	1911.	1912.
Public revenue.....	\$11,409,221	\$12,912,577
Public expenditure ...	9,085,389	9,295,102
Public Debt (Dec. 1) £	7,943,452	6,913,852
*Imports .....	\$398,034,421	\$450,039,016
*Exports .....	341,889,822	375,128,758
Imports from U.K. ...	40,791,966	46,737,774
Exports to U.K. ....	85,909,362	85,408,247

\* Exclusive of coasting traffic.

<b>Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Arthur Henderson</b> Young, K.C.M.G. ....	£5,000
A. D.C., Lieut. R. Crofton, R.A. ....	450
<b>Commg. Troops, Maj.-Gen. T. E. Stephenson, C.B.</b> .....	
<b>Colonial Secretary, R. J. Wilkinson</b> .....	1,500
<b>Res. Councillor of Penang, Hon. W. Evans</b> ..	\$9,600
<b>Do. Malacca, L. E. P. Wolferstan</b> £800 to £1,000	
<b>Chief Justice, Sir W. H. Hyndman Jones</b> ..	2,000
<b>Attorney-General, J. A. Goodman</b> .....	1,500
<b>Treasurer, Hon. J. O. Anthonisz</b> .....	\$7,800
<b>Colonial Engineer, Hon. F. J. Pigott</b> .....	£1,050 to £1,200
<b>Puisne Judges, S. L. Thornton</b> .....	1,400
Do. W. W. Fisher .....	1,200
Do. T. Sercombe Smith .....	\$8,400
Do. L. P. Ebdon .....	£1,200
<b>Auditor-General, A. T. Bryant</b> .....	\$7,800
<b>Solicitor-General, P. J. Sproule</b> .. £800 to £1,000	
<b>Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils, M. S. H. McArthur</b> .. £800 to 1,000	
<b>Insp.-Gen. of Police, Capt. A. R. Chancellor (actg.)</b> .....	1,200
<b>District Judges (Singapore), G. A. Hall, \$6,000; H. W. Flimstone, £800 to £1,000; (Penang), W. C. Michell</b> .....	\$6,000
<b>Princ. Civil Med. Off., W. Gilmore Ellis, M.D.</b> .....	6,600
<b>Secretary for Chinese Affairs, C. J. Saunders</b> .....	£1,050 to 1,200
<b>Master Attendant, Comm. C. A. Radcliffe, R.N.</b> .....	£750 to 900
<b>Inspector of Prisons, H. Chevallier</b> .. £650 to 750	

SINGAPORE is an island situated off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width; its length is about 27 miles, and its breadth 14 miles; it comprises, with the adjoining islets, an area of 217 square miles. It was first occupied in 1819, and formally ceded to the British Government by the Sultan of Johor in 1824. The seat of government for all the settlements is the town of Singapore, situated on the south side of the island in lat. 1° 16' N. and long. 103° 53' E., with 303,322 inhabitants in 1911. The climate is fairly healthy for Europeans, except for the absence of any marked change of temperature throughout the year.

The number of merchant vessels entered and cleared in 1912, exclusive of native craft, was 11,927, with a tonnage of 16,444,245. The total for the whole colony was 20,467, with a tonnage of 25,841,494. The total native craft entered at all four ports, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan, during the same year was 20,120 (tonnage, 757,946). The harbour, in the extent of its shipping, is one of the greatest ports in the world, being a port of call for vessels trading between Europe or India and the Far East, the North of Australia, and the Netherlands Indies, and is strongly defended. The Tanjong Pagar docks and wharves were taken over by Government in 1905 at a cost (fixed by arbitration) of \$29,000,000. The King's Dock (opened in 1913) is the largest east of Suez, being 879 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 34 feet deep; its cost was \$3,500,000.

Singapore is a free port; no duties are levied upon anything except opium, spirits, wines, beer and petroleum consumed in the colony. The aggregate trade returns for 1912 (including inter-settlement trade) amounted to \$580,992,239, the value of exported tin being \$47,879,342.

Labuan is an island of the Malay Archipelago, situated about 6 miles off the north-west coast of Borneo, in 5° 16' N. lat. and 115° 15' E. long., and forms part of the Settlement of Singapore. Its area is about 28 square miles; and its population is 6,546. It was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Brunei in 1846, being at that time uninhabited. The island has a fine harbour, and possesses extensive coal-mines (which are closed down at present). The exports consist of coal, cloth, rice, sagu, earthenware, brassware, &c. Victoria Harbour, in the south-east, is the principal inlet, and affords good anchorage. There is a cable station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on the island. Imports (1912), \$1,286,713; exports, \$1,147,341.

Resident, H. Chevallier (acting).

The Cocos-Keeling Islands are a group of about 20 small islands about 700 miles south-west of Sumatra, and form part of the Settlement of Singapore. The population is 749, and the island exports about 800 tons of copra. There is a station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on Direction Island.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, in the Indian Ocean, about 200 miles south-west of Java, and 700 miles east of the Cocos-Keeling Islands, has an area of about 56 square miles and a population of 1,369. A District Officer is stationed on the island, which contains enormous phosphate deposits worked by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company. The amount exported in 1912 was 156,948 tons.

PENANG is the northernmost of the Settlements. It includes Penang or Prince of Wales's Island (population, 1911, 141,559), on the eastern side of which is Georgetown, the port and capital, and the strip of mainland opposite, known as Province Wellesley (population 1911, 128,978), and the Dindings. Penang Island, about 15 miles long and 9 broad, is situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, in lat. 5° 18' N., long. 100° 21' E., and was ceded to the Government of India in 1786 by the Raja of the neighbouring territory, Kédah. Area, 108 square miles. At the time it was founded, Penang was the only British settlement in further India; now it is the emporium for all the trade of the northern and more prosperous parts of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. Its aggregate trade for 1912 (including inter-settlement trade) amounted to \$269,655,096; the export of tin from the port being \$59,296,425 in 1912.

Province Wellesley is a strip of coast about 45 miles in length with an area of 288 square miles, ceded by the Raja of Kédah in 1798, with some land S. of the Krian River acquired more recently. The province is in a high state of cultivation as compared with the neighbouring territory, containing rice, sugar, spices, tapioca and rubber plantations.

The Dindings Territory (area 183 square miles, population in 1911, 7,466) is at present little developed; but it contains what is considered the best natural port on the western side of the peninsula. The headquarters are at Lumut, where a District Officer is stationed, and steamers call regularly at Pangkor. The territory comprises a group of islands (of which Pangkor is the largest); and a strip of the mainland on the west coast of the peninsula, cut out of the State of Pérak, and measuring about 22 miles long by about 10 miles in width.

MALACCA, the largest of the Settlements, situated on the western coast of the peninsula,

between Singapore and Penang, and about 110 miles to the N. W. of Singapore, comprises an area of about 720 square miles. It is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1511, and held by them till 1640, when the Dutch drove them out. In 1795 it was captured by the British, and retained till 1818, when it was restored to the Dutch; it finally became a British possession, in pursuance of the treaty with Holland, March 17, 1824, being exchanged for the British settlements in Sumatra. The population in 1911 was 124,081. Aggregate trade, 1912 .....\$22,114,728 (Including para rubber, \$10,353,914, exported in 1912.)

Singapore, distant 8,700 miles; transit, 22 days. Penang, 20 days; and Malacca, 23 days.

#### THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

These States are situated on the mainland of the Malay Peninsula, and are closely connected with the Straits Settlements; they consist of the States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, which have by treaty (1895) renewed their engagements with the British Government, and are administered under the advice of a Chief Secretary to Government, who controls the Residents subject to the instructions of the High Commissioner, who is also Governor of the Straits Settlements. The total area of the Federation is 27,506 square miles, with a population in 1911 of 1,036,999. The principal towns are Kuala Lumpur (Sel.), pop. 46,718; Ipoh (Pk.), 23,978; Taiping (Pk.), 19,555; Kampar (Pk.), 11,604; Serembar (N.S.), 8,667; Klang (Sel.) 7,657; and Telokanaon (Pk.), 6,927.

The first three States are on the west coast, and extend from the border of Province Wellesley to that of the independent State of Johor. Pahang is on the east coast. All are governed by their native rulers under the above-mentioned control.

There are 734 miles of railway all constructed from revenue, including the Johor State Railway (120½ miles), which was opened for traffic on July 1, 1909, thus establishing through communication between Penang and Singapore. There are 2,294 miles of road, and 1,560 miles of bridle-paths, while the principal rivers are navigable for small boats. The chief export and source of revenue is tin, of which about one half of the world's supply is produced. Rubber, coco-nuts, and rice are extensively cultivated. The climate is very uniform, and may be described as hot and moist. There is no well-marked dry season, and the rainfall in the low country is about 95 inches. The average maximum shade temperature is 90°, and the minimum 70°.

The States maintain a highly efficient regiment of Sikh troops (the Malay States Guides), and are policed by a mixed force of Indians and Malays, officered by Europeans.

	1911.	1912.
Public revenue .....	\$35,056,544	\$42,647,687
Public expenditure ...	25,202,749	30,990,488
Public debt .....	nil.	nil.
Total imports .....	\$66,532,039	\$76,122,679
Total exports .....	116,280,927	154,974,195
Imports from U.K. ...	6,308,871	8,455,181
Exports to U.K. ....	24,608,111	43,477,184

High Commissioner, The Governor of the Straits Settlements (Singapore).

Chief Secretary to Government, Sir Edward

Lewis Brockman, K.C.M.G. (Kuala Lumpur) .....£2,000

#### British Residents:—

Perak, R. G. Watson, C.M.G. ....	*£1,300
Selangor, E. G. Broadrick .....	*1,200
Negri Sembilan A. H. Lemon .....	*1,200
Pahang, E. J. Brewster .....	*1,200
Chief Judicial Commissioner T. de M. L. Braddell .....	1,500
Judicial Commissioners, L. M. Woodward; J. R. Innes; L. P. Ebdon .....	each *1,200
Secretary to High Commissioner, H. Marriott (acting) .....	*£800 to 1,000
Under Secretary to Government, J. F. Owen (acting) .....	*£1,050 to 1,200
Legal Adviser, F. Belfield .....	*1,050 to 1,200
Commdt., Malay States Guides, Lt.-Col. E. R. B. Murray .....	1,220
Director of Public Works, J. Trump .....	*£1,050 to 1,200
General Manager Railways, P. A. Anthony .....	*£1,250 to 1,400
Treasurer, H. C. B. Vane .....	*1,050 to 1,200
Commr. of Police, W. W. Douglas .....	*1,050 to 1,200
Sec., Chinese Affairs, C. J. Saunders .....	*1,050 to 1,200
Director of Education, J. B. Elcum .....	*1,050 to 1,200
Surveyor-General, Col. H. M. Jackson, R.E. ....	*£1,050 to 1,200
Auditor-Gen., F. W. Talbot .....	*800 to 1,000
Director, Posts and Tel., C. H. Allin .....	*800 to 1,000
Conservator of Forests, C. Hummel .....	*£1,050 to 1,200
Sen. Warden of Mines, W. E. Kenny .....	*£800 to 1,000
Commr. Trade and Customs, W. P. Hume .....	*£1,050 to 1,200
Controller of Labour, J. R. O. Aldworth .....	*£1,050 to 1,200
Asst. Surveyor-General, Maj. G. S. Knox, R.E. ....	*£750 to 900
Principal Medical Officer, C. L. Sansom .....	*£1,050 to 1,200
Director Institute Med. Research, H. Fraser .....	*£800 to 1,000
Director of Agriculture & Govt. Mycologist L. Lewton-Brain .....	*£800 to 1,000
Geologist, J. B. Scrivenor .....	*650 to 800
Director of Museums, H. C. Robinson .....	*540 to 660
Supt. Printing Dept., J. Brown .....	*450 to 600

Kuala Lumpur (Pop. 46,718) is distant 8,500 miles from London; transit, 21 days (via Penang).

#### THE FEUDATORY MALAY STATES.

State and Capital.	Sq. Miles.	Population.
Kelantan (Kota Baru).	5,870	286,750
Trengganu (Trengganu)	5,000	154,000
Kedah (Alor Star) .....	3,150	246,000
Perlis (Kangar) .....	300	32,740

In 1909 a treaty was effected between the United Kingdom and Siam whereby the latter obtained the abrogation of certain extra-territorial rights in return for the cession of suzerain rights over the four Malay States of Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah, and Perlis. These States had been administered under the advice of British officers in the service of Siam, and little change was made when the transfer of suzerainty was carried out. Kelantan and Trengganu are on the east coast of the Malay Peninsula, and Kedah and Perlis on the west coast.

\* Exclusive of allowances.

**KELANTAN** lies between  $4^{\circ} 38' - 6^{\circ} 15' N.$  and  $101^{\circ} 26' - 102^{\circ} 45' E.$  on the east coast of the Malay Peninsula, with a total length of about 120 miles and a breadth of 50 miles. The northern portion is flat and fertile, producing rice, coco-nut and betel-nut, and affording pasturage for large quantities of live stock. Agriculture, fishing, and the production and weaving of silk are the principal industries, but gold and tin are mined and gold is dredged in the Kelantan River. The southern and larger portion is mountainous and barren. The capital, Kota Bharu, 8 miles from the mouth of the Kelantan River (which is navigable for about 80 miles), has a population of 12,000. Other towns are: Tumpat (4,000) and Tabar (3,000). A British adviser assists the Sultan.

*British Adviser, W. Langham-Carter (acting).*

**TRENGGANU**, between  $4^{\circ} 30' - 5^{\circ} 45' N.$  and  $102^{\circ} 15' - 103^{\circ} 30' E.$ , lies south of Kelantan on the east coast of the Malay Peninsula, with approximately similar dimensions and area to that State. The government has received a much needed reform since the State was transferred to British suzerainty, and the former industries of agriculture (mainly rice), silk weaving, shipbuilding, and tin mining are reviving under the improved conditions. The exports of tin ore in 1912 were valued at \$485,201, and of fish at \$571,718. The capital, Trengganu, on the river of that name, contains 13,991 inhabitants.

*British Agent, W. D. Scott (E. A. Dickson, acting).*

**KEDAH**, between  $5^{\circ} 5' - 6^{\circ} 40' N.$ , lies on the west coast of the Peninsula, and includes the Langkawi group of islands. The population in 1911 was 245,986, and the approximate area 3,150 sq. miles. Rice is the principal crop in North Kedah, while coco- and betel-nut and rubber are cultivated in South Kedah. The capital is Alor Star, 8 miles inland on the Kedah River, with a population of 12,000. The Sultan is assisted by a council and a British adviser.

*British Adviser, W. G. Maxwell.*

**PERLIS**, the most northerly State, is on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. The area is about 300 sq. miles and the population is 32,740. The capital is Kangar, a few miles up the Perlis River. The Raja (Syed Alewi) is assisted in the government by a State Council and a British adviser.

*British Adviser, G. M. Laidlaw (acting).*

### JOHOR.

The Malay State of Johor occupies the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, between the Settlement of Malacca, the States of Negri Sembilan and Pahang, and the Straits of Singapore. The total area is approximately 9,000 sq. miles, with a population of 180,412 in 1911, of whom about one half are Malays and one third Chinese. The foreign relations of the State have been under British direction since 1885. The country is less hilly than other parts of the peninsula, and is watered by the Muar, Johor, and Endau rivers. The capital, Johor Bharu, has 9,359 inhabitants (1911), and is situated on the south coast of the mainland opposite the island of Singapore. The climate is healthy and fairly equable. The province of Muar (capital, Bandar Maharani) was placed under the rule of the Sultan of Johor in 1877.

Revenue (1912) .....	\$4,348,641
Expenditure (1912) .....	3,231,406
Debt (1912) .....	10,468,578

*Sultan of Johor, H. H. Ibrahim, K.C.M.G., born 1873, succeeded his father (Tumenggong Abubakar), 1895.*

*British Adviser, D. G. Campbell, C.M.G.*

*Legal Adviser, M. H. Whitley.*

### TRINIDAD and TOBAGO.

**TRINIDAD** is the most southerly of the West India Islands. It is close to the north coast of the continent of S. America, the nearest point of Venezuela being 7 miles distant. It lies between  $11^{\circ} 3' - 10^{\circ} 50' N.$  lat. and  $60^{\circ} 55' - 61^{\circ} 56' W.$  long., and is about 69 miles in length by 54 in breadth, with an area of 1,860 square miles (382,500 acres cultivated), and a population at the Census of 1911 of 333,552 (including Tobago). The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, was colonized in 1588 by the Spaniards, and capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1797. The chief town and port of entry, Port of Spain (pop. 59,796), is one of the finest towns in the West Indies, with electric lighting, tram, and telephone services. Other towns of importance are San Fernando (pop. 8,667), about 30 miles south of the capital; Princetown (pop. 4,497), and Arima (pop. 4,020). A remarkable phenomenon is the pitch lake near the village of La Brea, 110 acres in extent, containing an apparently inexhaustible supply; in 1912, 176,077 tons (520,206) were exported. The soil is rich and productive, the most important products being sugar, cocoa, molasses, rum, and coco-nuts, and various kinds of timber and fruits. The chief exports (1912) were sugar, rum, molasses, bitters, and cocoa (48,880,685 lb.). Coal is found in Manzanilla, and is indicated in other parts of the island. The petroleum industry has made considerable advance, boring operations being carried out on 13 different fields; 69 prospecting licences, and exploration licences covering an area of 150,186 acres, have been issued. There are 124 miles of railway open, and waterworks and sewage operations have been established. The island is crossed by the telegraph wire of the West India and Panama Company, by Government telegraph and private telephone wires. There is also wireless telegraphic communication between Trinidad and Tobago and between Trinidad and Demerara. The Government is vested in a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council, all of whom are nominated by the Crown.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Revenue .....	£948,383	£950,743	£930,513
Expenditure ...	927,033	959,551	947,221
Public debt ...	1,051,092	1,047,793	1,045,093
	1910.	1911.	1912.
Imports .....	£3,343,011	£5,018,848	£4,682,335
Exports .....	3,467,588	4,769,486	4,478,587

*Tobago* was annexed in 1889 to the Government of Trinidad, and on Jan. 1, 1899, it was constituted a ward of that island. It is between  $11^{\circ} 9' N.$  lat. and  $60^{\circ} 43' W.$  long., about 75 miles south-east of Grenada, 18 miles north-east of Trinidad, and 120 miles S.S.W. of Barbados; is 26 miles long, and from 6 to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  broad, and has an area of 114 square miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 20,749. It is one of the most healthy of the West Indies; the temperature varies from  $81^{\circ}$  to  $88^{\circ}$ .

There are two towns in the island, viz., Scarborough (pop. 729) and Plymouth (pop. 535).

Governor, His Excellency Sir George Ruthven Le Hunte, G.C.M.G. ....	£5,000
Private Secretary, G. D. Owen .....	
A.D.C., Capt. C. R. C. Boyle .....	
Colonial Secretary, S. W. Knaggs, C.M.G. ....	1,200
Assistant Do., W. M. Gordon .....	£600 to 750
Attorney-General, H. C. Gollan, K.C. ....	1,300
Commndt. Loc. For. & Insp.-G. of Constabulary, Lt.-Col. G. D. Swain .....	1,000
Auditor-Gen., R. Gervase Bushe, C.M.G. ...	800
Chief Justice, Sir A. W. van Lucie-Smith ..	1,600
Director of Public Works and Inspector of Mines, Arch. G. Bell, M.I.C.E. ....	1,200
Solicitor-General, Robt. R. A. Warner, K.C. ...	607
First Puisne Judge, A. D. Russell, LL.D. ....	£1,000 to 1,200

Second Puisne Judge, E. B. Wright, LL.D. ....	1,000
Collector of Customs, H. B. Walcott .....	£800 to 900
Sub-Intendant, Crown Lands, H. F. Gan- teume .....	600
Receiver-General, Denis Slyné .....	800
Protector of Immigrants, Commander W. H. Coombs, R.N. ....	800
Registrar-Gen., T. I. Potter .....	550
Postmaster-Gen., A. E. C. Ross .....	550
Harbour Master, Capt. J. B. Saunders .....	550
Surgeon-General, H. L. Clare, M.D. ....	1,100
Schools Inspector, Lt.-Col. J. H. Collens, V.D. ....	700

CAPITAL, Port of Spain (pop. 59,796); transit, 14 days.

### TRISTAN DA CUNHA

is the chief of a group of islands of volcanic origin lying in lat. 37° 6' S. and long. 12° 2' W., discovered in 1506 by a Portuguese admiral (Trisão da Cunha), after whom they are named. The population numbers about 100, and the inhabitants are said to be very long-lived. The principal settlement (Edinburgh) is in the north-west of the island. In spite of periods of distress the inhabitants refuse to leave the island for the Cape of Good Hope, to which they are attracted by offers of land.

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND is a lofty mass of rock with sides 2 miles in length; the island is the resort of penguins and sea-fowl.

THE NIGHTINGALE ISLANDS are three in number, of which the largest is 1 mile long and  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. wide, and rises in two peaks, 660 and 1,105 ft. above the sea-level respectively. The smaller islands, Stollenhoff and Middle Isle, are little more than huge rocks. Numbers of seals and sea-elephants visit these islands.

GOUGH ISLAND (or Diego Alvarez) in 40° 20' S. and 9° 44' W., lies about 250 miles S.S.E. of Tristan da Cunha. The island is about 8 miles long and 4 miles broad, with a total area of 40 square miles, and has been a British possession since 1816. The island is the resort of penguins and has valuable guano deposits. There is no permanent population.

### TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

These West India islands geographically form a sort of annexe of the Bahama group, from which Government they were separated in 1848. In 1873 they were annexed to Jamaica, from the north-west of which they are distant about 420 miles. They have an area of about 170 square miles. The population in 1911 was 5,615, of which the principal island, Grand Turk, contains 1,681. Salt is the principal industry of the

islands, and Sisal hemp and sponges are exported.

A Commissioner administers the government of the Dependency, assisted by a Legislative Board. This Board has control of local finance, and passes local ordinances, subject to the assent of the Governor of Jamaica, who is also the medium of communication between the Commissioner and the Colonial Office. The Legislature of Jamaica has the power to pass laws applying to the Turks and Caicos Islands, and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Jamaica extends to the Islands in matters of divorce and matrimonial causes, and is also a Court of Appeal.

	1910.	1911.	1912.
Revenue .....	£8,646	£8,318	£8,213
Expenditure .....	6,827	7,695	8,092
Total imports .....	27,925	24,722	27,662
Total exports .....	24,461	23,703	25,947

Commissioner and Acting Judge, Fredk.

H. Watkins, I.S.O. .... £700  
Grand Turk, via U.S., 13 days.

### UGANDA.

#### (The Uganda Protectorate.)

A British Protectorate over the territory of Uganda was proclaimed in the "London Gazette" of June 19, 1894, and included only the country subject to King Mwanga, known as Buganda, bounded by the territories known as Busoga, Bunyoro, Ankole and Toro. This Protectorate has since been extended, and now includes Ankole and Toro, which form the *Western Province*, Bunyoro and the territories east of the Nile to the south boundary of the Sudan forming the *Northern Province*, the districts of Busoga, Bukedi, Teso, Lango and Karamoja, forming the *Eastern Province*, and the territory between Lake Rudolf and the south boundary of the Sudan and the eastern boundary of the Northern Province, which is known as the *Rudolf Province*. The Buganda Province lies on the north-west shore of Lake Victoria, about 800 miles by railway and steamer from Mombasa, the coast port. It is situated on and to the north of the Equator. Bunyoro lies further to the north between the Victoria Nile and Lake Albert. The Eastern Province extends from the Victoria Nile to Mount Elgon and the N.W. boundaries of the East Africa Protectorate. Toro lies to the W. of Buganda, and Ankole to the S.W. The census population (1911) was 2,843,325. In 1913 there were 823 Europeans, 3,110 Asiatics and 2,889,561 natives—total 2,893,494. The total area is 121,437 miles (105,060 land and 16,377 water).

The principal town of Buganda is Kampala, but the centre of the Protectorate Administration is at Entebbe, 25 miles distant, on the shores of Lake Victoria. The port on Lake Victoria for Kampala is Port Bell, which is being connected with Kampala, 7 miles away, by a railway. The principal exports are ivory, skins, chillies, cotton, rubber, coffee, and sim sim. The export of cotton has increased from 43 tons, valued at £1,089, in 1905-6, to 6,313 tons, valued at £254,379, in 1912-13, when cotton seed to the value of £11,335 was also exported. Principal imports are cotton cloths, prints, groceries, &c. Uganda is connected by telegraph with Mombasa (E. Africa Protectorate), and there are six Government steamers on Lake Victoria, including two of 600 and two of about 1,000 tons dis-

placement. There are also steamers on Lakes Albert and Kioga.

A railway 6½ miles in length has been constructed between Jinja, in Busoga, and Namagali, at the entrance of the Nile on Lake Kioga.

In July, 1897, Mwanga left Uganda and headed an insurrectionary movement in Buddu, which was suppressed. He then fled to the neighbouring German territory, and his infant son, Daudi Chwa, was declared King of Uganda, with a native council of regency. King Mwanga died in May, 1903. In Sept., 1897, a mutiny broke out among the Soudanese troops in the Protectorate, which was only suppressed after several months' fighting, in circumstances of great difficulty and danger, in which several British officers lost their lives (Parly. Paper, Africa, No. 10, 1898). The military forces have since been completely reorganised.

**The Uganda Railway.**—A survey of the route to be followed by a railway to connect Uganda with the coast at Mombasa was made in 1892. In 1895 construction was commenced, and the last rails were laid at the terminus on Victoria Nyanza (584 miles) on December 20, 1901, on which date the first locomotive completed the journey from the sea to the lake. The administration of the railway (with the Busoga railway and railway marine) is controlled by the Government of the East Africa Protectorate. A three-wire telegraph line has been erected along the railway, and there is also telegraphic communication from the terminus on the lake to Nimule, on the Nile. Messages are accepted for Nimule, and sent thence to stations further inland by post. A volunteer corps has been organised.

	1900-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Revenue (local) ...	£191,094	£203,492	£238,655
Expenditure .....	252,347	283,689	292,147
Imports .....	555,358	624,537	779,946
Exports .....	340,226	392,591	457,010

<b>Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Frederick John Jackson,</b> K.C.M.G., C.B. (1911).....		£2,200
<b>Chief Secretary, H. R. Wallis, C.M.G.</b> .....		£700 to 800
<b>Provincial Commrs., F. A. Knowles, F. Spire, C. W. G. Eden, T. Grant</b> .....		£500 to 700
<b>Chief Justice, W. M. Carter</b> .....		900
<b>Puisne Judge, S. C. King Farlow</b> .....		700
<b>Attorney-General, D. Kingston</b> .....		£500 to 600
<b>Principal Medical Officer, A. D. P. Hodges,</b> C.M.G. ....		900
<b>Asst. Chief Secretary, E. B. Jarvis</b> .....		£500 to 600
<b>Treasurer, G. D. Smith, C.M.G.</b> .....		£550 to 750
<b>Dir. of Public Works, C. V. A. Espeut</b> .....		£600 to 750
<b>Director of Surveys, R. C. Allen</b> .....		£500 to 700
<b>Director of Agriculture, S. Simpson</b> .....		£500 to 700
<b>Commandant of 4th Bn. King's African Rifles, Lt.-Col. L. E. S. Ward</b> .....		700

CAPITAL (Administrative Headquarters), Entebbe.

### WEIHAIWEI.

The territory of Weihaiwei was leased to Great Britain by China by a convention made on July 1, 1898, and lies in latitude 37° 30' N., longitude 122° 10' E. It is situated in the Chinese province of Shantung, and comprises the island of Liu Kung, all the islands in the Bay of Weihaiwei, and a belt of land 10 English miles wide along the entire coast-line, with a total area of about 285 square miles, and a population in 1911 of 147,177, in which are included 3,000 resident on the island of Liu Kung. In addition to the leased territory there is a

sphere of influence which comprises that portion of the province of Shantung lying east of the meridian 121° 40'—an area of 1,500 square miles. The winter is cold, but dry and bracing. The summer heat is not excessive, and the rainfall is, as a rule, small.

The Government is administered by a Commissioner, who discharges his functions under the Weihaiwei Order in Council of July 24, 1901, by which he is empowered to make ordinances, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the administration of the territory, and provision is made for a High Court, in which all jurisdiction, civil and criminal, is vested, subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court of Hong Kong, and for District Magistrates' Courts. The village communities are administered through their headmen. Weihaiwei is a port of call for steamers running to and from the North of China, and there is regular steam communication with the port of Shanghai.

**Commissioner, Sir J. H. Stewart Lockhart, K.C.M.G. Sec. to Government and Magistrate (vacant). District Officer and Magistrate, R. F. Johnston.**

**Financial Assistant, H. B. Ching. Medical Officers, H. Hickin, M.B.; W. M. Maut.**

### WINDWARD ISLANDS.

The Windward, or Southern, group of the West Indian Islands includes Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Grenadines, Grenada, and Tobago. Of these, Barbados is a separate colony with its own governor, and Tobago is attached to Trinidad. The Government of the Windward Islands is made up of the three colonies of Grenada (the seat of government), St. Vincent, and St. Lucia, with their dependencies, the Grenadines being divided between Grenada and St. Vincent. The total area is 508 square miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 157,264. There is one governor for the three islands; but there is no General Legislative Council as in the Leeward Islands, and no common tariff or treasury. There is a Court of Appeal, consisting of the judges of the three colonies and of Barbados, a common Audit, and a common Lunatic Asylum; but, with this exception, each island retains its own institutions, and in the governor's absence is governed by an Administrator subordinate to him.]

<b>Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir James Hayes Sadler,</b> K.C.M.G., C.B. ....		£2,500
<b>Private Secretary &amp; A.D.C., Capt. Gordon S. Ness</b> .....		200
Transit, about 14 days.		

### GRENADA

(AND THE GRENADINES).

Grenada is situated between the parallels of 12° 30'–11° 58' N. lat. and 61° 20'–61° 35' W. long., and is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth; it is about 96 miles north of Trinidad, 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and 100 miles S.W. of Barbados. Area, about 85,120 acres, population (including some of the Grenadines), 65,750 (1911). The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and the climate is healthy. The Grand Etang, a lake on the summit of a mountain ridge about 1,740 feet above the level of the sea, and Lake Antoine, are the most remarkable natural curiosities; near the former a sanatorium, under Government auspices, has been established. Grenada was discovered by

Columbus in 1498, and named Conception. It was originally colonised by the French, and was definitely ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783.

The soil is very fertile, and cocoa, spices, rubber, cotton, coffee, and fruit are grown. The forests are rich in timbers, particularly bullet wood, locust, mahogany, white cedar, and galba, and vanilla and several varieties of gum-yielding trees are indigenous. Turtles are caught and exported, and whales are met with, especially among the Grenadines. The imports chiefly comprise dry goods, bread-stuffs, hardware, &c. The Legislative Council consists of 14 members, seven of whom are officials.

St. George's, on the south-west coast, is the chief town, and possesses a good harbour.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Public revenue.....	£81,473	£98,646	£86,393
Expenditure .....	75,428	81,012	84,093
Public debt .....	123,670	123,670	123,670
	1910.	1911.	1912.
Total imports.....	£279,368	£309,216	£279,875
Total exports .....	291,760	264,640	285,590
<i>Colonial Sec., Edward Rawle Drayton, C.M.G.</i>	£750		
<i>Treasurer, H. Ferguson .....</i>	600		
<i>Chief Justice, Robert Stewart Johnstone ...</i>	850		
<i>Attorney-General, N. J. Paterson.....</i>	650		
<i>Registrar and Magistrate, Southern District, John Stuart Martin .....</i>	450		
<i>Magistrates, E. B. Amphlett, E. Dist., £350; T. M. Comissiong, W. Dist., £350; G. W. Smith, N. Dist. &amp; District Commr. of Carriacou .....</i>	350		
<i>Postmaster, T. B. C. Musgrave .....</i>	300		

The GRENADINES are a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent (within which Governments they are included), comprising an area of 8,462 acres. The largest island is Carriacou, attached to the Government of Grenada, pop. (1911), 6,886.

### ST. LUCIA,

the largest and most picturesque of the Windward group, situated in 13° 50' N. lat. and 60° 58' W. long., at a distance of about 90 miles W.N.W. of Barbados, 21 miles N. of St. Vincent, and 21 miles S.E. of Martinique, is 24 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 12 miles. It comprises an area of 233 square miles, with a population (1912) of 49,963. It possibly possesses the most interesting history of all the smaller islands. Fights raged hotly around it, and it constantly changed hands as between the English and the French. It is mountainous, its highest point being 3,145 feet above the sea, and for the most part it is covered with forest and tropical vegetation. The principal exports (1912) are sugar (88,143 cwt.), rum (12,545 gals.), cocoa (17,094 cwt.)—which is now extensively cultivated—fuel, and sticks. Limes are being planted and the industry promises to become important. The chief places are Castries, the capital (pop. 1911, 6,266), and Soufrière (pop. 2,300).

Port Castries, one of the finest in the W.I., is a coaling depôt. In 1912, 849 steamers (tonnage 1,736,533) entered Port Castries.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Public revenue.....	£65,066	£71,979	£66,293
Expenditure .....	67,288	69,329	67,825
Public debt .....	146,930	144,730	142,230
Total imports .....	277,208	318,591	315,361
Total exports .....	238,955	273,111	287,601

<i>Administrator &amp; Col. Sec., Edward John Cameron, C.M.G. (and allowance £300)...</i>	£1,000
<i>Chief Justice F.H. Coller.....</i>	700
<i>Attorney-General, A. de Freitas .....</i>	500
<i>Treasurer, E. D. Laborde, I.S.O.....</i>	500
<i>Colonial Engineer, M. A. Murphy.....</i>	500
<i>Registrar, J. E. M. Salmon .....</i>	500
<i>Magistrates, T. A. Drysdale, £400; A. F. Palmer .....</i>	350
<i>Chief of Police, Maj. G. L. J. Golding.....</i>	400

### ST. VINCENT,

an island about 95 miles west of Barbados, situate in 13° 10' N. lat. and 60° 57' W. long., is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, comprising an area, with its dependencies, of 150 sq. miles, and a population (March 31, 1913), of 44,434. In 1846 a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 2,400, entered the island, and proved a valuable acquisition. St. Vincent is more thoroughly English than the two other islands of the group, though it has been the scene of warfare. In 1783 it was secured to Great Britain.

The chief products are arrowroot, cotton, sugar, molasses, rum, cassava, cocoa, coffee, and spices. The St. Vincent arrowroot has a specially good name in London, and its Sea-island cotton is of particularly fine quality. Its chief imports are linen, cotton and woollen manufactures, Canadian flour, fish, lumber, &c. Steps have been taken to settle the labouring classes on lands specially acquired for the purpose.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Public revenue.....	£30,125	£34,852	£38,088
Expenditure .....	30,343	33,793	33,993
	1910.	1911.	1912.
Total imports .....	£97,737	£110,926	£129,142
Total exports .....	101,180	118,625	111,684

<i>Administrator and Colonial Sec., Hon. C. Gideon Murray (and £100 table allow- ance).....</i>	£800
<i>Chief Justice and Vice-Chan., and Police Magistrate of 1st District, R. B. Roden....</i>	600
<i>Attorney-General, R. E. Noble (acting).....</i>	400

### ZANZIBAR.

#### (The Zanzibar Protectorate.)

The Zanzibar dominions became independent in 1856 under the rule of Seyyid Majid, a son of Seyyid Said, Sultan of Muscat and Zanzibar. They formerly extended along the mainland as far south as Tunghi Bay and north as War-sheikh; but since the cession of the coast-line from Ruvuma to Wanga, including the island of Mafia, to Germany in 1890, and of the Benadir coast to Italy in 1904, they are now confined to the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, a ten-mile coast-line from Wanga to Kipini, the islands of Lamu, Manda, Patta, and Siwa, together with the port of Kismayu, with a radius of 10 miles. As far as the mouth of the Juba, the Zanzibar dominions on the mainland are under the administration of H.M. Government through the Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the East Africa Protectorate (q.v.). Zanzibar has been a British Protectorate since November, 1890. On July 1, 1913, the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign to that of the Colonial Office.

By a decree of Sultan Hamoud (1897) the legal status of slavery ceased to be recognised in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.

The principal imports are piece-goods, ivory, copra, groceries, rice, and coal; the exports are ivory, cloves, copra, hides, gum-copal, and many minor articles.

The large quantities of goods which pass through Zanzibar in mail and other steamers, and those which are transhipped to and from the coasting vessels in the harbour without being landed, are not included in the statistics from which the above figures are taken, which do not, therefore, give an adequate idea of the importance of the port of Zanzibar as the centre of trade in E. Africa. There is direct communication with the United Kingdom by the Union Castle and Ellerman-Harrison Lines, and also a monthly cargo service by the British India Steam Navigation Company. There are through steamers to and from Europe of the Messageries Maritimes, the Deutsche Ost Africa Linie, and the Società Nazionale de Servizi Marittimi; and a three-weekly service to and from Bombay by the latter company.

As the centre of the Arab power, Zanzibar, from the beginning of the nineteenth century until quite recently, dominated the trade of East Africa. The island contributes comparatively little to the actual commerce of the world beyond a very considerable export of cloves, worth on an average £300,000 per annum, but it serves as a "gigantic go-down" or storehouse for the whole East African coast, where both imports and exports are received and distributed.

Of late years the importance of Zanzibar as a port of transhipment and distributing centre has largely decreased, owing to the development of the mainland, to the opening up of the coast ports to direct steamship service with Europe, and to the transfer to Aden of the seat of trade with the Benadir coast. Recent figures, however, tend to indicate that the island, in spite of losing the main transhipment trade, will continue, from the very fact of its geographical position, to retain control of the local traffic—of that portion of the trade which goes to small towns up and down the adjacent mainland coast.

The City of Zanzibar, on the island of the same name, is the largest in East Africa, and possesses a magnificent harbour, which presents great facilities for shipping and trade generally. The population of Zanzibar and Pemba (Census of 1911) was 198,914, the area of the former 640 square miles, and of the latter 380 square miles.

The town of Zanzibar is lighted by electric light and possesses a telephone system. There are wireless telegraphic stations on Pemba and Zanzibar Islands, and the German Government have recently erected a wireless station on the mainland at Dar-es-Salaam, 42 miles from Zanzibar. There are 75 miles of roads, suitable for motor traffic, in Zanzibar, and the construction of light tramways in Pemba is under consideration.

The trade of the Port of Zanzibar in 1912 was shared by the principal countries as under:—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
	£	£
British India .....	378,508	201,056
German E. Africa ...	102,163	162,525
U. K. ....	137,603	90,841
France .....	7,809	195,446
South Africa .....	44,295	48,218
Netherlands .....	68,613	725
U.S.A. ....	45,611	47,271
Germany .....	31,644	110,338
E. Africa Protectorate	76,696	124,296

The number of ocean-going steamers which entered the port in 1912 was—German 149, British 124, French 30, the total tonnage being 781,810; 191 coasting vessels (26,924 tons) and 4,476 dhows (66,467 tons) entered the port in 1912.

	1910.	1911.	1912.
Imports .....	£993,031	£1,179,699	£1,030,996
Exports .....	£1,033,467	£1,193,139	£1,036,127

Sultan, H. H. Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, succeeded his brother-in-law, Dec. 9, 1911.

Agent & Consul-General, J. H. Sinclair (acting)  
£1,800

Judges of H.B.M. Court, Lindsey Smith,  
£1,300; J. W. Murison, £900; T. S.  
Tomlinson ..... 700  
H.R.M. Consul (vacant) ..... 600  
Vice-Consul, G. B. Beak ..... £300 to 500  
First Minister, Capt. F. R. Barton, C.M.G.  
Financial Member of Council, J. Corbett Davis.  
Legal Member of Council and Attorney-General,  
P. Shearman-Turner.

Zanzibar is distant 6,850 miles; transit, 20 days.

#### MEAT SUPPLY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1900-1912.

Year.	Total Supply.			Relative Percentage.		Per head of Population.		
	Home.	Imported.	Total.	Home.	Imported.	Home.	Imported.	Total.
	(1,000 cwt.)	(1,000 cwt.)				(lb.)	(lb.)	(lb.)
1900-01	29,330	20,936	50,266	58'3	41'7	79'5	56'8	136'3
1901-02	29,847	20,488	50,335	59'3	40'7	80'2	55'0	135'2
1902-03	29,856	18,745	48,601	61'4	38'6	79'5	49'9	129'4
1903-04	29,366	20,595	49,961	58'8	41'2	77'6	54'4	132'0
1904-05	29,849	20,789	50,638	58'9	41'1	78'2	54'4	132'6
1905-06	29,252	21,843	50,095	57'3	42'7	75'9	56'7	132'6
1906-07	29,424	21,365	50,789	57'9	42'1	75'7	55'0	130'7
1907-08	30,033	21,357	51,390	58'2	41'8	76'6	55'0	131'6
1908-09	30,667	20,841	51,508	59'5	40'5	77'6	52'7	130'3
1909-10	30,602	19,514	50,116	61'1	38'9	76'7	48'9	125'6
1910-11	29,693	21,566	51,259	57'9	42'1	73'8	53'6	127'4
1911-12	32,052	21,203	53,255	60'2	39'8	79'0	52'3	131'3

# Bulgaria.

## AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		1905.	1910
Burgas (Burgas) .....	4,576	335,958	351,500
Kiustendil (Kiustendil) .....	1,825	213,661	231,522
Plevna (Plevna) .....	2,957	338,979	365,868
Philippopolis (Philippopolis) .....	3,907	418,547	447,309
Rustchuk (Rustchuk) .....	2,948	378,932	406,309
Shumla (Shumla) .....	2,316	266,324	282,601
Sofia (Sofia) .....	3,734	433,361	481,598
Stara-Zagora (Stara-Zagora) .....	4,095	420,372	442,969
Tirnovo (Tirnovo) .....	2,989	422,769	448,197
Varna (Varna) .....	3,485	305,134	329,612
Vidin (Vidin) .....	1,701	216,077	237,571
Vratza (Vratza) .....	2,669	285,461	312,460
Total	*37,202	4,035,575	4,337,516

The wars of 1912-13 resulted in a gain from Turkey of about 7,000 square miles and a loss to Rumania of about 2,000 square miles, making the present area about 42,000 square miles. The Bulgarian losses in the two wars amounted to 44,892 killed.

Bulgarian, a language of the Slavonic group, is the national language.

### Races and Religions, 1905.

NATIONALITIES.	RELIGIONS.
Bulgarians ..... 3,210,502	Orthodox
Turks ..... 514,658	Greeks..... 3,345,519
Rumanians..... 88,109	Muhammadians 603,867
Greeks ..... 69,820	Israelites ... 37,656
Gipsies..... 67,396	Catholics ... 29,684
Jews ..... 36,446	Armenian
Germans and Austrians ... 5,039	Gregorians 12,622
Russians ..... 3,299	Protestants 5,644
	Unknown ... 583

### Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
1905	175,211	43,241	87,304
1906	180,084	38,766	90,870
1907	182,203	40,851	92,193
1908	170,571	37,051	101,807
1909	174,127	38,917	113,307

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

**Boundaries.**—Bulgaria is an independent kingdom in the north-east of the Balkan Peninsula, bounded on the north by Rumania, on the south by Turkey and the Aegean Sea, on the east by the Black Sea, and on the west by Serbia and Greece.

**Relief.**—The Balkan range runs parallel with the Danube, about 60 miles to the north, their highest point being Yumrukchal (7,840 feet). The Rhodope mountains extend along the southern boundary of Eastern Rumelia, with a south-easterly trend, the highest peak being Musallá (9,640 feet). The western portion of Bulgaria is occupied by extensive plateaus which connect the Balkan and Rhodope ranges.

**Rivers.**—All the rivers of Northern Bulgaria rise in the Balkans and flow northwards into the Danube, the fall being often precipitous. Of these rivers the Iskr rises in the western highlands and flows through Samakov to Sofia, and thence through the Balkans at the Iskretz Gorge on its way to the Danube. Other rivers are the Lom, Ogust, Vid, Osem, and Yantra. Their basins form the more fertile districts of the kingdom. In Eastern Rumelia the Maritza rises in the slopes of Musallá, and flows eastward to a confluence with the Arda from the west and the Tounja from the north on its way to the Aegean. In the north-east the Kamchia rises in the southern slopes of the Balkans, and flows into the Black Sea.

## GOVERNMENT.

Bulgaria is a constitutional monarchy, hereditary in the male line of a prince, "freely elected by the population and confirmed by the Sublime Porte with the assent of the Powers." The Constitution was voted by the Assembly of Notables on April 29, 1879 (with revisions of May 27, 1893, and May 27, 1911). The Bulgarian kingdom was originally founded in the seventh century by an incursion of Bulgars across the Danube, and their settlement in a district of the Roman (Byzantine) Empire. At the close of the fourteenth century the kingdom fell under the sway of the Turks, from whose dominion Bulgaria was separated by the Treaties of San Stefano and Berlin (1878) after an armed revolt against Turkish misrule, many heroic engagements marking the course of the struggle. The Treaty of Berlin (July 13, 1878) created the Principality of Bulgaria as a tributary State of the Turkish Empire. In 1886 war broke out between Bulgaria and her western neighbour, the outcome of the Servo-Bulgarian War being the political union of Eastern Rumelia and Bulgaria under the Convention of Top-Kharé (April 5, 1886). On October 5, 1908, the Principality of United Bulgaria was declared an independent kingdom, and the present ruler (who was elected in succession to the first prince on July 7, 1887) declared himself Tsar (King) of the Bulgarians. The Independence was recognised by all the Powers, April 20-29, 1909, the tribute to Turkey being capitalised and the annual payments cancelled. In 1912 Bulgaria (in conjunction with Serbia, Montenegro, and Greece) declared war against the Ottoman Empire. The war was prosecuted with the utmost vigour and the town of Adrianople and all Thrace to the Enos-Midia line fell to the share of Bulgaria at the Treaty of London of May 30, 1913, together with parts of Macedonia to the west of Bulgaria. But the second war of Bulgaria against her former allies, who were aided by Rumania, resulted in the treaty of Bucharest (August 6, 1913), by which Bulgaria was shorn of much of the westward extension, and ceded a part of her former territory to Rumania. Turkey also took advantage of Bulgaria's difficulties and reoccupied Adrianople and the adjacent territory.

## Tsar (King) of the Bulgarians.

His Majesty Ferdinand I. (Ferdinand Maximilian Charles Leopold Marie, Duke of Saxony), born at Vienna, February 26, 1861 (N.S.); son of Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Princess Marie Clementine of Orleans; married (1) April 8-20, 1893, to Princess Marie Louise of Bourbon-Parma (born January 17, 1870, died January 19-31, 1899), (2) Princess Eleanore of Reuss—younger line (born August 22, 1860, N.S.). His Majesty has issue (by first marriage):—

1. H.R.H. Boris, *Prince of Turnovo*, born Jan. 18, 1894 (O.S.).
2. H.R.H. Cyril, *Prince of Preslav*, born Nov. 5, 1895 (O.S.).
3. H.R.H. Princess Eudoxia, born Jan. 5, 1898 (O.S.).
4. H.R.H. Princess Nadejda, born Jan. 18, 1899 (O.S.).

## THE EXECUTIVE.

The Executive Power is vested in the Sovereign and is exercised by a Council of Ministers appointed by the King.

## Council of Ministers (1912).

*President of the Council and Minister of the Interior and Public Health*, Dr. V. Radoslavoff.

*Foreign Affairs*, Dr. N. Ghenadieff.

*Finances*, D. Tontcheff.

*Public Instruction*, P. Pesheff.

*Justice*, Chr. Ivan Poppoff.

*War*, Maj.-Gen. Boyadjieff.

*Commerce*, D. Petkoff.

*Agriculture*, Ivan Duitcheff.

*Public Works*, J. Bakaloff.

*Communications*, D. Apostoloff.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

The National Assembly (*Sobranje*) consists of 213 representatives (1 for 20,000 inhabitants), elected by direct manhood suffrage for a maximum duration of four years. Certain matters are reserved for the *Grand Sobranje*, which is similarly elected (when occasion demands) with twice the number of representatives. Members

must be 30 years old and able to read and write. The *Sobranje* of Sept. 1911-1915 consists of 190 Nationalists, 5 Agrarians, 14 Liberals, and 4 Democrats.

*President of the Sobranje*, Dr. S. Danev.

*Vice-Presidents*, A. Bourov, Peiev.

## THE JUDICATURE.

There are departmental courts and courts of appeal (Sofia, Rustchuk, and Philippopolis). The supreme court of appeal is the Court of Cassation at Sofia. The Greeks, Muhammadans and Jews have special spiritual courts for family law and the law of inheritance.

## DEFENCE.

Service in the ARMY is universal and compulsory on all males between the ages of 20 and 46. The period of training is 2 years (3 years for other than infantry) with *Active Army* and 18 or 16 years in *Active Reserve*, with 3 weeks' annual training; then *Territorial Army*, 1st Ban, to age 44 with 1 week, and 2nd Ban, to 46, with 3 days' annual training. The *Peace Effective* is 3,844 officers, 54,037 others. *War Effective*, *Field Army*, 275,000; *Territorial Army*, 55,000. Annual

expenditure, £1,600,000. The NAVY consists of 1 cruiser and 6 small armed vessels (with certain miscellaneous craft) on the Black Sea. The ships are manned by about 1,200 officers and men.

### EDUCATION.

*Primary Education* (age 8-12) is free and nominally compulsory with fees in higher grades, the State bearing two-thirds and local taxation one-third of cost. The proportion of attendances is good. *Secondary Education* is paid for as to half its cost by the State. In addition to gymnasia and middle schools there are special and technical schools, many of which are foreign. There is a University at Sofia.

### FINANCE

The revenue and expenditure of Bulgaria for the five years 1907-1911 are stated as follows in *leva* (leva 25'22 = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1907 .....	145,554,389	119,702,751
1908 .....	148,750,488	123,337,136
1909 .....	166,827,250	149,567,086
1910 .....	178,023,195	165,751,774
1911 .....	195,350,150	169,502,566

### DEBT.

The debt of Bulgaria on Jan. 1, 1912, consisted of the following obligations:—

	Leva.
Debt.	
6% loan 1892 .....	86,767,500
5% loan 1902 .....	101,605,000
5% loan 1904 .....	97,117,500
4½% loan 1907 .....	743,460,000
4¾% loan 1909 .....	81,800,000
4½% loan 1909 .....	99,450,000
	610,200,000
Floating Debt.....	27,750,000
Total Debt.....	637,950,000
(637,950,000 leva = £25,295,400.)	

### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture.*—Over 70 per cent. of the population live by agriculture, and more than one-third of the land is under cultivation, one-third being woods and forests and the remainder barren mountain. The principal crop is wheat, but wine, tobacco, silk, cotton and rice are also largely cultivated, while attar of roses is produced in large quantities from the rose fields of the sheltered valleys. The *Live Stock* included 8,000,000 sheep, 1,400,000 goats, 2,180,000 cattle, 500,000 pigs, 540,000 horses and 125,000 asses in 1910, the buffalo being the principal draught animal for ploughing, etc.

*Minerals.*—Coal and stone are worked with increasing outputs but many beds remain unexploited. Gold, silver, iron, lead, manganese and copper are found. There are many mineral springs, mainly sulphurous; the hot springs of Eastern Rumelia and the cold springs of Bulgaria being much frequented on account of their therapeutic qualities.

*Manufactures.*—Bulgarian homespun and embroidery are unrivalled in their excellence but suffer from the competition of cheap and inferior imports from Europe. Distilling, brew-

ing and sugar refining are important industries, and corn mills and sawmills are provided with power by the torrents descending to the Danube.

### EXTERNAL TRADE.

The imports and exports for five years 1907-1911 are stated in *leva* as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1907 .....	124,650,000	125,590,000
1908 .....	131,388,000	112,347,000
1909 .....	160,450,000	111,440,000
1910 .....	177,360,000	129,100,000
1911 .....	199,344,808	184,633,945

The exchange of trade was with the following countries in 1910 (value in *leva*):—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
Austria-Hungary .....	48,215,666	10,567,214
Germany .....	39,836,757	22,911,569
Turkey .....	15,986,158	29,209,939
United Kingdom .....	1,694,526	1,166,518
Belgium .....	5,047,317	53,789,592
France .....	24,927,028	11,119,066
Rumania .....	8,723,735	1,246,241
Russia .....	6,974,737	336,190
Italy .....	9,118,389	3,948,488

The principal imports in 1911 were textiles, metals and machinery, hides and skins, and building materials; the exports being wheat, maize, live-stock, raw silk, and attar of roses.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

*Railways.*—In 1912 there were 2,000 kilometres of railway open, all belonging to the State, with 260 kilometres under construction, the capital being in direct communication with the general European system.

*Posts and Telegraphs.*—In 1910 there were 2,205 post offices handling 62,000,000 letters, packets, and newspapers. There were also 350 telegraph offices with 6,012 kilometres of line, the number of dispatches being close on 2,000,000. Telephones are in general use.

*Shipping.*—In 1910, 6,820 ships of 1,988,492 tons entered and cleared at the Black Sea ports. The chief ports are Varna and Bourgas.

### TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Sofia. Population 1910, 102,812.

Philippopolis .....	47,981	Shumla .....	22,225
Varna .....	41,419	Stara-Zagora .....	22,003
Rustchuk .....	36,255	Pozardjik .....	18,098
Sliven .....	25,142	Dobrich .....	17,147
Plevna .....	23,019	Vidin .....	16,450

There are 16 other towns with populations exceeding 10,000.

### WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* has been adopted.

The *Unit of Currency* is the *lev* (plural *leva*) of 100 stotinki (the lev = 1 franc, the stotinka = 1 centime); 25'22 leva = £1 sterling.

## Canada.

(The Dominion of Canada.)

## AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles) 1913.*	Population.	
		Census, 1901.	Census, 1911.
Alberta (Edmonton).....	255,285	73,022	374,663
British Columbia (Victoria) .....	355,855	178,657	392,480
Manitoba (Winnipeg) .....	251,832	255,211	455,614
New Brunswick (Fredericton) .....	27,985	331,120	351,889
Nova Scotia (Halifax).....	21,428	459,574	492,338
Ontario (Toronto).....	407,262	2,182,947	2,523,274
Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown) ...	2,184	103,259	93,728
Quebec (Quebec) .....	706,834	1,648,898	2,003,232
Saskatchewan (Regina) .....	251,700	91,279	492,432
Yukon (Dawson) .....	207,076	27,219	8,512
North-West Territories (Ottawa) .....	1,242,224	20,129	18,481
Total .....	3,729,665	5,371,315	7,206,643

\* Land Area, 3,603,910 square miles; Water Area, 125,755 square miles. Included in the 1913 areas are the areas transferred from N.W.T. in 1912. The rural population, in 1911, was 3,925,679, and the urban population, 3,280,964. Of the immigrants in 1911-12, 108,082 were from England, 2,019 from Wales, 30,735 from Scotland, and 9,706 from Ireland, total 150,542; and 139,009 came from the U.S.A. and 112,881 from other countries. In 1912-13 the immigrants numbered 402,432.

## Increase of the People.

Census Year.	Population.			Decennial Increase.	Immigrants.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1861 .....	...	...	3,090,561	...	...
1871 .....	1,764,311	1,721,450	3,698,257	544,463	27,000
1881 .....	2,188,854	2,135,956	4,324,810	635,553	48,000
1891 .....	2,460,471	2,372,768	4,833,239	508,429	82,165
1901 .....	2,751,708	2,619,607	5,371,315	538,076	49,149
1911 .....	3,821,995	3,384,648	7,206,643	1,833,523	311,084

## Races and Religions.

Races (Birth-place).		1901	1911	Religions.		1901	1911
Canada .....	4,671,815	5,619,682		Roman Catholics.....		2,229,600	2,833,041
United Kingdom .....	386,545	772,939		Methodists .....		916,886	1,079,892
England .....	201,285	...		Presbyterians .....		842,442	1,115,324
Wales .....	2,518	...		Church of England .....		681,494	1,043,017
Scotland .....	83,631	...		Baptists .....		318,005	382,666
Ireland .....	99,111	...		Lutherans .....		92,524	229,864
Lesser Isles .....	956	...		Congregationalists .....		28,293	34,054
Other British .....	19,338	40,775		Unknown .....		43,222	32,490
United States.....	127,899	303,680		Mennonites .....		31,797	44,611
Germany .....	27,300	39,577		Jews .....		16,401	74,564
Russia .....	31,231	100,971		Greek Catholics .....		15,630	88,507
Norway and Sweden .....	10,256	49,194		Pagans .....		15,107	11,840
France .....	7,944	17,619		Disciples.....		14,900	11,329
Italy .....	6,854	34,739		Brethren .....		12,136	9,278
Austria-Hungary .....	121,430	28,407		Buddhists .....		10,407	10,012
China.....	17,043	27,083		Salvation Army .....		10,308	18,834
Elsewhere .....	36,683	78,954		Doukhobors .....		8,775	10,493

The Indian Population was 127,932 in 1901 and 105,492 in 1911. The Eskimos numbered 4,600 in 1912.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Canada was originally discovered by Cabot in 1497, but its history dates only from 1534, when the French took possession of the country. The first settlement (Quebec) was founded by them in 1608. In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year. Nova Scotia was ceded in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island being subsequently formed out of it. British Columbia was formed into a Crown colony in 1858, having previously been a part of the Hudson Bay Territory, and was united to Vancouver Island in 1866. By the British North America Act, passed in 1867, the Provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united under the title of THE DOMINION OF CANADA, and provision was made in the Act for the admission at any subsequent period of the other provinces and territories of British North America.

The Dominion of Canada occupies the whole of the northern part of the North American Continent (with the exception of Alaska and part of the coast of Labrador), from 49° north latitude to the Arctic seas, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. The boundaries between the Ungava district of the Labrador peninsula (transferred to Ontario in 1912) and the Labrador coast region of Newfoundland are expected to be settled shortly by a Judicial Commission.

*Relief.*—From a physical point of view Canada may be divided into an eastern and a western division, the Red River Valley, in long. 97°, forming the separating line. The eastern division comprises three areas, presenting radically distinct aspects:—(1) The south-eastern area, bounded by the line of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, from Belle Isle to Quebec, thence by a line running directly south to Lake Champlain, which is generally hilly, and sometimes mountainous, with many fine stretches of agricultural and pastoral lands. (2) The southern and western area, presenting, in the main, a broad, level, and slightly undulating expanse of generally fertile country, with occasional step-like ridges or rocky escarpments. The main hydrographical feature is the chain of lakes, with an area of 150,000 square miles, contributing to the great river system of the St. Lawrence. (3) The northern area, embracing nearly two-thirds of the Dominion, with an average elevation of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, pre-eminently a region of waterways, and including the great Laurentian mountain range. In this area are found the other great river systems, the Nelson and the Mackenzie. The western division referred to may also be said to possess two areas equally distinct in character. The first stretches from the Red River Valley to the Rocky Mountains. Here, between lat. 49° and 54°, is the great Prairie Region, rising to the west in three terrace-like elevations, the lowest of which is 700 feet, and the third about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. North of the 54th parallel the country passes again into forest. The second area, from the western edge of the Prairie to the Pacific coast, is a distance of 400 miles, and contains the Rocky Mountains (Mount Hooker, 15,700 feet) and the Gold and Cascade Ranges, whose summits are from 4,000 to 16,000 feet high, the country being on the whole densely wooded.

*Climate.*—The climate in the eastern and central portions of the Dominion presents greater extremes of cold and heat than in corresponding latitudes in Europe, but in the south-western portion of the Prairie Region and the southern portions of the Pacific slope the climate is milder. Spring, summer, and autumn are of about seven to eight months' duration, and the winter four to five months. The soil is generally fertile and all the products of the temperate zone are cultivated.

## GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Viscount Monck .....	June 1, 1867	July 1, 1867
Sir John Young (Lord Lisgar) .....	Dec. 29, 1868	Feb. 2, 1869
Earl of Dufferin (Marquess of Dufferin and Ava) .....	May 22, 1872	June 25, 1872
Marquess of Lorne .....	Oct. 5, 1878	Nov. 25, 1878
Marquess of Lansdowne .....	Aug. 18, 1883	Oct. 23, 1883
Lord Stanley of Preston (Earl of Derby) .....	May 1, 1888	June 11, 1888
Earl of Aberdeen .....	May 22, 1893	Sept. 18, 1893
Earl of Minto .....	July 30, 1898	Nov. 12, 1898
Earl Grey .....	Sept. 26, 1904	Dec. 10, 1904
Field-Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn ...	Mar. 21, 1911	Oct. 13, 1911

## GOVERNMENT.

Canada is a self-governing Dominion within the British Empire, its constitution resting on the British North America Act of 1867, under which the Dominion of Canada came into being on July 1, 1867 (Dominion Day). The Executive power is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign and aided by a Privy Council.

## Governor-General.

*Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief*, Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., P.C., G.M.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O. .... £10,000  
*Military Secretary and Secretary*, Lt.-Col. F. D. Farquhar, D.S.O., Coldstr. Gds.  
*Equerry and Comptroller of the Household*, Capt. T. H. Rivers Bulkeley, C.M.G., M.V.O., Scots Gds.  
*Aides-de-Camp*, Capt. H. C. Buller, Rif. Brig.; Lieut. Hon. G. E. Boscawen, R.F.A.; Capt. A. C. D. Graham, 5th Lancers.  
*Honorary Aides-de-Camp*, Lt.-Col. H. R. Smith, C.M.G., I.S.O.; Lt.-Col. A. P. Sherwood, C.M.G., M.V.O.; Col. S. B. Steele, C.B., M.V.O.; Col. J. P. Landry; Lt.-Col. R. E. W. Turner, V.C., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. V. A. S. Williams; Col. Sir Henry M. Pellatt, C.V.O.; Commander W. B. Macdonald, R.N.; Lt.-Col. H. E. Burstall.  
*Medical Officer*, Maj. Sir E. S. Worthington, M.V.O., R.A.M.C.  
*Private Secretary*, A. F. Sladen, C.M.G.  
*Assistant do.*, C. J. Jones, I.S.O.

## THE EXECUTIVE.

The executive government and authority are vested in the King, and exercised in his name by the Governor-General, aided by a Privy Council.

*Prime Minister and President of the Privy Council*, Rt. Hon. Robert Laird Borden, P.C., K.C., LL.D. (N.S.), born 1854 (*Prime Minister Oct. 1911*) ..... \*\$12,000  
*Min. of Trade and Commerce*, Hon. George Eulas Foster, D.C.L. (Ont.), born 1847 ... 7,000  
*Minister of Interior*, Hon. William James Roche, M.D. (Man.), born 1859 ..... 7,000  
*Minister of Public Works*, Hon. Robert Rogers (Man.), born 1854 ..... 7,000  
*Minister of Railways and Canals*, Hon. Frank Cochrane (Ont.), born 1852 ..... 7,000  
*Minister of Finance*, Hon. William Thomas White (Ont.), born 1866 ..... 7,000  
*Postmaster-General*, Hon. Louis Philippe Pelletier, LL.D. (Quebec), born 1857 ..... 7,000  
*Minister of Marine and Fisheries and of the Naval Service*, Hon. John Douglas Hazen, B.C.L. (N.B.), born 1860 ..... 7,000  
*Minister of Justice*, Hon. Charles Joseph Doherty, K.C., D.C.L. (Quebec), born 1855 ..... 7,000  
*Minister of Militia and Defence*, Col. Hon. Sam Hughes (Ont.), born 1853 ..... 7,000  
*Secretary of State and Minister of Mines*, Hon. Louis Coderre (Quebec), born 1865 ..... 7,000  
*Minister of Labour*, Hon. Thomas Wilson Crothers, K.C., B.A. (Ont.), born 1850 ... 7,000  
*Minister of Inland Revenue*, Hon. Wilfred Bruno Nantel, K.C., LL.D. (Quebec), born 1857 ..... 7,000  
*Minister of Customs*, Hon. John Dowsley Reid, M.D. (Ont.), born 1859 ..... 7,000  
*Minister of Agriculture*, Hon. Martin Barrill (B.C.), born 1858 ..... 7,000  
*Ministers without Portfolios*, Hon. George Halsey Perley, B.A. (Ont.), born 1857; Hon. Albert Edward Kemp (Ont.), born

1858; Hon. James Alexander Loughheed, K.C. (Alta.), born 1854.

*Leader of the Opposition*, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.C.L. (Quebec), born 1841 ..... \$7,000

## GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

## PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

*Clerk of the Privy Council*, Rodolphe Boudreau ..... 5,000  
*Assistant do.*, F. K. Bennetts.  
*Secy., Imperial and Foreign Correspondence*, William Mackenzie.

## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

*Minister of Trade and Commerce*, Hon. George Eulas Foster, D.C.L. .... 7,000  
*Deputy Minister*, F. C. T. O'Hara, F.R.S. ... 5,000  
*Commissioner of Commerce*, R. Grigg ..... 6,000  
*Chief Asst. to Dep. and Accountant*, T. J. Code ..... 3,300  
*Chief Trade Statistician*, W. A. Warne ... 2,600  
*Grain Statistician*, J. Byrnes ..... 2,100  
*Chief Officer, Census and Statistics*, A. Blue, LL.D. .... 4,000  
*Secretary, Census Branch*, E. H. St. Denis ..... 2,800  
*Supt. of Compilation*, E. W. MacPhail ..... 2,750  
*Editor*, E. H. Godfrey, F.R.S. .... 2,100

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

*Secretary of State*, Hon. Louis Coderre ... 7,000  
*Private Sec.*, J. G. Mitchell .....  
*Under Secretary*, Thomas Mulvey, B.A., K.C. .... 5,000  
*Asst. do.*, P. Pelletier .....  
*Accountant*, F. Colson .....  
*Asst. Dep. Registrar General*, I. W. Storr .....  
*Dominion Archivist*, A. G. Doughty, C.M.G., LL.D. ....

## Department of External Affairs.

*Deputy Head (Under Secretary of State for External Affairs)*, Sir Joseph Pope, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., I.S.O. .... 5,000  
*Asst. Under Sec.*, W. H. Walker, I.S.O. ...  
*Accountant*, F. M. Baker .....

\* NOTE.—In every case—including the Prime Minister's—two thousand five hundred dollars is paid in addition to a Minister of the Crown as his sessional indemnity as a member of either the Senate or the House of Commons of Canada.

**Department of Public Printing.**

<i>King's Printer and Comptroller of Stationery, Charles Henry Parmelee .....</i>	<i>\$5,000</i>
<i>Supt. of Printing, F. R. Boardman .....</i>	
<i>Supt. of Stores, J. O. Patenaude .....</i>	
<i>Purchasing Agent, S. P. Grant .....</i>	
<i>Accountant, J. A. Frigou .....</i>	

**Department of Mines.**

<i>Deputy Minister, A. P. Low, I.L.D. ....</i>	<i>5,000</i>
<i>Director of Mines Branch, Eugene Haanel, Ph.D. ....</i>	
<i>Director, Geological Survey, R. W. Brock, M.A., F.G.S. ....</i>	
<i>Secretary, Percy H. Selwyn .....</i>	
<i>Chief Clerk &amp; Accountant, John Marshall .....</i>	

**JUSTICE.**

<i>Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Canada, Hon. Charles Joseph Doherty, K.C., D.C.L. ....</i>	<i>7,000</i>
<i>Private Sec., J. T. Hackitt .....</i>	
<i>Solicitor-General of Canada, Hon. Arthur Meighem, B.A. ....</i>	<i>5,000</i>
<i>Deputy Minister, E. L. Newcombe, C.M.G., K.C., M.A., LL.B. ....</i>	<i>10,000</i>
<i>Inspectors of Penitentiaries, Douglas Stewart; Major W. St. P. Hughes .....</i>	
<i>Chief Commissioner, Dominion Police, Lt.-Col. A. P. Sherwood, C.M.G., M.V.O. ....</i>	

**MARINE AND FISHERIES.**

<i>Minister of Marine and Fisheries and of Naval Service, Hon. John Douglas Hazen, B.C.L. ....</i>	<i>7,000</i>
<i>Deputy Minister, Alexander Johnston ....</i>	<i>5,000</i>
<i>Asst. do., Cameron Stanton .....</i>	
<i>Chief Accountant, A. Boyle .....</i>	
<i>Chief, Records Branch, J. E. McClenaghan .....</i>	
<i>Commissioner of Fisheries and International Commissioner, E. E. Prince, LL.D. ....</i>	
<i>Supt. of Fisheries, W. A. Found .....</i>	
<i>Chief Engineer, Lt.-Col. W. P. Anderson, C.M.G. ....</i>	
<i>Asst. do., B. H. Fraser .....</i>	
<i>Purchasing and Contract Agent, Cecil Doutre .....</i>	
<i>Commander of Marine Service and Genl. Supt. of Life-Saving Stations, Comm. H. Thompson, R.N. ....</i>	
<i>Commissioner of Wrecks, H. St. George Lindsay .....</i>	
<i>Chairman, Lighthouse Board, A. Johnston .....</i>	
<i>Director, Meteorological Service (Toronto), R. F. Stupart .....</i>	
<i>Chairman, Board of Steamboat Inspection, T. R. Ferguson .....</i>	

**Department of Naval Service.**

<i>Deputy Minister, G. J. Desbarats, C.E. ....</i>	<i>6,000</i>
<i>Director, Vice-Admiral C. E. Kingsmill ...</i>	
<i>Secretary, Asst. Paymaster H. C. Pinsent, R.N. ....</i>	
<i>Consulting Naval Engineer, Eng.-Comm. P. C. W. Howe, R.N. ....</i>	
<i>Director of Gunnery, Lieut. R. M. T. Stephens, R.C.N. ....</i>	
<i>Flag-Lieut., Lieut. W. St. L. Gilchrist, R.N. ....</i>	

**POST OFFICE.**

<i>Postmaster General, Hon. Louis Philippe Pelletier, LL.D. ....</i>	<i>7,000</i>
<i>Deputy P.M.G., R. M. Coulter, C.M.G., M.D. ....</i>	<i>5,000</i>
<i>Asst. Dep. do., Hector B. Verret .....</i>	<i>3,950</i>
<i>Financial Supt., W. J. Johnstone .....</i>	<i>3,650</i>
<i>Secretary, ....</i>	
<i>Law Clerk, E. L. Fisil .....</i>	<i>2,800</i>
<i>Accountant, W. J. Glover .....</i>	<i>3,100</i>

<i>Supt., Money Order Branch, Walter Rowan .....</i>	<i>\$3,400</i>
<i>Supt., Savings Bank, W. H. Harrington ...</i>	<i>3,400</i>
<i>Comptroller, Stores Branch, Sidney Smith .....</i>	<i>3,400</i>
<i>Supt., Dead Letter Office, G. J. Binks .....</i>	<i>3,900</i>
<i>Supt., Mail Service, G. C. Anderson .....</i>	<i>3,400</i>
<i>Supt., Postage Stamp Branch, E. J. Lemaire .....</i>	<i>2,900</i>
<i>Comptroller, Railway Mails, B. M. Armstrong .....</i>	<i>3,400</i>
<i>Supt., Staff Branch, B. M. Northrop .....</i>	<i>3,000</i>
<i>Supt., Annuities Branch, S. T. Bastedo ...</i>	<i>4,000</i>
<i>Supt. Rural Mail Delivery Branch, A. Boldue .....</i>	<i>3,600</i>
<i>Supt. French Correspondence, P. E. Bernier .....</i>	<i>2,400</i>

**AGRICULTURE.**

<i>Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Martin Burrell .....</i>	<i>7,000</i>
<i>Private Sec., William Ide, B.A. ....</i>	
<i>Deputy Minister, G. F. O'Halloran, B.C.L. ....</i>	<i>6,000</i>
<i>Asst. do. and Secretary, Lt.-Col. A. L. F. Jarvis, I.S.O. ....</i>	
<i>Accountant, F. C. Chitick .....</i>	
<i>Registrar, Copyrights and Trade Marks, P. E. Ritchie, B.C.L. ....</i>	
<i>Chief, Patents Branch, W. J. Lynch, I.S.O. ....</i>	
<i>Director General of Public Health, F. Montizambert, I.S.O., M.D. ....</i>	
<i>Veterinary Director-General, Frederick Torrance, B.A. ....</i>	
<i>Pathologist, Charles H. Higgins, D.V.S. ....</i>	
<i>Live Stock Commissioner, John Bright .....</i>	
<i>Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, J. A. Ruddick .....</i>	
<i>Director of Experimental Farms, J. H. Grisdale, B.Agr. ....</i>	
<i>Dominion Botanist, H. T. Güssow .....</i>	
<i>Dominion Entomologist, C. G. Hewitt, D.Sc. ....</i>	
<i>Dominion Chemist, F. T. Shutt, M.A. ....</i>	
<i>Dominion Horticulturist, William T. Macoun .....</i>	
<i>Dominion Agriculturist, (Vacant) .....</i>	
<i>Dominion Animal Husbandman, E. S. Archibald .....</i>	
<i>Dominion Cerealist, C. E. Saunders, Ph.D. ....</i>	
<i>Dominion Agrostologist, O. M. Malte, Ph.D. ....</i>	
<i>Dominion Poultry Husbandman, F. C. Elford .....</i>	
<i>Seed Commissioner, George H. Clark .....</i>	
<i>Chief, Publication Branch, T. K. Doherty, B.C.L. ....</i>	

**PUBLIC WORKS.**

<i>Minister of Public Works, Hon. Robert Rogers .....</i>	<i>7,000</i>
<i>Deputy Minister, James B. Hunter, B.A. ....</i>	<i>5,000</i>
<i>Asst. do., Arthur St. Laurent, C.E. ....</i>	
<i>Secretary, R. C. Desrochers .....</i>	
<i>Asst. do., L. H. Coleman .....</i>	
<i>Chief Engineer, E. D. Lafleur, C.E. ....</i>	
<i>Asst. do., A. R. Dufresne, C.E. ....</i>	
<i>Chief Architect, D. Ewart, I.S.O. ....</i>	
<i>Gen. Supt. Govt. Telegraphs, D. H. Keeley .....</i>	
<i>Chief Accountant, A. G. Kingston .....</i>	
<i>Chief Clerk, Estimates, S. E. O'Brien .....</i>	
<i>Collector, P. W. Revenue, E. T. Smith .....</i>	

**FINANCE DEPARTMENT.**

<i>Minister of Finance, Hon. William Thomas White .....</i>	<i>7,000</i>
<i>Deputy do. and Sec., Treasury Board, T. C. Boville, C.M.G. ....</i>	<i>5,000</i>
<i>Asst. Deputy do., Henry T. Ross, K.C. ....</i>	<i>4,500</i>
<i>Dominion Book-keeper, J. C. Saunders .....</i>	
<i>Comptroller of Dominion Currency, J. E. Rourke .....</i>	

**Insurance Department.**

Superintendent, William Fitzgerald, M.A. \$5,000

Asst. do., A. K. Blackader, M.A., F.I.A.

**Auditor-General's Office.**

Auditor-General, John Fraser, I.S.O. ....

Chief Clerk, Exchequer Branch, E. D.

Sutherland, I.S.O. ....

Do., Revenue Branch, J. Gorman .....

Do., Expenditure Branch, F. Hayter, B.A.

**RAILWAYS AND CANALS.**

Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon.

Frank Cochrane .....

Deputy Minister, A. W. Campbell, C.E. ....

Asst. do. and Secretary, Louis Kossuth

Jones, I.S.O. ....

Chief Engineer, W. A. Bowden, C.E. ....

Commissioner, National Transcontinental

Railway, Maj. R. W. Leonard, C.E. ....

Secretary, do., P. E. Ryan.....

**Board of Railway Commissioners.**

Chief Commissioner, H. L. Drayton, K.C. ....

Asst. do., D'Arcy Scott .....

Deputy do., Hon. M. E. Bernier.....

Secretary, A. D. Cartwright.....

**International Waterways Commission.**

Chairman, C. A. Magrath .....

Commissioners, T. Chase Casgrain, K.C. ;

H. A. Powell .....

**INTERIOR.**

Minister of Interior, Hon. William James

Roche, M.D. ....

Private Sec., J. G. Mitchell .....

Deputy Minister, Wm. Wallace Cory, C.M.G.

Asst. Dep. do., J. A. Coté .....

Secretary, L. C. Pereira .....

Superintending Accountant, C. H. Beddoe

Commissioner, Dominion Lands, J. W.

Greenway .....

Commissioner, Dominion Parks, J. B.

Harkin.....

Controller of Land Patents Branch, N. O.

Côté, I.S.O. ....

Controller of School Lands Branch, F. S.

Checkley .....

Surveyor-General, E. Deville, LL.D. ....

Chief Astronomer, W. F. King, C.M.G., LL.D.

Director of Forestry Branch, R. H.

Campbell.....

Controller of Timber and Grazing, B. L.

York.....

Controller of Mining Lands, H. H. Rowatt

Supt., Railway and Swamp Lands, F. C.

C. Lynch .....

Supt., Water Powers Branch, J. B. Challies

Chief Geographer, J. E. Chalifour .....

Supt. of Immigration, W. D. Scott .....

**Department of Indian Affairs.**

Supt.-General, The Minister of Interior ...

Dep. do., Frank Pedley .....

Asst. Dep. do. and Sec., J. D. McLean....

**CUSTOMS.**

Minister of Customs, Hon. John Dowsley

Reid, M.D. ....

Commissioner, John McDougald, C.M.G. ...

Asst. do., R. R. Farrow .....

Inspector and Chief Appraiser, J. R. K.

Bristol .....

Chief and General Inspector, S. W.

McMichael, I.S.O. ....

Law Clerk, C. P. Blair .....

**INLAND REVENUE.**

Minister of Inland Revenue, Hon. Wilfrid

Bruno Nantel, K.C., LL.D. ....

Secretary, J. L. K. Laflamme .....

**Inland Revenue.**

Deputy Minister, William Himsforth ...

Asst. do., J. W. Vincent .....

Secretary, George W. Taylor .....

Chief Accountant, J. E. Valin.....

Chief Analyst, Anthony McGill .....

Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures,

E. O. Way .....

Chief Electrical Engineer, Ormond Higman

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.**

Minister of Labour, Hon. Thomas Wilson

Crothers, K.C., B.A. ....

Deputy do., F. A. Acland .....

Asst. Dep. do., Gerald H. Brown .....

Editor Labour Gazette, R. H. Coats, B.A.

Accountant, E. A. Thomas .....

**CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER.**

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON FOR THE

DOMINION OF CANADA (Offices, 17 Victoria

Street, London, S.W.): The Lord Strathcona

and Mount Royal, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

Permanent Secretary, W. L. Griffith.

Immigration Agent in London, J. Obed Smith,

11-12 Charing Cross, London, S.W.

Commissaire Général, Paris, Philippe Roy.

**THE LEGISLATURE.**

Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Commons. The Senate consists of 87 members, nominated for life by the Governor-General, distributed between the various provinces thus: 24 for Ontario, 24 for Quebec, 10 for Nova Scotia, 10 for New Brunswick, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 3 for British Columbia, 4 for Manitoba, 4 for Alberta, and 4 for Saskatchewan; each nominee must be thirty years old, a resident in the province for which he is appointed, a natural born or naturalised subject of the King, and the owner of a property qualification amounting to \$4,000. The House of Commons is chosen every five years at longest, and the 1911-16 Parliament consists of 221 members; future Houses will contain 234 members, elected as follows: 82 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 16 for Nova Scotia, 11 for New Brunswick, 15 for Manitoba, 13 for British Columbia, 3 for Prince Edward Island, 12 for Alberta, 16 for Saskatchewan, and 1 for Yukon. The House of Commons is also composed of natural-born or naturalised subjects of the King; no property qualification is necessary, and its members are elected upon a very wide suffrage. For electoral purposes each province is divided into districts, returning a member on a majority of votes taken by ballot. The members of the House themselves elect their Speaker, and twenty, including the Speaker, form a quorum.

Speaker of the Senate, Hon. A. C. P.

Laundry .....

Clerk of the Senate, S. E. St. O. Chapleau

Asst. do. (vacant) .....

Law Clerk, J. G. Aylwin Creighton .....

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Ernest

J. Chambers .....

Sergeant at Arms, J. D. St. D. Lemoine,

I.S.O. ....

*Speaker of the House of Commons, Hon.*

Thomas S. Sproule, M.D. .... \$4,000

*Clerk of the House, T. B. Flint, D.O.L.* ..... 5,000

*Asst. do., J. B. R. Laplante* .....

*Serjeant at Arms, Col. Henry R. Smith,*

*C.M.G., A.D.C.* .....

*Law Clerk, (vacant)* .....

*Clerk of the Crown, James G. Foley* .....

### THE JUDICATURE.

*The Judicature.*—Justice is administered, as in England, by judges, police magistrates, and justices of the peace, of whom the first-named are appointed by the Governor-General, for life, from among the foremost men at the Bar in the several provinces. The highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief Justice and five puisne judges, and holding three sessions in the year at Ottawa. The only other Dominion Court, viz., the Exchequer Court of Canada, is presided over by a separate judge, and its sittings may be held anywhere in Canada. The Provincial Courts include the Court of Chancery, Court of King's Bench, Court of Error and Appeal, Superior Courts, County Courts, General Sessions, and Division Courts. The duties of coroners are generally analogous to those in force in England, as are also methods of civil and criminal procedure, while trial by jury prevails.

*Chief Justice of Canada, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D.* ..... \$10,000

*Puisne Judges, Hon. Sir Louis Davies, K.C.M.G., Hon. J. Idington, Hon. Lyman Poore Duff, Hon. F. A. Anglin, Hon. Louis Philippe Brodeur* ..... each 9,000

*Judge of the Court of Exchequer for the Dominion, Hon. Walter Cassels* ..... 8,000

*Assistant Judge of the Exchequer Court, Hon. Louis A. Audette, K.C., LL.D.* ..... 6,000

*Registrar of the Supreme Court, E. R. Cameron, K.C.* .....

*Registrar of the Exchequer Court, C. Morse, K.C., D.C.L.* .....

### DEFENCE.

Service in the Militia is universal and compulsory on all male citizens from 18 to 60. Service in the *Active Militia* is for 3 years with 8-16 days' annual training. The *Peace Effective* consists of a Permanent Staff of 3,520 officers and men, and 74,000 undergoing service. The *War Effective* consists of four classes: the unmarried men 18 to 30; the unmarried men 30 to 40; the married men 18 to 45; and, finally, the remaining male citizens of 18 to 60, a total of 2,753,000 (as shown by the census of 1911).

The Militia Act of 1904 established a Council analogous to the Army Council of the United Kingdom.

### Militia Council.

*President, Col. The Hon. S. Hughes, M.P.*

*Vice-President, Col. E. Fiset, D.S.O.*

*Chief of the General Staff (vacant).*

*Adjutant-General, Col. V. A. S. Williams, A.D.C.*

*Quartermaster-General, Maj.-Gen. D. A. Macdonald, C.M.G., I.S.O.*

*Master-General of the Ordnance, Col. T. Benson.*

*Finance Member, J. W. Borden.*

*Secretary, E. F. Jarvis.*

*Inspector-General, Maj.-Gen. W. H. Cotton.*

### Royal Canadian Navy.

Steps are being taken to establish a *Royal Canadian Navy*, but opinion is divided as to

the method to be adopted. There are Naval stations on the Atlantic and Pacific, and two vessels, *H.M.C.S. Niobe* and *H.M.C.S. Rainbow*, are used as training ships for the Royal Canadian Navy.

### EDUCATION.

Education is under the control of the provincial governments, the cost being met by local taxation, aided by grants from the several Provincial Governments. There are some 25,000 elementary and secondary schools (attendance at the former being compulsory), with over 1,137,000 pupils; and 60 universities and university colleges with 40,000 students. The 20 universities had about 10,000 students in 1912.

### FINANCE.

(\$4'867 = £1 sterling.)

*Year ended March 31.	Consolidated Fund.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	\$	\$
1868	13,687,928	13,486,092
1910	101,503,711	79,411,747
1911	117,780,410	87,774,198
1912	136,108,217	98,161,441
1913	168,689,903	112,059,537

Particulars of the Revenue and Expenditure (Consolidated Fund) for the years 1911-1912 and 1912-1913 are stated below:—

### Receipts.

Head.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.
From Taxes—	\$	\$
Customs .....	85,051,872	111,764,699
Excise .....	19,261,662	21,447,445
From various sources ..	34,794,683	35,477,759
Total Receipts...	136,108,217	168,689,903
Surplus .....	37,946,776	56,630,366

### Expenditure.

Head.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.
	\$	\$
Debt Charges .....	12,706,853	13,089,495
Sinking Fund .....	1,156,456	1,364,285
Provincial Subsidies .....	10,281,045	13,211,800
Cost of Collection .....	28,256,782	33,006,199
Other Expenditure .....	45,760,305	51,367,758
Total Expenditure...	98,161,441	112,059,537

### DEBT.

*Year ended March 31.	Gross Public Debt.	Net Public Debt.
	\$	\$
1868	96,896,666	75,757,135
1910	470,663,046	336,268,546
1911	474,941,487	340,042,052
1912	508,338,592	339,919,461
1913	483,232,555	314,301,625

\* Since the year 1906 the financial year ends on March 31, previous to 1906-7 on June 30.

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture and Live Stock.*—In 1911 there were 22,704,028 acres under corn crops (wheat 10,373,958, barley 1,404,352, oats 9,219,920) and 10,129,046 acres under other crops (hay and clover 7,903,242), a total of 32,853,074 acres under cultivation. The Live Stock (1912) included 2,336,800 horses, 7,903,242 cattle, 2,360,600 sheep, and 2,656,400 pigs (exclusive of B.C.). According to the census of 1911 there were 3,628 butter and cheese factories and 5 factories for preserved milk and cream, the total value of all dairy products being \$39,143,089 in 1911.

CROPS.	PRODUCE.	
	1901.	1912.
Wheat.....(bushels)	55,572,368	†199,236,000
Barley....."	22,224,366	44,014,000
Oats....."	151,497,407	361,733,500
Rye....."	2,316,793	2,594,000
Corn (Maize) ..	25,875,919	16,569,800
Buckwheat ..	4,547,159	10,193,000
Peas....."	13,348,943	3,773,500
Mixed Grains ..	—	17,952,000
Beans....."	861,347	1,040,800
Potatoes....."	55,362,635	81,343,000
Turnips....."	76,075,642	87,505,000
Hay and Clover ... (* tons)	7,852,731	11,189,000
Hops.....(lb.)	1,004,216	800,000
Tobacco....."	11,266,732	17,604,897
Fodder Corn (tons)	—	2,858,900
Sugar Beet...."	—	204,000
Alfalfa....."	—	310,100

The total value of farm property in Canada was \$1,787,102,630 in 1901; the total value of the principal field crops was \$511,951,000 in 1912.

*Fisheries.*—The fisheries are an important source of wealth and include salmon, cod, herrings, mackerel, and lobsters, the total value of the catch in 1912-13 being \$32,973,139.

*Forestry.*—The lumber, lath and shingles produced in Canada in 1911 had a total value of \$81,555,258. The value of cross ties, and telegraph and telephone poles purchased by Railway and Electric Companies in 1912 was \$10,487,393. Wood used in the pulp industry in 1911 was valued at \$5,215,582; the forests have a total estimated area of nearly 568,500,000 acres.

*Manufactures.*—The industrial establishments of all kinds numbered 19,218 in 1911, with a total capital of \$1,247,833,609, the value of the products being \$1,165,975,639; 515,203 persons were employed, the salaries and wages amounting to \$241,008,416.

*Minerals.*—The metals produced in 1912 were valued as follows:—Gold, \$12,559,443; silver, \$19,425,656; copper, \$12,709,311; nickel, \$13,452,463; lead, \$1,597,554; and pig iron (from Canadian and foreign ores), \$14,550,999; the non-metallic minerals included coal, \$36,349,299; Portland cement, \$9,083,216; asbestos, \$2,979,384; petroleum, 8,516,760 gallons; and natural gas, \$2,311,126.

## EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total trade of Canada for certain years since 1868 is stated as follows, in dollars (\$4 '867 = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	\$	\$	\$
1867-8	73,459,644	57,567,888	131,027,532
1877-8	93,081,787	79,323,667	172,405,454
1887-8	110,894,630	90,203,000	201,097,630
1897-8	140,323,053	164,152,683	304,475,736
1907-8	370,786,525	280,006,606	650,793,131
1908-9	309,756,608	261,512,159	571,268,767
1909-10	391,852,692	301,358,529	693,211,221
1910-11	472,247,540	297,196,395	769,443,935
1911-12	559,320,544	315,317,250	874,637,794
1912-13	692,032,392	393,232,057	1,085,264,449

The special trade of Canada is classified as follows (*Home produce* exported and imports for *home consumption*):—

Classification.	Exports. 1912-13.	Imports. 1911-12.
	\$	\$
Agricultural Produce...	150,145,661	43,936,620
Animals and Produce ..	44,784,593	29,499,117
Fisheries and Produce ..	16,336,721	2,409,618
Forest Produce .....	43,255,060	15,201,526
Manufactures .....	43,692,708	348,505,769
Mineral Produce .....	57,442,546	54,935,717
Miscellaneous .....	97,311	52,993,823
Total .....	355,754,600	547,482,190

The external trade of 1912-1913 was shared as under:—

Countries.	Imports from.	Exports to.
	\$	\$
<i>British Empire.</i>		
United Kingdom.....	139,669,724	177,982,002
Australia.....	438,669	3,996,387
British Africa .....	269,683	3,474,371
India, &c. ....	6,908,907	462,449
West Indies .....	6,058,959	3,960,625
British Guiana .....	3,384,434	630,480
Newfoundland .....	2,058,097	4,728,122
New Zealand.....	3,666,585	1,668,093
Other British Poss.....	1,527,827	1,454,131
Total British .....	163,382,885	198,386,680
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>		
United States .....	455,322,555	167,110,382
Argentina.....	4,168,206	2,263,824
Austria-Hungary .....	1,674,349	154,594
Belgium .....	4,096,432	4,808,997
China.....	764,651	741,960
Cuba.....	2,745,572	1,586,843
France.....	15,532,144	2,564,603
Germany.....	14,473,833	3,402,394
Italy.....	1,836,308	605,710
Japan.....	3,138,534	1,139,598
Mexico.....	3,142,581	218,418
Netherlands .....	3,219,790	2,741,713
Russia.....	921,498	2,145,236
Spain.....	1,220,882	48,628
Switzerland .....	4,412,733	15,352
Dutch East Indies .....	3,854,981	11,578
Other Foreign Countries	8,124,458	5,345,538
Total Foreign ..	528,649,507	194,845,377
Grand Total .....	692,032,392	393,232,057

\* Short tons of 2,000 lb.

† 1913 estimate, 207,500,000 bushels.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

**Railways.**—The total length of railways in operation on June 30, 1912, was 26,727 miles, the total capital involved being \$1,588,937,526, the earnings being \$219,403,753, and the working expenses \$150,736,540, in 1911-12; there were also 1,308 miles of electric railways with a capital of \$122,841,946, earning \$23,499,250 in 1911-12, with working expenses \$14,266,674.

Name.	Miles operated.	Capital. \$
Government Lines:		
Intercolonial and branch lines.....	1,463	94,746,391
P.E.I. ....	269	6,687,793
Canada Southern .....	380	35,130,000
Canadian Northern .....	4,273	200,073,397
Do. Ontario .....	492	12,561,000
Do. Quebec .....	369	18,275,511
Canadian Pacific .....	10,712	558,153,706
Grand Trunk Pacific.....	...	122,601,722
Grand Trunk ?—		
Canadian Section .....	3,104	390,908,801
Canada Atlantic.....	456	24,408,092
Halifax and S.W. ....	378	5,341,954
<b>Total, 1912 .....</b>	<b>26,727</b>	<b>\$1,588,937,526</b>

**Navigations.**—During the navigation season of 1912 Canadian vessels of 10,237,335 tons, and United States vessels of 24,636,190 tons passed over the systems, and 292,267 passengers, and 47,587,245 tons of merchandise, chiefly grain, lumber and minerals, were carried in 1912.

**Posts and Telegraphs.**—There were 13,859 post offices in 1911-12, carrying 566,140,006 letters (13,021,000 registered), and 54,727,000 post-cards. The total value of money orders issued from 3,673 offices was \$84,065,891, and the net postal revenue \$10,482,255, expenditure \$9,172,035. The length of Government telegraph lines in 1912 was 8,639 miles (including 296 miles of cables), and the number of offices was 624, from which 313,626 messages were sent and received. The chartered telegraph companies have a line mileage of 34,841, carrying 122,541 miles of wire (including 962 miles of cables), and 3,349 offices, from which 10,013,976 messages were sent and received. In 1912 there were 35 radio-telegraph stations operated in the public service of Canada, having a range of 100 to 400 nautical miles, or an average of 229 nautical miles. There is also a long distance station at Glace Bay, Cape Breton, with a range of 3,000 nautical miles. Messages sent and received numbered 196,250. Twelve Government steamers are equipped with wireless apparatus, having a range of 100 to 400 miles, or an average of 171 miles.

On June 30, 1912, there were 370,884 telephones and 889,572 miles of telephone wire in use; of the latter, 636,662 miles were urban and 252,610 rural. The earnings amounted to \$12,273,627, and the operating expenses to \$9,094,689.

**Shipping.**—The sea-going and lake mercantile marine of Canada on Dec. 31, 1912, consisted of 4,773 sailing vessels, and 3,667 steamers (total net tonnage 836,278 tons). The sea-going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports in 1913 numbered 35,666 (Canadian 11,810, British 7,307, Foreign 16,549), tonnage 26,231,098. The principal Canadian ports are Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Quebec, Halifax, St. John, N.B., and Ottawa.

## CITIES.

**CAPITAL. OTTAWA.** Population (1911), 87,062. The following table shows the rapid growth of certain Canadian cities:—

Cities.	Census Population.		
	1871.	1901.	1911.
*OTTAWA .....	24,141	59,928	87,062
*Montreal, Que. ....	115,000	267,730	470,480
*Toronto, Ont. ....	59,000	208,040	376,538
Winnipeg, Man. ....	241	42,340	136,035
*Vancouver, B.C. ....	...	27,010	100,401
*Hamilton, Ont. ....	26,880	52,634	81,969
Quebec, Que. ....	59,699	68,840	78,910
Halifax, N.S. ....	29,582	40,832	66,619
*London, Ont. ....	18,000	37,976	46,300
Calgary, Alta. ....	...	4,392	43,704
*St. John, N.B. ....	41,325	40,711	42,511
*Victoria, B.C. ....	3,270	20,816	31,660
Regina, Sask. ....	...	2,249	30,213
Edmonton, Alta. ....	...	2,626	24,900
Brantford, Ont. ....	8,107	16,619	23,132
Kingston, Ont. ....	12,407	17,961	18,874
Maissonneuve, Que. ...	...	3,958	18,684
Peterborough, Ont. ...	4,611	11,239	18,360
Hull, Que. ....	3,800	13,993	18,222
Windsor, Ont. ....	4,253	12,153	17,829
Sydney, N.S. ....	...	9,909	17,723
Glace Bay, N.S. ....	...	6,945	16,562
Fort William, Ont. ...	...	3,633	16,499
Sherbrooke, Que. ....	4,432	11,765	16,405
Berlin, Ont. ....	2,743	9,747	15,186
Quebec, Ont. ....	6,878	11,496	15,175
Westmount, Que. ....	200	8,856	14,579
St. Thomas, Ont. ....	2,197	11,485	14,054
Brandon, Man. ....	...	5,620	13,839
Moosejaw, Sask. ....	...	1,558	13,823
Three Rivers, Que. ...	7,570	9,981	13,691
New Westminster, B.C. ...	...	6,499	13,199
Stratford, Ont. ....	4,313	9,959	12,946
Owen Sound, Ont. ....	3,369	8,776	12,559
St. Catharines, Ont. ....	7,864	9,946	12,484
*Saskatoon, Sask. ....	...	113	12,004
Verdun, Que. ....	...	1,898	11,629
Moncton, N.B. ....	...	9,026	11,345
Port Arthur, Ont. ....	...	3,214	11,220
Charlottetown, P.E.I. ...	8,807	12,080	11,198
Sault Ste Marie, Ont. ..	879	7,169	10,984
Chatham, Ont. ....	5,873	9,068	10,770
Lachine, Que. ....	1,696	5,561	10,699
Galt, Ont. ....	3,827	7,866	10,299

## WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *System of Weights and Measures* is that of the United Kingdom, except that the cwt. = 100 lb. and the ton 2,000 lb., as in the U.S. The *Unit of Currency* is the dollar of 100 cents. \$1 = 49<sup>33</sup>/<sub>100</sub> pence, English, i.e. \$4.867 = £1 sterling. All British coins are legal tender, and there is a branch of the Royal Mint at Ottawa.

**Banking.**—There were 27 incorporate banks of issue in 1912 with liabilities \$1,240,124,354 and average assets \$1,470,065,478. The balance of undrawn deposits in Post Office and Government savings banks on March 31, 1913, amounted to \$57,140,484, the depositors numbering 180,796. The deposits in special savings banks on March 31, 1913, amounted to \$40,133,551.

\* Estimated population (1913):—Ottawa, 96,000; Montreal, 570,000; Toronto, 446,000; Vancouver, 200,000; Hamilton, 90,000; Victoria, 67,000; St. John, N.B., 52,000; London, 55,000; Saskatoon, 32,000.

## Provinces of the Dominion.

## ONTARIO.

**Area and Population.**—The Province of Ontario contains a total area of 407,262 sq. miles, with a population (1911) of 2,523,208 (1,299,253 males and 1,223,955 females), an increase since the last census of 440,261 persons. In 1912 the Province was enlarged by about 146,500 sq. miles by the addition of a part of the Northern Territory, which has been named *Patricia*. Access was also granted to Port Nelson, in Hudson's Bay, over a five mile strip from the new boundary of Manitoba to the Nelson River.

**Government.**—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 106 members elected for four years (no property qualification being necessary), representing 102 electoral districts into which the Province is divided, but which differ from those sending members to the Dominion Parliament. The Executive Council consists of eleven members, eight of whom act as the Ministry of the Province, and three are without portfolio; the legislature meets every year at Toronto.

**Lieutenant-Governor**, Hon. Col. Sir John Morrison Gibson, K.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D., born 1842 (1908) .....\$20,000  
**Official Sec.**, Maj. Clyde Caldwell, R.C.E. .... 1,400  
**Asst. Sec.**, Lieut. S. H. Fellowes..... 600  
**Private Sec.**, Lieut. A. H. Gibson.....

*Executive.*

**Premier and President of the Council**, Hon. Sir James P. Whitney, K.C.M.G., LL.D. \$9,000  
**Attorney-Gen.**, Hon. J. J. Foy, LL.D., K.C. .... 6,000  
**Deputy**, J. R. Cartwright, M.A., K.C. .... 4,000  
**Treasurer**, Hon. Isaac Benson Lucas ..... 6,000  
**Assist. Treas.**, C. H. Sproule ..... 3,250  
**Education**, Hon. R. A. Pyne, M.D. .... 6,000  
**Deputy**, A. H. U. Colquhoun, LL.D. .... 3,500  
**Agriculture**, Hon. James S. Duff ..... 6,000  
**Deputy**, W. B. Roadhouse ..... 2,500  
**Lands, Forests & Mines**, Hon. W. H. Hearst, K.C. .... 6,000  
**Deputy, Lands**, A. White ..... 4,000  
**Deputy, Mines**, T. W. Gibson ..... 3,500  
**Provincial Secretary**, Hon. W. J. Hanna... 6,000  
**Assistant**, S. A. Armstrong ..... 3,500  
**Public Works**, Hon. J. O. Reaume, M.D. ... 6,000  
**Assistant**, R. P. Fairbairn ..... 3,250  
**Without Portfolio**, Hon. Col. J. S. Hendrie. Adam Beck  
**Clerk, Executive Council**, J. Lonsdale Capr ve, K.C. .... 2,800

**Speaker, Legislative Assembly**, Hon. W. H. Hoyle ..... 2,500

**Ontario Government Agent in Great Britain**, Richard Reid, 163, Strand, London, W.C. (excluding travelling allowances) 3,600

*The Judicature.*

**Chief Justice of Ontario and Chief Justice of Appeal**, Hon. Sir William Meredith, born 1840 (1912) ..... 8,000  
**Puisne Judges, Court of Appeal**, Hons. James Macge, J. T. Garrow, J. J. McLaren, and F. E. Hodgins ..... each 7,000  
**C.J., King's Bench**, Hon. Sir Glenholme Falconbridge ..... 8,000  
**Puisne Judges**, K.B., Hons. B. M. Britton and W. R. Riddell ..... 7,000  
**Chief Justice, Common Pleas**, Hon. R. M. Meredith ..... 8,000

**Puisne Judges, Com. Pleas**, Hon. J. V. Teetzel and Hon. Hugh T. Kelly ...each \$7,000  
**Chancellor**, Hon. Sir John Alexander Boyd, K.C.M.G. .... 8,000  
**Puisne Judges**, Hon. W. I. Middleton and Hon. F. Latchford .....each 7,000  
**Chief Justice, Exchequer**, Hon. Sir William Mulock, K.C.M.G. .... 8,000  
**Puisne Judges**, Hon. R. C. Clute and Hon. R. F. Sutherland .....each 7,000  
**Master in Ordinary**, G. O. Alcorn, K.C. ... 4,000  
**Registrar Supreme Ct., Ct. of Appeal**, N. F. Paterson, K.C. .... 2,300  
**Master in Chambers**, J. S. Cartwright, K.C. 3,500

**Agriculture and Live Stock.**—The total area is 141,125,000 acres, and in 1912 the total area of cleared land was 14,447,258 acres, of which 9,574,474 acres were under crops, the total value of the land being \$758,729,268. The total area under pasture in 1912 was 3,082,671 acres, with 346,329 acres of orchards, small fruit, and vineyards. Average production in bushels per acre: Fall wheat, 19.8; spring wheat, 18.7; barley, 29.7; oats, 37.8; rye, 17.4; peas, 16.6; corn, 72.9; buckwheat, 26.3; beans, 17.0; potatoes, 134; turnips, 488; hay (tons), 1.55. 1,102 cheese factories produced 135,521,390 lb. of cheese, valued at \$14,491,410, and 121 creameries made 12,893,650 lb. of butter (\$3,016,135) in 1910. There were 742,139 horses, 2,624,780 cattle, 1,021,848 sheep, 1,702,652 pigs, and 13,024,983 poultry in 1912. Fruit is grown on an extensive scale; there are vineyards and peach orchards of 50 or 60 acres in extent, and innumerable apple orchards. The Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph supplies a general education, together with a technical training in agriculture. The students meet part of their expenses by labouring on the experimental farm, the annual balance of cost for board, washing, and tuition being from £15 to £20 for natives and from £30 to £40 for students from other parts. Free grants of land are obtainable in this Province, and improved farms can also be bought at advantageous rates.

**Manufactures.**—The total value of manufactured products in 1910 was \$579,810,225 (1900, \$241,533,486), the principal manufacturing centres being (1910): Toronto (\$154,306,948), Hamilton (\$55,125,946), Ottawa (\$20,924,331), London (\$16,273,999), Brantford (\$15,866,220), Windsor and Walkerville (\$12,113,279), Berlin and Waterloo (\$12,078,783), Peterborough (\$10,633,119), Saulte Ste Marie and Steelton (\$7,842,384), Guelph (\$7,392,336), St. Catherine's (\$6,024,217), Galt (\$5,252,600), Stratford (\$5,138,840), and Chatham (\$5,023,560).

**Principal Cities.**—CAPITAL, TORONTO, population (1913) 445,575, with great shipping interests on the Lakes, and the chief centre of industrial and commercial activity; Hamilton, the "Birmingham of Canada" (88,918); Ottawa, the Federal capital (95,570), with a large lumber trade and woodenware manufactories; London (52,730); Brantford (23,132); Kingston (19,716); Peterborough (18,360); Windsor (19,877); and in 1910, Fort William (16,499); Berlin (15,106); Guelph (51,175); St. Thomas (14,054); Stratford (12,946); Ourn Sound (12,558); St. Catherine's (12,484); Port Arthur (11,220); Saulte Ste Marie (10,984); Chatham (10,770); and Galt (10,299).

## QUEBEC.

**Area and Population.**—The Province of Quebec contains an area estimated at 706,834 square miles, with a population (census 1911) of 2,002,712 (1,011,247 males and 991,465 females), an increase since the last census of 353,814. In 1912 the Province was enlarged by about 355,000 square miles, by the addition of the greater part of the Labrador Peninsula, known as *Ungava*.

**Government.**—The Government of the Province is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Council, consisting of 24 members appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 81 members elected for five years to represent the same number of electoral districts in the Province.

*Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. Sir François C.

S. Laugelier, born 1838 (1911).....\$10,000

*Aide-de-Camp*, ..... hon.

*Private Sec.*, A. Gendreau..... 1,250

*Executive.*

*Prime Minister and Attorney-Gen.*, Hon.

Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G. .... \$5,000

*Land and Forests*, Hon. Jules Allard..... 4,000

*Provincial Treasurer*, Hon. P. S. G.

Mackenzie ..... 4,000

*Agriculture*, Hon. J. E. Caron..... 4,000

*Provincial Secretary*, Hon. J. L. Décarie..... 4,000

*Public Works and Labour*, Hon. L. A.

Taschereau ..... 4,000

*Colonisation, Mines, and Fisheries*, Hon.

Charles R. Devlin..... 4,000

*Without Portfolio*, Hon. John C. Kaine and

Hon. N. Pérodeau.

*The Legislature.*

*President, Legislative Council*, A. Turgeon \$2,500

*President, Legislative Assembly*, Cyr Delage 2,500

*The Judicature.*

*King's Bench* :—

*Chief Justice*, K.B., Hon. H. Archam-

beault, born 1857 ..... \$8,000

*Puisne Judges*, Hons. N. W. Trenholme ;

H. J. Carroll, LL.D. ; J. Lavergne ; A.

G. Cross ; Honoré Gervais each \$5,000 to 7,000

*Supreme Court* :—

*Chief Justice*, Hon. Sir C. P. Davidson,

LL.D., born 1841..... 8,000

*Do. (acting)*, Hon. F. X. Lemieux, LL.D. 8,000

*Puisne Judges*, E. Cimon ; C. H. Pelletier,

LL.D. ; Ch. C. de Lorimier, LL.D. ; S. Pagnuelo ;

Louis Tellier ; W. Lynch ; J. E. Robidoux ;

H. C. St. Pierre ; Thomas Fortin ; N. Char-

bonneau ; H. John Dunlop ; M. Hutchinson ;

A. Malouin ; L. J. Cannon ; J. C. McCorkill ;

A. A. Bruneau ; D. Monet ; P. Demers ; Ed.

Guerin ; P. G. Martineau ; W. Mercier ;

A. Tessier ; E. Lafontaine ; J. S. Archibald ;

F. S. Tourigny ; F. O. Dugas ; L. R. Roy ;

C. Archer ; W. A. Weir ; C. Pouliot ; B.

Letellier ; D. E. Dorian ; P. Laurendeau ; G.

Globensky ; Blaise Letellier ; S. Beaudin ;

C. Lane..... each \$5,000 to \$7,000

*Representative of Quebec in London*, J. P. Pelletier,

36, Kingsway, W.C.

**Production and Industry.**—The total value of manufactured products in 1910 was \$350,901,656 (1900, \$158,287,994), the principal manufacturing centres being (1910)—Montreal (\$166,296,972), Maisonneuve (\$20,813,774), Quebec (\$17,149,385),

Hull (\$7,259,301), and Lachine (\$6,295,716). The lumber industry is still by far the most important trade, but the settled portion of the country has been too much denuded of wood, and the provincial Government has found it necessary to organise an effective service of rangers to prevent the destruction of trees by forest fires. The forest lands cover an area of over 150,000,000 acres, of which 45,000,000 are under licence to cut timber. The wood-pulp industry is assuming great importance ; several large factories have recently been built, and the value of the output, which was only \$800,000 at the last census, is now probably ten times that amount. Improved farms may often be obtained in the eastern townships, largely occupied by settlers from Great Britain, at from £4 to £6 per acre, including dwelling-house, outbuildings, and fencing ; while unimproved lands may be bought from the Government at from 20 to 60 cents per acre, and the purchase-money paid in five instalments. The area of land subdivided for the purpose of settlement unsold on June 30, 1909, was 6,238,099 acres. In 1906 there were 1,392 cheese factories, 627 butter factories, and 736 butter and cheese factories combined.

**Principal Cities.**—CAPITAL, QUEBEC (population, 78,190), with a large export timber trade, and the great seaport town of Canada ; and Montreal (population, 570,000, or with suburbs 653,000), the commercial metropolis, and the principal centre of the grain export trade north of New York, situate at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers. Ocean-going steamers ascend the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal. Other important cities are Maisonneuve (18,684), Hull (18,222), Sherbrooke (16,455), Westmont (14,579), Trois Rivières (13,691), Verdun (11,629), Lachine (10,699), St. Hyacinthe (9,797), Sorel (8,420), and Lévis (7,452).

## NOVA SCOTIA.

**Area and Population.**—NOVA SCOTIA is a peninsula between 43° 30'–47° N. lat. and 60°–66° 15' W. long., and is connected with New Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus about thirteen miles wide. It comprises an area (with Cape Breton Island) of 20,600 square miles (one-fifth of which consists of lakes, rivers and inlets of the sea) with a total population, at the census of 1911, of 492,338 (251,019 males and 241,319 females), an increase since the last census of 32,764 persons.

**Government.**—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council, a Legislative Council of 21 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 38 members.

*Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. James Drummond

McGregor, born 1838 (1910) ..... \$9,000

*Executive.*

*Provincial Secretary*, Hon. G. H. Murray,

LL.D., K.C. (Premier) ..... \$6,000

*Deputy Sec. and Clerk of the Executive*

*Council*, F. F. Mathers, LL.B., K.C. ... 3,000

*Commissioner, Public Works and Mines*,

Hon. E. H. Armstrong, K.C. .... 5,000

*Deputy Comm. of Mines, &c.*, Hiram

Donkin, C.E. ....

*Attorney-Gen.*, Hon. O. T. Daniels, K.C. ... 5,000

*Deputy Attorney-General*, Stuart Jenks,

LL.B., K.C. .... 3,000

*Without Office*, Hons. J. M. Mack, James

Macdonald, G. E. Faulkner, J. W.

Comeau, and R. M. MacGregor.

*Secretary of Industries and Immigration,  
and Dep. Registrar-Gen., Arthur S.  
Barnstead, LL.B. .... \$2,500*

*The Legislature.*

*President, Legislative Council, Hon. M. H.  
Goudge..... \$*

*Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. J. F. Ellis*

*The Judicature.*

*Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Chas. J. Townshend \$6,000*  
*Judge in Equity, Hon. Wallace Graham... 5,000*  
*Puisne Judges, Hons. N. H. Meagher, Ben-  
jamin Russell, J. W. Longley, A. Drys-  
dale, and J. J. Ritchie ..... each 5,000*  
*Judge, Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. Arthur  
Drysedale ..... 600*

*Agent-General for Nova Scotia in London,  
John Howard, 57A Pall Mall, S.W. .... 2,000*

*Agriculture and Live Stock.*—About 10,000,000 acres are fit for tillage, and the soil is unsurpassed for fertility. The climate is delightful, and the winter is not nearly so cold as in other parts of the Dominion. In 1912 there were 5,064,968 acres of land occupied (2,219,573 improved), of which 758,074 acres were under crop, 1,282,050 acres in pasture, and about 100,000 acres in gardens and orchards, the remainder being woodland. Hay is the most important crop of the Province, occupying one-fourth of all the improved land, and yielding nearly 1,000,000 tons. Fruit is extensively cultivated, and Nova Scotia apples are claimed to be the best in the world (1,000,000 barrels in 1912), the principal district being the Annapolis Valley. Improved farms of 100 to 250 acres, with house and buildings, may be obtained at from £100 to £1,000, whilst the Government offer uncleared Crown lands at \$80 per 100 acres, and 80 cents per acre for any additional quantity. There is a Government agricultural college and experimental farm near Truro for men and women and a well-equipped technical college at Halifax.

*Minerals.*—The coal deposits are extensive and of good quality, 6,802,997 gross tons were produced in 1912; iron ores are plentiful, and extensive manufactures of iron and steel are carried on at Sydney, Cape Breton; gold mines are being profitably worked.

*Manufactures.*—In 1911 there were 1,480 industrial establishments with a capital of \$79,596,341, paying wages amounting to \$10,628,955. The value of the total output in 1910 was \$52,706,184 (1900, \$23,592,513), the principal manufacturing centres being Halifax (\$12,140,409) and Sydney (\$9,395,017).

*Fisheries.*—In 1912 the sum of \$5,645,276 represented the amount invested in the fisheries, the total value of the fish marketed being \$9,367,550, and the number of men employed being 28,368.

*Principal Cities.*—CAPITAL, HALIFAX (population 46,619), one of the terminals of the Intercolonial Railway, with a magnificent harbour, is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and the *entrepôt* of a large trade with the West Indies and South America; other large towns are Sydney (17,617); Glace Bay (16,569); Amherst (9,000); Sydney Mines (7,470); Truro (6,107); Yarmouth (6,600); New Glasgow (6,383); Spring Hill (5,713), North Sydney (5,418); and Dartmouth (5,058).

CAPE BRETON ISLAND.

*Cape Breton Island*, formerly a distinct Colony, now incorporated with Nova Scotia, contains an area of 3,975 square miles, with a population of 122,084 inhabitants. The chief city, Sydney (pop. 17,617), on the eastern coast, has valuable collieries in the neighbourhood and is the site of the largest steel works in Canada. A graving dock is to be erected at Sydney by the Dominion Government at the estimated cost of \$4,500,000. The Intercolonial Railway connects the island with the mainland.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

*Area and Population.*—NEW BRUNSWICK is situated between 45°–48° N. lat. and 63° 47'–69° W. long., and comprises an area of 27,985 square miles, with a population in 1911 of 351,880 (179,867 males and 172,022 females), an increase since the last census of 20,769 persons. It was first colonised by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by the inhabitants of New England, who were dispossessed of their property in consequence of their loyalty to the British Crown.

*Government.*—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 48 members elected by the people.

*Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Josiah Wood,  
LL.D., D.C.L., born 1843 (March 1, 1912)... \$9,000*

*Executive.*

*Premier and Minister of Lands and Mines,  
Hon. James K. Flemming ..... \$2,400*  
*Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, Hon.  
H. F. McLeod ..... 2,100*  
*Public Works, Hon. John Morrissey ..... 2,100*  
*Attorney-Gen., Hon. W. C. Hazen Grimmer 2,100*  
*Agriculture, Hon. David V. Landry, M.D. 2,100*  
*President, Executive Council, J. A. Murray 400*  
*Without Portfolio, John E. Wilson.*

*Deputy Provincial Secretary and King's Printer,  
R. W. L. Tibbits.*

*Deputy Receiver-General, G. N. Babbitt, I.S.O.*

*Deputy Surveyor-General, T. G. Loggie.*

*Secretary, Board of Works, H. M. Blair.*

*Deputy Minister of Agriculture, J. B. Doggett.*  
*Clerk, Executive Council, J. Howe Dickson.*

*Speaker, Legislative Assembly, G. J. Clarke.*

*Representative in London, A. Bowder, 37 South-  
ampton Street, Strand, W.C.*

*The Judicature.*

*Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Fredk. E. Barker \$7,000*

*Judge, Vice-Admiralty, Hon. E. McLeod 7,000*

*Judge, Divorce and Matrimonial Causes,  
Hon. Harrison A. McKeown.*

*Puisne Judges, Pierre A. Landry, Ezekiel  
McLeod, Albert S. White, Jeremiah H.  
Barry, and Harrison A. McKeown each 6,000*

*Agriculture and Live Stock.*—In 1910 13,988 acres were under wheat, 196,795 under oats, and 56,305 under buckwheat, with (1908) 3,416 acres under barley. The produce in 1910 was 33,231 quarters of wheat, 730,985 quarters of oats, and 173,840 quarters of buckwheat. The live stock (1910) included 215,829 cattle, 147,489 sheep, 80,022 pigs, and 61,042 horses. The value of agricultural produce in 1911 was \$18,959,000. Free grants of land are offered, and settlement encouraged. Improved farms are obtainable at reasonable rates. The fisheries include salmon, cod, mackerel, herring, and shad.

**Manufactures.**—The value of the total output of manufactured goods in 1910 was \$35,422,302 (1900, \$20,972,470), the principal manufacturing centre being St. John (\$10,081,667). The chief industrial pursuits arise from the produce of the forests and the fisheries. Natural gas has been found in immense quantities in Albert County, and the south-eastern section of the Province is remarkably rich in oil shales. Coal is found; also silver, lead, antimony, copper, iron, manganese, and other valuable minerals in considerable quantities.

**Principal Cities.**—CAPITAL, FREDERICTON, population (1911) 7,208. St. John (pop. 52,000) is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and is connected by C.P.R. and Intercolonial Railways with Montreal; Moncton (12,260); Chatham (4,666).

### MANITOBA.

**Area and Population.**—Manitoba, formerly the Red River Settlement, is situated in about the centre of the continent, between 49°—60° N. lat. and 95°—101° W. long., with a total area of 251,832 square miles and a population (1911) of 455,614 (250,056 males and 205,558 females), an increase since the last census of 200,403.

**Government.**—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 6 members and a Legislative Assembly of 41 members.

**Lieutenant-Governor,** Hon. Douglas Colin Cameron, born 1854 (1 Aug., 1911) ..... \$9,000

#### Executive.

**President of Council and Commissioner of Provincial Lands,** Hon. Sir Rodman P. Roblin, K.C.M.G., born 1853 ..... \$6,000  
**Provincial Secretary,** Hon. Joseph Bernier ..... 5,000  
**Provincial Treasurer,** Hon. Hugh Armstrong ..... 5,000  
**Attorney-Gen.,** Hon. J. H. Howden ..... 5,000  
**Minister of Education and Municipal Commissioner,** Hon. G. R. Coldwell ..... 5,000  
**Public Works,** Hon. W. H. Montague ..... 5,000  
**Agriculture,** Hon. George Lawrence ..... 5,000  
**Public Utilities Commissioner,** Hon. H. A. Robson ..... 6,000

**Speaker, Legislative Assembly,** J. Johnson

#### The Judicature.

**Court of Appeal:**—

**Chief Justice,** Hon. H. M. Howell ..... \$8,000  
**Puisne Judges,** Hons. A. E. Richards, W. E. Perdue, J. D. Cameron, Alexr. Haggart ..... each 7,000  
**King's Bench:**—  
**Chief Justice,** Hon. T. G. Mathers ..... 7,000  
**Puisne Judges,** Hons. D. A. Macdonald, T. L. Metcalfe, J. A. P. Prendergast, A. C. Gatt, J. P. Curran, R. Meyers ..... each 6,000

**Agriculture.**—The soil is fertile and productive; emigration is invited and encouraged, and liberal grants of land are made to settlers. In 1910 2,596,061 acres were cultivated, of which 2,962,167 acres were under wheat, and the crops were 39,916,391 bushels of wheat, 42,647,766 oats, 12,960,038 barley, and 544,320 flax, rye, and peas.

**Manufactures.**—The value of the total output in 1910 was \$5,673,609 (1900, \$12,927,439), the principal manufacturing centres being Winnipeg and St. Boniface (\$39,400,608).

**Principal Cities.**—CAPITAL, WINNIPEG, population (1911) 135,430; the third largest city in Canada. Brandon (13,839), St. Boniface (7,483), Portage La Prairie (5,892).

### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

**Area and Population.**—British Columbia has a total area estimated at 372,630 to 395,610 square miles, with a total population (census 1911) of 392,480 (251,619 males and 140,861 females), an increase since the last census of 213,823.

**Government.**—The Government consists of a Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council, together with a Legislative Assembly of 42 members.

**Lieut.-Governor,** Hon. T. W. Patterson ... \$10,000

**Private Sec.,** H. J. S. Muskett ..... 2,100

#### Executive.

**Premier & Minister of Mines,** Hon. Sir Richard McBride, K.C.M.G., K.C. .... \$9,000  
**Provincial Sec. & Minister of Education,** Hon. Henry Esson Young, M.D. .... 6,000  
**Finance & Agriculture,** Hon. Price Ellison ..... 6,000  
**Attorney-General,** Hon. W. J. Bowser, K.C. .... 6,000  
 **Lands,** Hon. Wm. Roderick Ross, K.C. .... 6,000  
**Public Works,** Hon. Thomas Taylor ..... 6,000  
**President of Executive Council,** Hon. A. E. McPhillips, K.C. .... unpr.

**Speaker, Legislative Assembly,** D. M. Eberts, K.C.

#### The Judicature.

**Supreme Court—Chief Justice,** Hon. Gordon Hunter ..... \$7,000  
**Puisne Judges,** Hons. D. Murphy, F. B. Gregory, W. N. P. Clement, and Aulay Morrison ..... each 6,000  
**Court of Appeal—Chief Justice,** Hon. J. A. Macdonald ..... 8,000  
**Puisne Judges,** Hons. P. Æ. Irving, A. Martin, W. A. Gallagher ..... each 7,000  
**Local Judge in Admiralty,** Hon. Archer Martin ..... 1,000

**Agent-General in London,** John Herbert Turner, Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

**Production and Industry.**—The total value of the output of manufactures in 1910 was \$65,204,235 (1900, \$19,447,778), the principal manufacturing centres being Vancouver (\$15,070,105), and Victoria (\$4,244,034). The average annual yield of the other industries is: minerals, \$25,000,000; lumber, \$12,700,000; fisheries, \$8,000,000; fruit farm products, \$8,500,000. There are extensive coal measures, and a vast and compact area of merchantable timber; the mines have produced over \$430,000,000, and are still in the early stages of development; the fisheries produce an average annual value of \$12,000,000. Only one-tenth of the available agricultural and fruit lands are at present settled, and there are acres of pulpwood as yet unexploited. There are undeveloped deposits of magnetite and hematite iron and petroleum. The climate is healthful and temperate. The principal exports are fish, coal, gold, silver, minerals and timber.

**Principal Cities.**—CAPITAL, VICTORIA. Population (1913) 67,000. Other centres are Vancouver (200,000), New Westminster (20,000), Nanaimo (8,305), Nelson (4,476) and Prince Rupert (6,000).

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

*Area and Population.*—Prince Edward Island lies in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between  $46^{\circ}$ – $47^{\circ}$  N. lat. and  $62^{\circ}$ – $64^{\circ}$  30' W. long. It is about 140 miles in length, and from 4 to 34 miles in breadth; its area is 2,000 square miles (about equal to that of the English county of Norfolk), and its population (census 1911) 93,728 (47,069 males and 46,659 females), a decrease since the last census of 9,543 persons. The island was first settled by the French, who held it for many years as a fishing station. The British took it from them in 1745, but afterwards restored it; they seized it again, however, during the Seven Years' War (1756–1763) and compelled the greater part of the French inhabitants to leave, and from that time it has remained British.

*Government.*—The Government is vested in a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 30 members elected by the people.

*Lieut.-Governor*, Hon. Benjamin Rogers  
born 1837 (1910)..... \$7,000

*Executive.*

*Premier and Attorney-Gen.*, Hon. John A. Mathieson..... \$2,700  
*Prov. Sec. and Treas. and Commiss.* of Agriculture, Hon. Murdoch McKinnon... 1,200.  
*Commissioner of Public Works*, Hon. J. A. McNeill..... 1,200  
*Without Portfolio*, Hons. A. E. Arsanet, John McLean, John A. Macdonald, Murdoch Kennedy, William S. Stewart, Charles Dalton.

*Speaker, Legislative Assembly*, Hon. J. Edward Wyatt.

*Departmental Officers.*

*Provincial Auditor*, John Anderson..... 1,200  
*Sup. of Education*, Robert H. Campbell... 1,200  
*Assist. Sec. and Treas. and Clerk of Exec. Council*, Arthur Newbery, I.S.O. .... 1,450  
*Sec. Public Works*, L. B. McMillan..... 1,000  
*Official Court Stenographer and Librarian*, W. H. Crosskill ..... 1,200  
*Registrar of Deeds and Commissioner of Public Lands*, W. C. White ..... 1,200

*The Judicature.*

*Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court*, Hon. W. W. Sullivan..... \$6,000  
*Assistant Judge of Superior Court and Master of the Rolls*, Hon. Francis L. Haszard... 5,200  
*Asst. Judge and V.-C.*, R. R. Fitzgerald... 5,200  
*Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown*, W. A. O. Morson ..... 1,250

*Agent-General in London*, Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C.

*Agriculture and Live Stock.*—There were (1911) 768,256 acres of improved land, of which 477,698 acres are under crops, 284,923 acres of pasture land, and 5,635 acres of gardens and orchards. The soil consists for the most part of a rich red loam, uniform in character and peculiarly suited to the growth of grasses. Nearly the whole of the land is now cleared, and improved farms can be bought at from \$20 to \$60 an acre (including buildings), according to condition and locality. The breeding of silver black foxes in captivity,

after passing through an experimental stage for over twenty years, has now become an established and very profitable industry. There are about 175 fox ranches, conducted by over 100 incorporated companies and a number of private partnerships or individuals. The assessed value of the young foxes born in the spring of 1913 totals \$3,500,000. Shareholders in fox ranches have for two years past received from 50 per cent. to 200 per cent. on their investments, and equally good results are expected in the future. The present value of the foxes and ranch properties is in the vicinity of \$9,000,000, and exceeds the valuation of all the horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry on the farms of the island.

*Manufactures.*—The total value of the manufactures in 1910 was \$3,136,470, against \$2,326,708 in 1900.

*Principal Cities.*—CAPITAL, CHARLOTTETOWN, on the shore of Hillsborough Bay, which forms a good harbour. Other towns are Georgetown, Summerside, and Souris.

## ALBERTA.

*Area and Population.*—The Province of Alberta has an estimated area of about 253,000 square miles, including about 2,500 square miles of water, with a population (1911) of 374,663 (223,989 males and 150,674 females), an increase since the Census of 1901 of 301,641.

*Government.*—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 41 members, elected for five years, representing 39 electoral districts into which the Province is divided. The Executive Council consists of four members.

*Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. George Hedley Vickers Bulyea, LL.B., born 1859 (1905) ... \$9,000

*Executive.*

*Premier and President of the Council, Provincial Treasurer, and Minister of Public Works*, Hon. Arthur L. Sifton ... \$7,000  
*Attorney-General*, Hon. C. R. Mitchell ... 6,000  
*Provincial Secretary*, A. J. McLean ..... 6,000  
*Agriculture*, Hon. D. W. Marshall ..... 6,000  
*Clerk of the Executive Council*, M. J. Macleod ..... 800  
*President of the Legislative Assembly*, C. W. Fisher .....

*The Judicature.*

*Chief Justice*, Hon. Horace Harvey .....  
*Puisne Judges*, Hons. D. L. Scott, C. A. Stuart, N. D. Beck, W. C. Simmons, and W. L. Walsh ..... each

*Agent in London*, John A. Reid, 1 Charing Cross, S.W.

*Agriculture and Live Stock.*—There is a succession of wheat fields, homesteads, villages, and towns; while settlers from the U.S., Eastern Canada, and the British Isles arrive in annually increasing numbers. The total area in crops, 1909, was 1,242,644 acres. Spring wheat, 324,472 acres, yielding 6,155,455 bushels; winter wheat, 102,167 acres, yielding 2,312,344 bushels; oats, 693,901 acres, yielding 24,819,661 bushels; barley, 107,764 acres, yielding 3,310,332 bushels. The Provincial Government operate 24 creameries, where they manufacture butter. Free homesteads are available for thousands of settlers in desirable localities.

**Manufactures.**—The total value of the output in 1910 was \$18,788,826, against \$1,313,375 in 1900, the principal manufacturing centres being Calgary (\$7,751,011) and Edmonton (\$4,493,304).

**Principal Cities.**—CAPITAL, EDMONTON. Population (census of 1911, 24,882; estimated in July, 1913, 38,383). Calgary (43,736), Medicine Hat (5,572), Lethbridge (8,048), Strathcona (5,580), Wetaskiwin (2,411), and Red Deer (2,118).

### SASKATCHEWAN.

**Area and Population.**—The Province of Saskatchewan lies between 102°–110° West and 49°–60° North, and has an estimated area of 250,000 square miles, the population, at the census of 1911, being 492,432 (291,730 males and 200,702 females), an increase of 301,752 persons since the census of 1901.

**Government.**—The Government is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, aided and advised by an Executive Council of seven members. The Province is divided into fifty-four electoral districts, each of which is represented in the Legislative Assembly by one member.

*Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. George William Brown, born 1860 (1910) ..... \$9,000

#### Executive.

*Premier, President of Council, and Minister of Education*, Hon. Walter Scott ..... \$6,000  
*Attorney-General and Provincial Secretary*, Hon. Alphonse Turgeon ..... 5,000  
*Railways and Highways*, Hon. J. A. Calder ..... 5,000  
*Agriculture*, Hon. W. R. Motherwell ..... 5,000  
*Public Works*, Hon. A. P. McNabb ..... 5,000  
*Municipal Affairs*, Hon. George Langley ..... 5,000  
*Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Telephones*, Hon. George Bell ..... 5,000  
*Clerk of the Executive Council*, J. W. McLeod ..... 2,800

*President of the Legislative Assembly*, Hon. J. A. Sheppard.

*Clerk of the Legislative Assembly*, S. S. Page.

#### The Judicature.

*Chief Justice*, Hon. F. W. G. Haultain, born 1857 (1913).

*Puisne Judges*, Hons. H. W. Newlands, C. Johnstone, J. H. Lamont, and J. T. Brown.

**Agriculture and Live Stock.**—Of the total area, 143,927,680 acres are land, and of the total area surveyed, 69,347,400 acres are land, 1,767,716 are water, and 1,436,668 roads. Forest reserves extend 599,642 acres, and the Indian reserves (including 6,683 acres north of the surveyed area, and 95,859 acres in Alberta province) amount to 1,140,286 acres, while 263,623 acres of Indian reserves have been surrendered. The area under homesteads, &c., was 36,470,727 acres in 1911, while 15,177,063 acres had been granted to railway companies, 3,158,900 to Hudson's Bay Company, 3,852,633 acres were school land endowment, and 69,716 had been sold under irrigation system. The area under grain crops in 1913 was 9,653,125 acres, including 5,740,250 acres under wheat.

The principal products are grain and cattle, and Government encouragement is being given to the dairy industry. In 1898 there were but 276,253 acres under wheat, whilst in 1912 there were 5,384,092. In 1898 4,780,440 bushels were produced; in 1913 the yield increased to 110,000,000 bushels. The northern half of the

Province is known only to the traders of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Indian missionary. The climate has a wide range—from 90° to -40° at its greatest extremes. Rainfall is not excessive, and there is an unusual amount of sunshine at all periods of the year.

**Manufactures.**—The total value of the output of manufactures increased from \$651,667 in 1900 to \$6,332,132 in 1910.

**Principal Cities.**—CAPITAL, REGINA. Population (1911), 30,210. Moose Jaw (13,824), Saskatoon (census of 1911, 12,002; estimated September, 1913, 32,000), Prince Albert (6,254), North Battleford (5,900), Weyburn (5,300) and Yorkton (2,399).

### YUKON TERRITORY.

THE YUKON TERRITORY, which occupies the north-western extremity of the Dominion, was constituted in 1898, and contains a total area of 207,076 square miles, with a population in 1911 of 8,512 (6,518 males and 2,004 females). It is bounded on the west by Alaska, on the south by British Columbia, on the north by the Beaufort Sea, and on the east by the N.W. Territories. The Government is administered by a Commissioner, with a Legislative Council of 10 members. The capital, Dawson, in the Klondike district, the centre of the gold discoveries of 1898, on the Yukon River, has a population of 3,013 persons.

*Commissioner*, George Black.

*Gold Commissioner and Crown Timber and*

*Land Agent*, George P. McKenzie.

*Assistant do. (White Horse)*, R. C. Miller.

*Comptroller*, G. I. MacLean.

*Registrar*, A. E. Lamb.

*Judge*, Hon. C. D. Macaulay.

### NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES of Canada comprise the present unorganised part of British North America lying to the north of the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and comprise a total area estimated at 1,242,224 square miles, a reduction of nearly 700,000 square miles since the Census of 1911, owing to the transfer of Ungava to the Province of Quebec in 1912 and by rearrangements of boundaries with Manitoba and Ontario in the same year. The population in 1911 was ascertained to be 17,196 (8,673 males and 8,523 females), a decrease since 1901 of 2,933 persons. Their administration (*Headquarters*, Ottawa) is entrusted to the officers of the Royal North-West Mounted Police, the Comptroller of the Force being also Commissioner of the Territories, with full executive, legislative, and administrative authority. The Territories for nearly 250 years have been under the almost absolute control of the Hudson's Bay Company, but of recent years the Dominion Government has taken an increasingly active part in the administration. Several expeditions to Hudson's Bay, with a view to ascertaining the feasibility of the navigation of the Bay and Straits, have been made, and at several points on the shores of the Bay police posts are maintained, being visited from time to time by an exploring ship sent into the Bay for that purpose.

*Commissioner of N.W.T. and Comptroller of the Canadian Royal North-West Mounted Police*, Lawrence Knottesford-Fortescue (Ottawa).

## PROGRESS OF CANADA, 1871-1912.

Heading.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1912.
POPULATION .....	3,485,761	4,324,810	4,833,239	5,371,315	7,206,643	7,467,000
IMMIGRATION .....	27,773	47,991	82,165	49,149	311,084	354,337
AGRICULTURE:—						
Wheat .....	1,646,781	2,366,554	2,701,246	4,224,542	10,373,958	9,758,400
bushels	16,723,873	32,350,269	42,212,811	55,572,368	215,851,300	199,236,000
Oats .....	...	...	3,961,348	5,367,655	9,219,920	9,216,900
bushels	42,489,453	70,493,131	83,428,202	151,497,407	348,187,600	361,733,000
Barley .....	...	...	868,464	871,800	1,404,352	1,415,200
bushels	11,466,038	16,844,868	17,209,989	22,224,366	40,641,000	44,014,000
Potatoes .....	403,101	...	450,190	448,743	459,097	472,400
bushels	47,330,187	55,268,790	53,490,857	55,362,635	66,223,000	81,343,000
Hay and Clover .....	3,650,419	4,458,349	5,931,548	6,543,423	7,903,242	7,633,600
tons	3,818,641	5,055,810	7,093,733	7,852,731	12,694,000	11,189,000
LIVE STOCK:—						
Horses .....	836,743	1,059,358	1,470,572	1,577,493	2,266,400	2,336,800
Milch Cows .....	1,251,209	1,595,800	1,857,112	2,408,677	2,876,600	2,890,100
Other cattle .....	1,373,081	1,919,189	2,203,474	3,167,774	4,210,000	4,093,600
Sheep .....	3,155,509	3,048,678	2,563,781	2,510,239	2,389,300	2,360,600
Swine .....	...	...	14,105,102	17,922,658	2,792,200	2,656,400
FISHERIES .....	7,573,199	15,817,162	18,977,878	25,737,154	29,965,433	34,667,872
dollars	...	10,221,255	18,976,616	65,797,911	103,220,994	133,127,489
MINERALS .....	2,174,412	1,313,153	930,614	24,128,503	9,781,077	12,559,443
Gold .....	...	347,271	409,549	3,205,354	17,355,272	19,425,656
Silver .....	...	385,550	1,226,703	6,096,581	6,886,998	12,709,311
Copper .....	...	9,216	3,857	2,249,387	827,717	1,597,554
Lead .....	...	498,286	2,421,208	4,594,523	10,229,623	13,452,463
Nickel .....	...	366,192	337,901	3,512,923	12,307,125	14,550,999
Pig Iron .....	1,763,423	2,688,621	7,019,425	12,699,243	26,467,646	30,349,299
Coal .....	...	81,909	108,561	660,030	7,644,537	9,283,216
Cement .....						
MANUFACTURES:—						
Capital .....	77,964,020	164,957,423	353,213,000	446,916,487	1,247,583,609	...
Employés .....	187,942	254,894	272,033	339,173	515,203	...
Salaries, &c. ....	40,851,009	59,401,702	79,234,311	113,249,350	241,008,416	...
Products .....	221,617,773	309,731,867	368,696,733	481,053,375	1,265,975,639	...
TRADE:—						
Total Value .....	170,266,589	203,621,663	218,384,934	386,903,157	769,443,905	874,637,794
Imports .....	74,173,618	98,290,823	98,417,296	196,487,632	297,196,365	315,317,250
Exports .....	96,092,971	105,330,840	119,967,638	190,415,525	472,247,540	559,320,544
STEAM RAILWAYS:—						
Mileage .....	2,695	7,331	13,838	18,140	25,400	26,727
Capital .....	257,035,188	284,419,293	632,061,440	816,110,837	1,528,689,201	1,588,937,526
Passengers .....	5,190,416	6,943,671	13,222,568	18,385,722	37,097,918	41,124,181
Freight .....	5,670,836	12,065,323	21,753,021	36,999,371	79,884,282	89,444,331
Earnings .....	19,470,539	27,987,509	48,192,099	72,898,749	188,733,494	219,403,753
Expenses .....	15,775,532	20,121,418	34,960,449	50,368,726	131,034,785	150,726,540
ELECTRIC RAILWAYS:—						
Mileage .....	...	...	...	553	1,224	1,308
Passengers .....	...	...	...	120,934,656	426,296,792	488,865,682
Freight .....	...	...	...	287,926	1,228,362	1,435,525
CANALS:—						
Passengers .....	...	70,571	146,336	190,428	304,904	292,267
Freight .....	...	2,673,641	2,902,526	5,665,259	38,030,353	47,587,245
OCEAN SHIPPING:—						
Entered .....	2,521,573	4,032,946	5,273,935	7,514,732	11,919,339	12,768,191
Cleared .....	2,594,460	4,071,391	5,421,261	7,028,330	10,377,847	11,821,414
TELEGRAPHS:—						
Government .....	...	1,947	2,699	5,744	8,446	8,639
Other .....	...	...	27,866	30,194	33,905	34,841
LETTERS SENT .....	27,050,000	48,170,000	97,975,000	191,650,000	504,233,000	566,140,000
FINANCE:—						
Revenue .....	19,335,561	29,635,298	38,579,311	52,514,701	117,789,410	136,108,217
Expenditure .....	15,623,082	25,502,554	36,343,568	46,866,368	87,774,198	98,161,441
Gross Debt .....	115,429,683	199,861,537	289,899,229	354,732,433	474,941,487	508,338,592
Net Debt .....	77,706,518	155,395,788	237,809,030	268,480,004	340,042,052	339,919,461
SAVINGS BANKS:—						
Deposits, P.O. ....	2,497,260	6,208,227	21,738,648	39,950,813	43,330,579	43,563,764
Deposits, Govt. ....	2,072,037	9,628,445	17,661,378	16,098,144	14,763,752	14,655,564
Deposits, Other ....	5,766,712	7,685,888	10,982,232	19,125,097	34,770,386	39,526,755

## Chile.

(Republica de Chile.)

## AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population. (1912).
Aconcagua (San Felipe) .....	5,404	135,558
Antofagasta (Antofagasta) .....	46,591	122,354
Arauco (Lebu) .....	2,188	62,732
Atacama (Copiapo) .....	30,687	65,875
Bío-Bío (Los Angeles) .....	5,349	102,170
Cautin (Temuco) .....	6,377	166,895
Chiloé (Ancud) .....	8,583	93,684
Colchagua (San Fernando) .....	3,849	159,676
Concepción (Concepción) .....	3,311	230,442
Coquimbo (La Serena) .....	14,089	181,242
Curicó (Curicó) .....	3,041	108,791
Lináres (Lináres) .....	3,967	113,365
Llanquihué (Puerto Montt) .....	35,387	118,973
Magallanes (Punta Arenas) .....	66,176	24,374
Malleco (Angol) .....	3,301	115,177
Maule (Cauquenes) .....	2,809	119,107
Nuble (Chillan) .....	3,497	172,244
O'Higgins (Rancagua) .....	2,168	95,524
Santiago (Santiago) .....	5,890	566,787
Tacna (Tacna) .....	9,248	44,291
Talca (Talca) .....	3,862	133,235
Tarapacá (Iquique) .....	18,126	119,714
Valdivia (Valdivia) .....	8,991	141,298
Valparaiso (Valparaiso) .....	1,774	311,809
Easter Island, etc. ....	75	248
Total .....	294,740	3,505,565

## Increase of the People.

In 1885 the census gave a total of 2,527,320; in 1895, 2,712,145; and in 1905, 3,399,928.

Year.	Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1907.....	126,104	8,462	134,566	96,534	21,286
1908.....	129,733	6,024	135,757	104,709	21,483
1909.....	129,333	3,098	132,431	104,707	19,637
1910.....	130,052	2,543	131,436	106,073	19,326
1911.....	133,468	863	134,331	107,816	19,814
1912.....	135,255	1,839	137,094	104,295	21,298

There are four distinct elements in the racial divisions: (a) the Spanish settlers and their descendants; (b) the indigenous Auracanian Indians, Fuegians, and Changos; (c) mixed Spanish Indians; (d) European immigrants. The latter were represented in 1910 by 20,000 Spaniards, 15,000 Italians, 11,000 Germans, 10,000 British, and 10,000 French. Spanish is the language of the country, and the State religion is Roman Catholic.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Chile extends down the western coast of South America from the Rio Sama to Cape Horn, and is bounded on the north by Peru and on the east by Bolivia and Argentina. It lies between  $18^{\circ} 28' - 56^{\circ} 35'$  South latitude and  $66^{\circ} 30' - 75^{\circ} 40'$  West longitude, with a coast line of 2,485 miles, an extreme length of 2,800 miles, and an average breadth (north of  $41^{\circ}$ ) of 100 miles. The great chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit, with a general elevation of 5,000 to 10,000 feet above the level of the sea; but numerous summits attain the height of 18,000 feet—the highest, Aconcagua, an extinct volcano, being 22,422 feet. The chain, however, lowers considerably towards its southern extremity. There are no rivers of great size, and none of them are of much service as navigable highways; the largest are the Maypu in the centre, and the Maule and Biobio in the south.

## GOVERNMENT.

Chile was discovered by Spain in the 16th century, but in 1810 a revolutionary war, culminating in the Battle of Maypu of April 5, 1818, achieved the independence of the nation. The Constitution rests on the fundamental law of May 25, 1833, and is that of a democratic Republic. The Government (despite a fierce civil war of 1890-91) is far the most stable in South America. The President is elected by indirect vote for five years, the election being held on June 25 and the inauguration on September 18, the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence (1810). The President is ineligible for a succeeding term of office, and receives a salary of \$30,000 and an allowance of \$22,000.

*President (1910-15), Ramon Barros Luce assumed office December 23, 1910.*

*The Executive.*

There is a Council of State of 11 members (5 appointed by the President and 6 chosen by Congress), the Cabinet of 6 having portfolios distributed as follows:—

*Cabinet (Nov., 1913).*

*Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior,* Rafael Orrego.

*Foreign Affairs, Religion, Colonisation,* Enrique Villegas.

*Justice & Public Instruction,* Enrique Rodriguez.

*Finance,* Ricardo Salas.

*War and Marine,* Ramon Corvalan.

*Industry and Public Works,* Enrique Zanartu.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

The National Congress consists of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The *Senate* of 37 members (one for every 3 members of the Chamber) is elected by direct vote of the people for six years. The *Chamber of Deputies* of 108 members (one per 30,000 inhabitants of each Department, with a minimum fraction of 15,000) is elected by direct vote for three years. There is universal adult male suffrage at 21 for those who can read and write.

*President of the Senate, (Vacant).*

*Vice-President, Pedro Letelier Silva.*

*President of the Chamber of Deputies, Carlos Balmaceda.*

*Vice-Presidents, Julio Puga Borne (1st); Manuel Garcia de la Huerta (and.).*

## THE JUDICATURE.

There is a High Court of Justice at Santiago (with a President elected annually) and Courts of Appeal at Concepción, Santiago, Serena, Tacna, Talca, Valdivia, and Valparaiso. There are Courts of First Instance throughout the country and District Courts subordinate to the High Court at the capital.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Provinces are governed by *Intendentes*, under whom are *Gobernadores* for Departments of each Province and for the Magallanes Territory. The municipalities have popularly elected triennial councils. The police are a national force financed by the Treasury and the Municipalities.

## DEFENCE.

*Army.*

By law of 1900 all able-bodied male citizens from 18th to 45th year are obliged to serve in the Militia. Service is in the *Active Army* for 1 year, with 9 years in the *Active Reserve* and the remaining period in the *Territorial Army*. The *Peace Effective* is 850 officers and 10,800 others. Army expenditure 1911 £1,210,000.

*Navy.*

The Navy consists of 1 battleship, Capitan Prat (7,000 tons, six 9.4 in. and eight 4.7 in. guns, 18½ knots), 2 armoured cruisers, 4 protected cruisers and 15 torpedo vessels; 2 "Dreadnought" battleships and 6 destroyers and 2 submarines are in construction. The *personnel* in 1911 was 500 officers and 6,000 men.

## EDUCATION.

*Primary* education is free, but is not compulsory, and reading and writing are the qualifications for adult male suffrage. There were in 1912 2,947 primary schools, with an average attendance of 169,744. *Secondary* education is conducted in State lycées at various centres (40 lycées for boys, with 13,172 pupils; 37 for girls, with 9,760 pupils). There are also numerous special commercial and technical schools. There is a State *University* and a Roman Catholic university at Santiago. The National Library at the capital contains 155,880 volumes.

## FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure of Chile for the five years 1908-1912 are stated as under in pesos (gold peso = 18. 6d., i.e., 13'33 = £1 sterling; paper peso = 10d., i.e., 24 = £1 sterling).

Year.	REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE.			Cambio.
	Gold Pesos.	Paper Pesos.	Total in Gold Pesos.	Gold Pesos.	Paper Pesos.	Total in Gold Pesos.	
1908.....	72,447,363	165,409,348	160,941,364	39,102,517	197,719,009	144,882,186	9'62
1909.....	73,729,045	145,617,609	160,937,813	44,736,791	199,209,099	164,040,907	10'78
1910.....	82,764,423	169,070,342	184,018,772	60,677,704	234,143,253	200,903,496	10'78
1911.....	71,938,379	213,214,928	197,853,639	60,775,635	234,191,707	199,078,849	10'62
1912.....	112,310,315	193,815,473	219,985,575	69,661,897	291,771,066	231,756,937	10'12

## DEBT.

The Public Debt of Chile stood on Dec. 31, 1911 and 1912, as under:—

Debt.	Dec. 31, 1911.		Dec. 31, 1912.	
External, 463,050,666 gold pesos	= £34,728,800	...	459,970,133 gold pesos	= £34,497,760
Internal, 6,007,500 gold pesos	= £450,563	...	5,916,700 gold pesos	= 443,752
" 180,593,372 paper pesos	= £7,998,781	...	181,203,570 paper pesos	= 7,644,525
Total .....	£43,178,144			£42,586,037

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture and Live Stock.*—Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations of the people. The central belt enjoys a moderate rainfall, and wheat, maize, barley, oats, beans, peas, lentils, wines, tobacco, flax, hemp, Chile pepper, and potatoes are grown extensively; the vine and all European fruit-trees flourish. In the south the rainfall is excessive and the mountains are covered with dense forests. The *Live Stock* includes about 1,000,000 cattle, 1,500,000 sheep, 200,000 horses, 170,000 goats and 150,000 pigs.

*Mines and Minerals.*—The mineral wealth is considerable, the country being extremely rich in copper-ore, and some rich gold mines have been discovered. The rainless north yields more, especially nitrate of soda, iodine, borate of soda, gold and silver, a large number of mines yielding both being in actual work in Tarapacá, Guanaco, and Cachinal in Atacama, and Caracoles in Antofagasta; the centre, copper and silver; and the south, iron and coal.

*Manufactures.*—There are smelting works for copper and silver, tanneries, corn and saw mills, starch, soap, biscuit, rope, cloth, cheese, furniture, candle, and paper factories, breweries and distilleries, and the domestic industry furnishes cloth, embroideries, baskets, and pottery.

## EXTERNAL TRADE.

The Imports and Exports of merchandise for the five years 1908-1912 were valued as under in gold pesos (18. 6d.).

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1908	267,264,169	319,149,072
1909	262,082,755	306,429,909
1910	297,485,697	328,827,176
1911	348,990,354	339,409,363
1912	334,454,779	377,104,530

The exchange of trade was with the following nations in 1911 and 1912:—

Country.	Imports from		Exports to	
	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.
United Kingdom .....	111,797,889	105,751,459	145,913,102	150,966,163
Germany .....	89,578,552	90,928,960	71,780,194	76,878,617
United States .....	43,221,833	46,044,771	53,566,939	67,163,193
France .....	18,990,996	19,893,317	16,068,983	21,009,780
Pearu .....	20,343,731	13,198,441	1,074,477	2,501,892
Argentina .....	21,410,343	11,238,238	3,284,006	3,093,317
Belgium .....	10,567,088	8,555,204	9,531,591	12,632,767
British India .....	6,104,645	9,144,199	.....	...
Italy .....	8,681,239	8,246,082	979,371	1,088,983
Spain .....	3,599,758	3,512,705	5,511,370	5,025,805
Australia .....	6,056,240	8,273,280	63,000	350,922
Netherlands .....	274,410	960,230	9,429,511	11,604,240
Bolivia .....	248,282	266,452	1,826,140	1,606,308
Brazil .....	1,709,878	2,356,488	428,248	4,742,403
Uruguay .....	1,452,564	1,521,153	3,348,158	7,445,609
Ecuador .....	1,234,697	1,076,268	68,416	103,488

The principal articles exchanged were valued in 1911 and 1912 as follows :—

Imports.	Value (Gold Pesos).		Exports.	Value (Gold Pesos).	
	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
Cottons .....	39,016,366	39,967,075	Nitrate of Soda .....	262,649,476	292,327,846
Coal .....	28,145,980	30,493,040	Copper .....	18,625,492	30,777,655
Machinery .....	36,619,236	36,152,822	Wheat .....	1,422,312	7,157,414
Cattle .....	21,977,591	10,737,228	Iodine .....	5,140,484	5,385,518
Woollen Manufactures	23,177,748	21,400,226	Borate of Lime .....	6,231,124	6,145,747
Railway Material .....	16,114,416	14,468,188	Barley .....	1,853,202	1,053,377
Sugar .....	9,883,022	7,030,043	Oats .....	1,589,798	2,363,298
Paper and Stationery...	10,873,386	9,108,514	Wool .....	7,695,752	8,367,100
Tea .....	2,465,714	2,558,007	Leather .....	4,255,731	4,739,558
...	...	...	Flour .....	846,941	795,482

### COMMUNICATIONS.

**Railways.**—In 1911 there were 3,804 English miles of railway open and working, and 1,878 under construction. In April, 1910, the trans-Andean line was complete, thus connecting Valparaiso with Buenos Aires. A longitudinal railway of 950 miles from Iquique in the north, to connect with the southern provinces, is now under construction by two British syndicates. A line from Arica to La Paz (Bolivia) was opened in 1912.

**Posts and Telegraphs.**—In 1910 there were 1,096 post offices dealing with 32,000,000 letters, 1,000,000 post cards, and 37,000,000 newspapers, patterns, samples, and printed matter. There were also 1,400 telegraph offices (and 4 wireless stations), with 21,950 miles of wire; the messages numbered 6,000,000 in 1910. Telephones are highly efficient and general.

**Shipping.**—The mercantile marine in 1911 consisted of 98 steamers (114,887 tons) and 41 sailing vessels (36,331 tons), a total of 139 vessels exceeding 100 tons each (151,218 tons). There are 10 lines of steamers on the Chilean route to Europe, the total number of vessels entered at Chilean ports in 1910 being 11,482 (16,789, 159 tons).

The principal port is Valparaiso. Other ports are Arica, Iquique, Cobija and Antofagasta in the north; Caldera and Coquimbo in the centre; and Talcahuano, Concepción and Valdivia in the south.

### TOWNS.

**CAPITAL, SANTIAGO**, a fine city in the centre of the country on a plateau amidst magnificent mountain scenery. Population, 1910, 355,000. Other towns are :—

Valparaiso .....	200,000	Chillán .....	35,000
Concepción.....	62,000	Antofagasta ...	31,000
Iquique .....	45,000	Viña del Mar...	27,000
Talca .....	45,000	Curico .....	18,000

### WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* was established in 1865. The *Unit of Currency* is the *peso*, and though nominally metallic the currency is mainly paper. The relation between paper and gold fluctuates. In the statistics herein the gold *peso* is taken as 1·8 paper and the paper as ·5 gold *peso*. In reductions to £ sterling 13·33 gold pesos = £1, and for purposes of comparison the paper *pesos* have been reckoned throughout at 10d., or 24 = £1 sterling.

## China.

## AREA AND POPULATION.

Territories and Capitals	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Estimated Population.
China Proper (Peking) .....	1, 501, 000	402, 000, 000
Manchuria (Mukden) .....	360, 000	11, 000, 000
Mongolia (Urga) .....	1, 076, 000	3, 000, 000
Tibet (Lhasa) .....	750, 000	3, 000, 000
Eastern Turkestan (Urumchi) .....	600, 000	2, 000, 000
<b>Total, China</b> .....	<b>4, 287, 000</b>	<b>421, 000, 000</b>

## Races and Religions.

*Native Races.*—The prevailing race in China is of Mongolian origin, but there are many races in addition to "Chinese" in the aboriginal Lolos, Miaotze, Ikias, Hakka and Hoklos. The Manchus, who ruled China from about the middle of the seventeenth century, although numbering only from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000, are Mongols from Eastern Tartary, whose superior military organization enabled the race to dominate the less warlike Chinese. In addition to the Chinese in the above-mentioned territories, whose numbers are variously estimated at 350,000,000 to 450,000,000, there are some 10,000,000 Chinese in various quarters of the globe, particularly in the Malay Peninsula, North and South America, and Oceania.

*Foreign Residents.*—The latest estimates of the foreign residents at the open ports of China give a total of 144,754, of whom the Japanese number 75,210, Russians 45,908, British 8,690, Americans 3,869, Portuguese 2,785, Germans 2,817, French 3,133, Italians 537, Austrians 328, Danes 279. Of the 2,328 foreign business firms 733 are Japanese, 592 British, 323 Russian, 276 German, 107 French, 133 American, and 44 Portuguese.

*Religions.*—The principal religions are Taoism and Buddhism, which have grown up side by side since the first century of the Christian era, until the older faith, to which no date can be assigned, is difficult to distinguish from the younger. Confucianism is too general a philosophy to be termed a religion and it has no temples or priests. Muhammadanism was introduced in the seventh century of the Christian era and is believed to have some 30,000,000 adherents. Christianity has made little headway, although its missionaries have been protected since 1860. The total number of converts does not exceed 1,500,000, of whom over 1,000,000 are Roman Catholics.

## China Proper.

## AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Estimated Population.
Chehkiang (Hangchow) .....	35, 200	20, 000, 000
Chihli (Paotingfu) .....	120, 500	25, 000, 000
Fukien (Fuchow) .....	43, 500	22, 000, 000
Honan (Kaifeng) .....	67, 000	34, 000, 000
Hunan (Changsha) .....	77, 500	22, 000, 000
Hupei (Wuchang) .....	73, 500	35, 000, 000
Kansu (Lanchow) .....	135, 500	10, 000, 000
Kiangsi (Nanchang) .....	69, 500	20, 000, 000
Kiangsu (Suchow) .....	38, 600	27, 000, 000
Kwangsi (Kweilin) .....	84, 000	6, 000, 000
Kwangtung (Canton) .....	93, 500	30, 000, 000
Kweichow (Kweiyang) .....	61, 000	9, 000, 000
Nganhui (Nganking) .....	55, 200	21, 000, 000
Shansi (Tai-yuen) .....	80, 000	10, 000, 000
Shantung (Chinan) .....	58, 000	27, 000, 000
Shensi (Sigan) .....	77, 000	9, 000, 000
Szechuan (Chengtu) .....	179, 000	65, 000, 000
Yunnan (Yunnanfu) .....	153, 000	10, 000, 000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1, 501, 000</b>	<b>402, 000, 000</b>

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

*Boundaries.*—China Proper (or the Eighteen Provinces) occupies the south-eastern corner of the continent of Asia, and covers about one-third of the total area of China. Its northern boundary is marked by the *Great Wall of China*, a rampart of earth, originally reinforced with bricks and masonry, some 12 to 23 feet high, and 1,500 miles in extent, with numerous gates, many of which are now neglected or abandoned. This barrier was erected in the third century B.C. as a defence against the Mongols of the north, and reached from Shan-hai-kwan on the east coast (Gulf of Chih-li) in long. 120° E. to Turkestan in the west (98° E.). It is now broken in many places and the Chinese have themselves advanced beyond its north-eastern edge, in the province of Chih-li. The eastern boundary is the China Sea, and on the south the land frontier is coterminous with French Indo-China and the Shan States of British India. In the west the Eighteen Provinces adjoin British India, Tibet and Chinese Turkestan.

*Relief.*—The whole of the north-east of China Proper is occupied by the *Great Plain*, over 200,000 square miles in extent, the most densely populated and most thoroughly cultivated district in the world. The south and west contain the *Nan-ling* and *Pe-ling* ranges, of which the southern chain (Nan-ling) has spurs extending northwards and north-east, and the northern chain (Pe-ling) eastwards, into the Great Plain.

*Hydrography.*—The great rivers of China Proper are the Hoang-ho, or “Yellow River,” and the Yangtse, or “Son of the Ocean.” The *Hoang-ho* rises in the mountains of Tibet and after a turbulent course flows into the Yellow Sea, so named from the discoloration caused by the mud of the river. The course of the Hoang-ho has frequently shifted, with calamitous results for the inhabitants of the fertile plains, and the river is known as “China’s Sorrow,” or the “Trouble of the Sons of Hona,” on account of its dangerous vagaries, while its current makes navigation almost impossible. The *Yangtse*, which also rises in Tibet, is navigable for over 2,000 miles in all, and ocean steamers can ascend to Hankow, 700 miles from the mouth. Other rivers are the *Pei-ho*, which connects Peking with the port of Tientsin, the *Min*, and the *Si-kiang* and *Chu-kiang*, which flow into the China Sea at the port of Canton. The *Grand Canal* (the original section of which is believed to have been constructed in the fifth century B.C.) traverses the Great Plain from north to south for 750 miles and connects the Pei-ho, Hoang-ho and Yangtse rivers, but was partially destroyed by the last movement of the Hoang-ho (1887), and is often completely dry for about half its length. South of the course of the Yangtse are three large lakes, *Tung-tin-hu*, *Poyang-hu* and *Tai-hu*, of which the former is about 75 miles long and 50 miles wide.

*Climate.*—The climate of Northern China has great extremes of heat and cold, the mean summer temperature being 82° Fahrenheit and winter 27°, with ice-bound rivers and canals. Central China enjoys a more equable range with a mean temperature of 62°, while the southern zone has a tropical climate, with a rainy season from April to October.

## GOVERNMENT.

Chinese civilisation is the oldest in the world, and its government, based upon that of the family, remained unchanged in its root idea until the revolution of 1911-1912, by which the autocracy of the Emperor and the power of the bureaucracy were merged into a Republican form of government. For more than 2,000 years the Emperor was the supreme head of the State, legislating by edict in matters great and small. In the seventeenth century the *Ming Dynasty* was overcome by the *Manchus* from the north, who have now become almost entirely absorbed by the conquered race. The conditions and practices of the autocracy were preserved by the Manchus, but for many years the Civil service had become the power in the Empire and the central authority was but loosely exercised over the provincial and district administration. Many reforms were initiated or promised in the last few years of the Imperial rule, and an executive body was actually created, while a legislature was promised. At the close of the year 1911 the party of reform forced the Imperial dynasty to a “voluntary” abdication, and a Republic was proclaimed, which was formally recognized by all the Powers on Oct. 6, 1913.

## President of the Chinese Republic.

*President*, Yuan Shih-kai, born 1859, elected provisionally Feb. 12, 1912; re-elected Oct. 6, 1913 (for 5 years), and formally inaugurated Oct. 10, 1913.

*Vice-President*, Li Yuan-hung, elected Oct. 7, 1913.

## THE EXECUTIVE.

The Cabinet (August, 1913).

*Premier and Minister of Finance, Hsiung Hsi Ling.**Vice-Minister of Finance and Chief of the Salt Gabelle, Chang Hu.**Joint Inspector-General Salt Inspectorate, Sir R. Dane.**Co-Director, Control of Maritime Customs, Tsai Ting Kan.**Foreign Affairs, Sun Pao Ch'i.**Education, Wang Ta Hsieh.**War, Tuan Ch'i-Jui.**Justice, Liang Ch'i Ch'ao.**Interior, Chu Ch'i Ch'ien.**Police Adviser, Col. C. D. Bruce.**Agriculture and Commerce, Chang Ch'ien.**Communications, Chou Tzu Ch'i.**Navy, Liu Kuan-Hsiung.*

## THE LEGISLATURE.

The *National Assembly* consists of a Senate of 64 members and of a House of Representatives of 596 members. Each Province is entitled to send one member to the House for each 800,000 of the population, but there is a minimum of 10 Representatives from each Province.

## FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Foreign relations with the Chinese Dominions have existed for many centuries. In the 13th century the Venetian merchant-adventurer, Marco Polo, resided in Cambaluc (the present Peking), and was employed by the Mongol Emperor Kublai Khan as adviser. In the 17th century Jesuit missionaries had attained considerable influence, but their power aroused jealousy, and they were expelled. The Dutch and Portuguese traders had for centuries maintained commercial dealings with the port of Canton, but towards the end of the 18th century they were largely replaced by the British East India Company, and when the Company's monopoly was withdrawn, in 1833, the position of British merchants in Canton became a national question, and contributed towards the first Chinese War of 1840. A treaty was signed at Nanking as the result of these operations, ceding Hong Kong to Great Britain and opening five ports to foreign trade and residence, but the principle of extra territoriality was maintained, and foreigners remained amenable only to the laws of their own country. The continued exclusiveness of the Chinese Government led by a long chain of events to the war of 1860, when British and French troops captured Peking and burnt the Summer Palace. From this date the development of foreign trade began to be most important, and for many years Great Britain's share of it was greatly predominant. In 1894 China fought a disastrous war with Japan, resulting in the loss of Formosa and the establishment of Korea as an independent state. An abortive attempt was made, in 1898, by the Emperor to introduce administrative reforms, but his reactionary ministers persuaded the Dowager Empress (his aunt) to reassume the reins of government. Under her rule a plot was hatched to rid the country of foreigners; and in the summer of 1900 the Legations in Peking and the foreign settlements in Tientsin were fiercely attacked and bombarded for many weeks. The situation was relieved at its most critical moment by the arrival of an allied army despatched by nearly all the Treaty Powers, and

Tientsin and Peking were captured. The Imperial Court fled, and remained in voluntary exile until early in 1902. Meanwhile, a Peace Protocol was signed between the Envoys of the Treaty Powers and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, Prince Ch'ing, and the late Li Hung Chang. This provides for an indemnity of £65,000,000, to be paid within the next 39 years. Subsequent negotiations resulted in 3 new commercial treaties:—(1) between the U.K. and China (Sept. 5, 1902); (2) U.S. and China (Oct. 8, 1903); and (3) Japan and China (Oct. 9, 1903). Under the two last Mukden, Tatungkow, Chang-sha, and Antung in Manchuria, were made Treaty ports.

On the conclusion of the war between Russia and Japan in 1905 a Treaty and Additional Agreement relating to Manchuria were entered into between Japan and China. By the former the Chinese Government consented to all the transfers and assignments made by Russia to Japan in Manchuria; and by the latter the following cities and towns in Manchuria were opened as places of international residence and trade:—Feng-huang-ch'eng, Liao-yang, Hsintuntun, Tung-chiang-tzu (on the Liao River), and Fa-ku-men in Fengtien Province; Ch'ang-ch'un, Kirin, Harbin, Ninguta, Hunch'un, and Sansing in the Kirin Province; and Tsitsihar, Hailar, Aihun, and Manchuli in the Heilungchiang Province.

Initiatory measures have been taken by China under the Treaty with the U.K. to introduce two important reforms—namely, the protection of trade marks and the establishment of a uniform national coinage. As regards the former, provisional regulations have already been framed, and as regards the latter, on April 15, 1911, negotiations with certain international groups of financiers resulted in a loan of £10,000,000, the proceeds of which are to be employed in carrying out a scheme for the unification of the currency on a silver basis.

## DEFENCE.

## Army.

The land forces cannot yet be regarded as capable of offensive warfare or of withstanding trained European or Japanese troops. Energetic measures of reform aim principally at (a) establishment of central control, and limiting powers of provincial governments, (b) increasing prestige of military service, (c) education, (d) formation of reserves, (e) establishment of manufactures of war matériel. Universal compulsory service will be considered by the Parliament of 1913. Forces include (1) "New Army" of about 152,000, of whom 120,000 are fairly well trained and equipped, but administrative services are weak; (2) *Provisional Police and Line of Communication Troops* (pending formation of Reserve); (3) *Manchu Banner contingents* will be extinguished by 1916; (4) Residue of "Green Standard" Forces; (5) *Rural Militia* of small military value; (6) *Mongolian and Tibetan Militias*. Service is at present recruited by voluntary enlistment in *Active Army*, 3 years; *Active Reserve*, 3 years (annual training, 1 month); and *Reserve*, 4 years (1 month's training in 2nd and 4th years).

## Navy.

The Navy has not recovered from the effects of the Chino-Japanese war, when more than ten important war vessels were sunk or captured. China retained 2 second-class cruisers (4,300 tons) and 11 third-class cruisers (875-2,500 tons); 3

torpedo gunboats (349-1,000 tons), 4 gunboats (215-411 tons), 32 first-class torpedo-boats, and 12 second-class torpedo-boats. Most of these were launched between 1885 and 1902. Of the torpedo-boats about half only are fit for action. Four destroyers, built in 1898-9, were captured by the Allied Forces in 1900, and were appropriated by Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia respectively. Full complement of the navy is about 2,500. A scheme for the reorganization of the Chinese Navy provides in the first two years for the overhaul of the dockyards, colleges, schools, and the *personnel* generally, and, in the third to the seventh year, for the building of 8 battleships, 20 cruisers, 3 destroyer flotillas, and 10 other craft. 3 cruisers are building in Europe, and several gunboats in China, Germany and Japan; while 2 destroyers have been ordered from Germany.

### EDUCATION.

Persistent missionary zeal and the imperative necessity of military reorganization must share the credit of substituting Occidental learning for the time-honoured study of Chinese classics, which, until the Imperial Edict of 1905, formed the only passport to State employment. Schools spring up daily, the study of Japanese and European languages naturally assuming a peculiar importance in view of the lack of scientific text-books in the vernacular. Japanese influence is strong, particularly in the now numerous military institutions, whilst there are several medical schools. The *Peking University* and the *Tientsin University* are staffed by Europeans and Japanese, as well as by Chinese professors.

### FINANCE.

The finances of China require complete reorganization and the resumption of control by the central government. Under the Empire each of the provinces was called upon to pay a contribution to the Imperial Exchequer, and this contribution and the expenses of provincial administration were raised by internal revenue duties (or *likin*) which may have produced sums far in excess of the Imperial requirements, the surplus being "absorbed" by the provincial authorities. The Republican Government contemplates the abolition of *likin* and a decrease in the taxes on exports, but the remaining sources of revenue are capable of development (without increased taxation) to produce a total more than twice as large as that obtained in 1911, while the British Treaty of 1902 permits an increase of import duties from 5 per cent. to 12½ per cent. if all the Powers consent to the change. The Revenue and Expenditure of 1912 are estimated as follows in £ sterling:—

Revenue, 1912.	£
Land Tax .....	7,500,000
Salt Taxes .....	6,800,000
Customs .....	6,400,000
Internal Taxes (Likin) .....	3,500,000
Government Property .....	2,000,000
Miscellaneous Taxes .....	3,000,000
Ministry of Communications .....	5,000,000
Sundries .....	3,000,000
	<hr/> 38,200,000

### Expenditure, 1912.

	£
Army .....	9,700,000
Navy .....	1,700,000
Service of Foreign Loans .....	14,200,000
Railways .....	6,000,000
Provinces and Dependencies .....	2,000,000
Justice .....	1,000,000
Education .....	700,000
Sundries .....	2,900,000

38,200,000

### DEBT.

The amount of the Chinese debt outstanding at the end of 1912 excluding interest and provincial loans is roughly estimated at £170,000,000 made up as follows:

	£
War Loans (Chino-Japanese War) ...	38,000,000
Boxer Indemnity, 1900 .....	65,000,000
Railway Loans .....	33,500,000
Currency Loan, 1911 (Advance) .....	400,000
Telegraph Loan, 1911 .....	450,000
Crisp Loan, 1912 .....	5,000,000
Belgian Advances, 1912 .....	1,250,000
Reorganisation Loan, 1913 .....	25,000,000
Miscellaneous ...	1,400,000
Total .....	<hr/> 170,000,000

### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture.*—The Eighteen Provinces are essentially agricultural, the land being held on freehold tenure with a small annual government tax. The richest zone lies between 35° and 27° N., and has two rainy and two dry seasons, the principal crops being rice in the low-lying river valleys, and tea, silk, wheat, cotton, mulberry and sugar. The northern zone (above 35° N.), produces wheat, barley, maize, peas and beans; the southern zone (below 27° N.), with its tropical climate, produces oranges, mangoes, bananas, ground nuts, sweet potatoes, yams, and rice, while the poppy is extensively grown. *Tea* is universally consumed, and very largely exported by land to Russia and Siberia (which absorb nearly five-sixths of the exports), and overseas to the United Kingdom, Hong Kong, the United States, and elsewhere. *Cotton* has been grown for centuries, and about half the produce is locally absorbed, the exports amounting to about 200,000,000 lb. *Silk* is largely grown and about one-third of the world's supply is derived from China, while great quantities are used in home manufactures. *Timber*, particularly bamboo, is supplied from the forests of the western mountains.

*Minerals.*—Gold is found in large quantities in the south-western province of Yunnan, and silver, lead, iron, tin, and cinnabar are found over a wide area. White copper is worked in Yunnan. Iron ore is abundant and is being locally absorbed, and tin is produced for export. Of the non-metallic minerals coal is widely distributed over the basins of the Yangtse and Hoang-ho, and though but partially mined, the production is large, being estimated at 13,000,000 tons. The coalfields probably exceed those of any other country in extent and value; jade, lapis lazuli, porcelain clay and petroleum are plentiful, and the latter is now successfully exploited.

**Manufactures.**—Cottons, woollens, and silk fabrics are produced, the two first in growing quantities. Hides and skins are also prepared for export to the dependencies and to Russia and Siberia. Mills for flour and rice are being erected to supersede primitive methods of preparation, and ironworks have been established in close proximity to the Ta-yeh mines. Wood work, lacquer and paper making are old-established industries, while the manufacture of porcelain is one of the oldest industries in the world.

### EXTERNAL TRADE.

The sea-borne trade of China is rapidly increasing, but is capable of development, out of all proportion to its present extent. The overland trade is difficult to estimate, but is believed to exceed very considerably that of the ports. The maritime exports of tea were valued in 1911 at 38,000,000 *taels*, while the amount sent overland to Russia and Siberia was valued at 16,000,000 *taels*. The trade of the open ports for the five years 1908-1912 is stated as follows in *taels* (7·5 = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1908 ...	394,500,000	276,750,000	671,250,000
1909 ...	418,200,000	340,000,000	758,200,000
1910 ...	463,000,000	381,000,000	844,000,000
1911 ...	471,000,000	377,000,000	848,000,000
1912 ...	485,726,000	383,149,452	868,875,532

The maritime trade of China was with the following countries in 1911 and 1912 (Hong Kong being mainly a collecting and distributing centre for the rest of the world):—

Country.	Percentage of Maritime Trade.	
	1911.	1912.
Hong Kong .....	30	30
Japan .....	17	17
Europe (excluding Russia) .....	14	14
United Kingdom .....	14	13
Russia .....	8	8
U.S.A. ....	9	8
India .....	5	6
Other Countries .....	3	4
• Total .....	100	100

The principal articles imported and exported by sea in 1911 and 1912 were as follows (in millions of *taels*):—

Imports	1911.	1912.
Cotton goods.....	143	144
Opium .....	48	47
Kerosene .....	34	34
Sugar .....	22	24
Rice .....	18	11
Dyes, colours, and paints...	11	10
Coal .....	8	8
Cigarettes .....	7	8
Machinery .....	6	4
Matches .....	5	7

### Exports.

	1911.	1912.
Raw Silk .....	66	67
Tea .....	38	33
Beans .....	26	23
Raw Cotton .....	21	17
Skins and Hides .....	16	14
Sesamum Seed .....	11	12
Straw braid .....	10	7
Tin .....	6	11

### COMMUNICATIONS.

**RAILWAYS.**—About 5,900 miles were open in 1912, inclusive of the Manchurian lines, while 2,200 miles more are under construction. The following lines are completed and working:—*Manchurian Railways*: (1) *Chinese Eastern Railway*, Kuanchengtzu to Harbin, and thence east and west to Russian frontier, 1,080 miles. Russian control. (2) *Tsitsihar Light Railway*—connects Tsitsihar with Chinese Eastern Railway, 17 miles. (3) *South Manchurian Railway*—Dalny to Kuanchengtzu, 439 miles. Branches—(a) Mukden to Antung, 187 miles. (b) Choushuitzu to Port Arthur, 31 miles. (c) Tashihkiao to Newchwang, 17 miles. (d) Yen Tai to Taikang, 10 miles. (e) Suchiatun to Fushun, 34 miles. (4) *Imperial Railways of North China*.—Peking to Mukden, 522 miles. Branches—(a) Peking to Tungchow, 12 miles. (b) Fengtai to Lukoukiao, 4 miles, connecting with the Peking-Hankow Railway. (c) Koupangtze to Newchwang, 57 miles. (d) Taugho to Chinwangtao. (5) *Peking-Kalgan Railway*, 124 miles. Branch—Peking to Mento-kow, 16½ miles. (6) *Peking-Hankow Railway*, 755 miles. Branches—(a) Liang Siang to Tuli, 12 miles. (b) Liuliho to Chowkweichang, 10 miles. (c) Kaopeitien to Siling, 36 miles. (d) Kaoyih sien to Lincheng, 11 miles. (7) *Shansi Railway*.—Shihkiaochwang to Taiyuanfu, 151 miles. (8) Kaifengfu to Honanfu, 140 miles. (9) *Taokow-Tsinghwachen Railway*, 96 miles. (10) *Shantung Railway*.—Tsingtau to Tsinan, 256 miles. (11) Canton to Samshui, 32 miles. (12) Chuchow to Pinghsiang, 65 miles. (13) *Shanghai-Nanking Railway*, 193 miles. Branches—(a) Shanghai to Wusung, 10 miles. (b) *Nanking City Railway*, 8 miles. (14) *Swatow Chaohow Railway*, 24 miles. (15) Laokai to Yunnanfu, 291 miles. (16) *Tientsin-Pukow Railway*, 626 miles. (17) *Canton-Kowloon Railway*, 112 miles.

The following lines are under construction:—(1) *Canton to Hankow*, 650 miles. About 88 miles open from Canton and 33 miles in Hunan. (2) *Szechuan-Hankow Railway*.—Chengtu to Hankow, 800 miles. Work begun at Ichang, Dec., 1909 only 7 miles built in 1913. (3) *Kiangsi Railway*.—Kiukiang to Nanchang, 82 miles, 20 miles open from Kiukiang. (4) *Anhui Railway*.—Wuhu to Kuangtechow, 150 miles. (5) *Shanghai Hangchow, Ningpo Railway*, 218 miles. Open to Hangchow, 118 miles. (6) *Fukien Railway*.—Changchowfu to Amoy, 33 miles, 10 miles completed. (7) *Sunning Railway*. Kongyik to Shamkaphoi, via Sunning, 55 miles. Forty miles south from Kongyik open.

The following lines are contemplated:—(a) *Manchuria*.—Kirin to Hunchun, 240 miles; Hailungfu to Kaiyuan, 110 miles; Itungchow to Kungchuling, 50 miles; Chinchowfu to Aigun. (b) *Kansu Province*.—Lanchowfu to Ili. (c) *Shansi Province*.—Tatungfu to Puchow, 450 miles; Chengtingfu to Techow, 110 miles.

(d) *Honan and Anhui*.—Hsinyangchow to Fengyang, 270 miles. (e) *Shantung*.—Chefoo to Weihsien, 170 miles; Kiaochow to Ichoufu; Tshaohwang to Taierhchwang. (f) *Kiangsu*.—Laichow to Icheng, 60 miles. (g) *Kuangtung*.—Swatow to Canton, 200 miles; Macao to Canton, 75 miles. (h) *Kuangsi*.—Kueilin to Chuanchow; Wuchow to Nanning, 250 miles; Lungchow to Langson (Tonkin), 46 miles. (i) *Yunnan*.—Yunnanfu to Szechuan, 450 miles; Tengyueh to Bhamo (Burma), 123 miles.

POSTS.—The Post Office, formerly a branch of the Customs, was transferred in 1911 to the Ministry of Communications, and a *Postmaster-General* was appointed. Already letters can be sent all over the 18 provinces at a uniform rate of 3 cents per 20 grammes. The number of Chinese post offices is 5,352; 421,000,000 postal packets and 4,237,000 parcels were handled in 1911.

TELEGRAPHS are being rapidly constructed by the Central Government, and Peking is in communication overland with Europe and Tibet, the line being extended to Lhasa. The total length of line in operation at end of 1910 was 49,000 miles.

SHIPPING.—The mercantile marine (1912) consisted of 68 vessels over 100 tons register (58 steam), with a total net tonnage of 90,420 tons. In 1912 the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at the Treaty Ports was 86,206,497, an increase of 434,000 tons compared with the previous year. Of these 44 per cent. were British, 22 per cent. Japanese, 20 per cent. Chinese, 7 per cent. German, and 2 per cent. French.

CUSTOMS.—The Chinese Maritime Customs Board consists of nearly 1,000 Europeans, a large proportion of them British subjects, all under the control of the *Inspector-General*. In May, 1906, the Maritime Customs Dept. was transferred from the Foreign Board to the Board of Revenue, and two Chinese Administrators-General were appointed. In addition to the collection of dues at the Treaty Ports, this service manages the lighting and navigation thereof, and keeps a small fleet of cruisers to enforce its regulations.

#### TOWNS.

CAPITAL, PEKING. Estimated population, 1,000,000.

There were in 1910 about 23 towns with

populations exceeding 50,000, but all figures are based upon estimates.

Town.	Town.
Peking.....1,000,000	Chinkiang.....200,000
Canton.....1,250,000	Antung.....150,000
Hankow.....900,000	Wuhu.....130,000
Tientsin.....850,000	Amoy.....120,000
Shanghai.....700,000	Wenchow.....100,000
Fuchow.....650,000	Swatow.....90,000
Chungking...600,000	Chefoo.....90,000
Suchow.....500,000	Shasi.....85,000
Ningpo.....450,000	Ichang.....70,000
Hangchow.....400,000	Kongmun.....60,000
Nanking.....300,000	Wuchow.....60,000
Changsha.....250,000	Newchwang...50,000

#### WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

##### Weights and Measures.

1 Ts'un (10 Fan).....	=	1'41 inches.
1 Ch'ih (10 Ts'un).....	=	14'1 inches.
1 Chang (10 Ch'ih).....	=	141'0 inches.
1 Yin (10 Chang).....	=	117'5 feet.
5 Ch'ih.....	=	1'0 Kung.
2 Kung.....	=	1'0 Chang.
1 sq. Chang (1 Ching) ...	=	121'0 sq. feet.
15 Ching (1 Ch'io).....	=	1815'0 sq. feet.
4 Ch'io (1 Mou).....	=	7260'0 sq. feet.
100 Mou (1 Ch'ing).....	=	72600'0 sq. feet.
1 Ho.....	=	2'0 pints.
1 Sheng (10 Ha).....	=	circ. 20 pints.
1 Tou (10 Sheng).....	=	circ. 100 pints.
1 Tael, or Liang.....	=	1'333 oz. av.
1 Chin, or Chitty (16 Tael) =	=	1'333 lb. av.
1 Picul, or Tan (100 Chin) =	=	133'333 lb. av.

The above weights and measures, with their English equivalents, as settled by treaty with the U.K., are commonly employed at the Treaty Ports, but inland there are many variations. British weights and measures are used at Hong Kong and at some of the Chinese Treaty Ports.

##### Monetary Units.

Under the Currency Law the unit is the *yuan*, or dollar, of 100 cents, the silver *yuan* having sub-divisions of  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and  $\frac{1}{10}$  *yuan*, with 5 cents nickel and 2, 1,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $\frac{1}{10}$  cents copper. The silver *tael* is still, however, the main circulating medium, its value being about 32d. or 7'5 = £1 sterling. The new dollar, or *yuan*, is of the value of fr. 2.50, or 24d. (10 = £1 sterling).

### Manchuria.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Estimated Population.
Heilungchiang (Tsitsihar) .....	200,000	2,000,000
Kirin (Kirin) .....	105,000	5,000,000
Fengtien (Mukden) .....	55,000	4,000,000
	360,000	11,000,000

#### PHYSIOGRAPHY.

*Boundaries*.—Manchuria lies to the north of China Proper, between 39°–53° N. and 116°–134° E., its northern boundary being the Amur river, with the coast province of Russia and the Japanese dependency of Korea on the east, and the Transbaikalian Province of Russia and (Chinese) Mongolia on the west.

*Relief*.—The Great Khingan Mountains between Mongolia and Manchuria encircle the western province of the latter territory, which is divided from Korea by the *Shan Ailin*, or Long White Mountains. The country is generally mountainous, but the southern peninsula is mainly an undulating plain, with fertile land and vast prairies of rich pasture in the Sungari valley. A barren, sandy desert in the north-

west is enclosed by a long south-easterly bend of the Khingang range.

**Hydrography.**—Manchuria is watered by the *Sungari* river, which flows eastward from the Khingang range to a confluence with the *Amur*, the northern boundary. The *Ussuri*, a southern tributary of the *Amur*, forms the eastern boundary with the coast province of Russia, and in the south the *Liao-ho* rises in the eastern slopes of the southern Khingang and flows in the form of a horse-shoe into the Gulf of Liao-tung.

**Climate.**—The climate is similar to that of Northern China, except that in the south the general conditions are more favourable to agriculture, while in the extreme north there is a long and rigorous winter from October to April.

#### GOVERNMENT.

The administration is under the control of the Central Government at Peking, which is locally represented by three Provincial Governors. Considerable freedom is allowed (except in foreign relations) to the local representative, and justice and finance are practically unfettered. Towards the close of the 19th century Russian influence was paramount in Manchuria, and the railway system was under Russian control, while Port Arthur and Dalny, with the Kwang-Tung peninsula, were occupied by Russian troops. The Russo-Japanese treaty of 1905 transferred Port Arthur and Dalny and the Kwang-Tung peninsula to Japan, but effected the restoration of the remainder of Manchuria to Chinese control.

#### PRODUCTION AND TRADE.

The principal *agricultural* products are indigo and opium, which provide highly profitable crops, but cotton, tobacco, pulse, millet, wheat and barley are also grown. The *mineral* wealth of Manchuria is considerable, including gold and precious stones, and coal, iron and magnetic iron ore. There is a considerable overland trade

with Korea from the southern plains, and with Russia from the northern mining districts of Manchuria.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

Four of the great Asiatic highways traverse Manchuria: from Peking to Mukden and Kirin and thence to Sansing and Possiet Bay; from Niu-chwang to Mukden and Petuna, and thence to Tsitsihar, Mergen and across the northern boundary; from Niu-chwang southwards across the Liao-tung peninsula to Kin-chow; and from Niu-chwang eastwards to the Korean gate and Antung. These highways are of great importance to the cultivators of the indigo and opium districts of the south, and to the mining districts of the north-west.

The *Trans-Siberian Railway* enters Manchuria at the western boundary of Hei-lung-kiang and runs *via* Kharlar to Harbin, and thence south-east to its termination at Vladivostok. Branches run from Harbin to Port Arthur and Dalny (Tairen) *via* Mukden. Since 1905 the *South Manchurian Railway*, for 500 miles from Port Arthur to Kwang-cheng-tsze (about 200 miles north of Mukden), has been under Japanese control, but the remainder of the line (1,000 miles) remains under the control of Russia. Branches have been constructed by the Japanese from Mukden to Antung and from Kwang-cheng-tsze to Kirin. The Northern Chinese system from Peking connects with Mukden *via* Shan-hai-kwan, Kinchow-fu and Sin-min-ting. (See also China Proper "Railways.")

#### TOWNS.

**CAPITAL, MUKDEN** (on the Hun-ho). Population, 250,000. Other towns are Liao-yang, Kinchow-fu, Kinchow, Kai-ping, Hai-cheng, Ki-yuen, Sin-king, and the Treaty Port of Niu-chwang (in the southern province of Feng-tien); Kirin, A-she-ho, Petuna or Sing-chung, San-sing, La-lin, Ninguta and Harbin (in the central province of Kirin); and Tsitsihar and Mergen (in the north-western province of Hei-lung-kiang).

## Mongolia.

#### AREA AND POPULATION.

The total area of Mongolia, which extends from the Great Wall in the south to Siberia in the north, and from the Khingang mountains in the east to Russian Central Asia in the west, is estimated at 1,076,000 English square miles, with a nomadic Mongol and Kalmuck population variously computed at 1,750,000 to 3,250,000. In the thirteenth century of the Christian era the Mongolian ruler, *Jenghiz Khan*, held sway over an empire "from the China Sea to the banks of the Dneiper," and the vast area of the Chinese dominions is but a portion of the former Mongolian Empire. The religion of Mongolia is lamaistic Buddhism, the chief monastery being that of Urga.

#### PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The country is rugged and mountainous in the north-west, where the *Altai* range runs from N.W. to S.E. almost to the centre of Mongolia. In the extreme east the Khingang range crosses the southern and northern boundaries at the narrowest limit. The greater part of Mongolia is occupied by a high tableland, known as the *Desert of Gobi or Shamo*, about 3,000 feet above sea level, 2,000 miles from east to west and 500 miles from north to south, an arid, rocky waste with no vegetation. The head streams of the *Yenisei* and the *Irishik*, with the *Ulu-kem*, *Kerulun*, and *Selenga*, are the only rivers of Mongolia, but salt lakes abound, especially in the north-

west. The *climate* is excessive, with extreme variations in temperature even in a single day, while the winter readings are seldom above 30° Fahrenheit, with bitter north-east winds and snowstorms. The midday summer temperature is high, followed by correspondingly low readings at night. Gold-bearing ground has been discovered (1913) in the Kudur Valley, and it is reported that the veins are extraordinarily rich.

#### GOVERNMENT.

The administration of Mongolia was the subject of a Russo-Chinese Agreement signed Nov. 5, 1913. Russia recognizes Chinese suzerainty over Outer Mongolia and China recognizes

the autonomy of that region, and agrees to maintain no troops or officials there except a representative at Urga and agents at some other points to be subsequently agreed upon. Both Powers agree to refrain from colonization. Russia agrees not to maintain troops in Outer Mongolia, except consular guards, nor to interfere in the administration. The boundaries are roughly defined, but the actual frontier will be the subject of further negotiations.

The administration of Inner Mongolia is entrusted to the *Mongolian Superintendency* (or Colonial Office) at Peking, the local representatives being a Lieutenant-Governor at Nei-Moung-Kau.

#### PRODUCTION AND TRADE CENTRES.

Agriculture is carried on wherever Chinese

influence has been exerted, but is mainly confined to the south-eastern borders of the territory. The principal industry is sheep and cattle-raising and the breeding of oxen, horses and camels for transport, in order to supply the caravan routes from China to Siberia. The centres of population depend mainly upon the vast overland commerce of China and Eastern Russia across the Gobi Desert, the general direction of the caravan routes being from south-east to north-west. In the north-west are important trading towns of Urga, Uliassutai and Kobdo; and in the south-east are Kalgan, Kuku-khoto, Kuku-erghi, Dolon-Nor, and Biru-khoto. In the north-east, Kerulun (on the river of that name) is a junction of the southern routes from the Chinese province of Pechili and the western route from Urga, in north-west Mongolia.

## Tibet.

### AREA AND POPULATION.

Tibet (or *Bod*) occupies more than half the western area of the Chinese dominions, with the Eighteen Provinces on the east, Nepal, Bhutan and British India on the south, British India on the west, and Chinese Turkestan on the north. The total area is about 750,000 English square miles, and the population is estimated at 3,000,000. For administrative purposes Tibet is divided into four provinces, viz., *Western*, or Nari Khorsum (capital, Gartok), *Middle*, or U (capital, Lhasa), *Southern*, or Utsang (capital, Shigatse), and *Eastern*, or Khamdo (capital, Khamdo). The north-eastern district of *Koko-Nor* (or Amdo) is directly represented in the Chinese Legislature.

*Physiography.*—The country is mainly a lofty plateau, part of the *Great Asiatic Tableland*, the highest country in the world, with the *Himalaya Mountains* as a western and southern boundary. Many rivers find their source in the plateau of Tibet, notably the *Upper Brahmaputra* and *Indus* of India, the *Mekong*, of French Indo-China, and the *Hoang-ho* and *Yangtse* of the Eighteen Provinces. The great hydrographic feature is the chain of lakes, all 15,000 feet or more above the mean level of the sea, the largest being *Tengri Nor*, and the highest *Horpa*, some 18,000 feet above the sea. In Southern Tibet, near the Bhutan border, is *Lake Palti*, semi-circular in form and almost as extensive as *Tengri Nor*.

*Government.*—The authority of China under the Empire was only nominally exercised, but steps have been taken to assert it since the institution of a Republican form of government at Peking. The civil power is vested in a secular Lama (the *Tashi Lama*), who is aided by a National Assembly, and since the hindrance of the ecclesiastical power (the *Dalai Lama*) has received a set back the civil power is increasing.

*Foreign Relations and Trade.*—The principal imports are tea, silk, opium, carpets and porcelain from China, and leather and saddlery and live stock from Mongolia; the principal exports are gold and silver from the mines of the western province, salt, wool and musk. British India imports from Tibet wool, borax, salt, living animals, and musk, in exchange for cotton and woollen goods, coral, and grain. The total trade in 1910-11 was about £245,000. Under the Anglo-Chinese Sikkim Convention of 1890, a trade mart was opened at Yatung; but as the Tibetans persistently disregarded the Convention, a political mission was despatched from India, with a military escort. It reached the

capital, Lhasa, after a very arduous march and sharp fighting, on August 3, 1904. A new Convention was signed (Sept. 7), providing for the erection of boundary pillars between Sikkim and Tibet; for trade marts, with British and Tibetan agents, at Gyantse and Gartok as well as at Yatung, and for unrestricted traffic by existing routes; and for payment of an indemnity. The Tibetans pledged themselves not to alienate any territory or grant concessions to, or permit the intervention of, any foreign Power. By the Convention of Peking (April, 1906) China accepted the Conventions of 1890 and 1904, and declared that no foreign State should interfere in Tibet, while England also undertook not to interfere in the administration of Tibet or annex territory. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug., 1907, both Powers recognised the suzerain rights of China in Tibet, agreed to maintain its territorial integrity, to refrain from intervention in its internal administration, to treat with Tibet only through the Chinese Government, not to send representatives to Lhasa, not to assign any territory to either Power, and not to obtain railway, mining, or other concessions; but direct relations between British commercial agents and Tibetan authorities under the Conventions of 1904 and 1906 are permitted. The new trade marts have been opened and trade regulations signed (1908).

#### TOWNS.

**CAPITAL, LHASA**, a city occupying about 3 square miles on a plain entirely surrounded by mountains, contains a population of about 30,000, of whom only about 6,000 are other than monks. The city is the centre of Buddhism and attracts pilgrims from all parts of Mongolia and Tibet to the great temple of Buddha in the midst of other temples and religious buildings.

Other centres of population are mainly on the two great trade routes, of which the first, or China road, runs from Cheng-tu (in Szechuen) *via* Litang and Batang to the Tibetan town of Chiamdo and thence south west to Lhasa, Gyangtse and Shigatse (on the Sanpo or Upper Brahmaputu) to Nepal. The second, or India road, across the Himalayas at the Tang Pass,

leads to Lhasa, *via* Gyangtse. The mining districts of the west are reached from Leh, in Kashmir (British India), whence a road passes Lake Pangong at the Tibetan town of Rudok, and leads to Gartok, the centre of the gold mining industry, and thence to Lhasa, where it joins the other Indian route and the main Lhasa-Chiamdo-China road.

## Chinese Turkestan.

### AREA AND POPULATION.

Districts and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Estimated Population.
Sin Kiang (Urumchi) .....	450,000	1,250,000
Zungaria (Kulja) .....	150,000	750,000
Total.....	600,000	2,000,000

Eastern Turkestan occupies the north-western corner of the Chinese dominions, between Mongolia, Russian Central Asia and Tibet. The territory comprises the two districts of Zungaria and Sin Kiang (or Chinese Tartary) with a total area of about 600,000 square miles and an estimated population of 2,000,000, most of whom are Muhammadans, made up of Chinese settlers, Persians, Kalmucks and Kirghiz. The capital is Urumchi, and for administrative purposes the country is divided into three governments, viz., *ili*, *Tabargatai*, and *Yarkand*, with sub-districts and residencies at Kashgar, Karashar, Kushong, Aksu, Khotan and Hami.

*Zungaria* is a mountainous region in the extreme north-west, between the Altai and Tian Shan ranges and the Russian boundary of Central Asia on the west, extending eastwards into the Gobi Desert. *Chinese Tartary* (or Sin Kiang) lies between the Pamir Plateau and the Kuen-lun range on the west and south, and the Tian Shan range on the north-west, the intervening area forming the *Tarim Desert*. A chain of lakes, with communicating streams, extends across the north-western limits of the Tarim Desert, and the River *ili*, which flows into Lake Balkash (Western or Russian Turkestan), rises in the Tian Shan mountains of north-western Zungaria.

*Production and Industries.*—Agriculture and

the breeding of horses, cattle, sheep, camels and asses are the principal industries, the latter mainly for the provision of transport animals for the various caravan routes between China, India, and Russia. Minerals are plentiful and include gold, lead and copper, in addition to coal and petroleum, while jade is largely extracted at Khotan for the Chinese market, and salt is obtained from the neighbourhood of the lakes. Silks, carpets, cottons, leather and felt goods, and worked metals are exported, in addition to agricultural produce, while tea, opium, cloths and provisions are imported.

*Towns.*—Recent discoveries show that considerable towns have been covered by the moving sands of the desert, the date of the inundations being early in the Christian era. Towns now exist mainly as stations on the various caravan routes between China, Russia and India. The principal Chinese route leads from the province of Kan-su across the desert of the north-eastern centres of Hami and Barkul, westwards to Urumchi, and thence south-west, *via* Aksu, to Kashgar and Yarkand, where are routes to Russian Turkestan and to Leh (British India) over the lofty *Karakorum Pass* (18,500 feet). The value of the merchandize carried by the caravans between China and Russia is very considerable; the trade with India does not exceed £250,000 annually.

## Colombia.

(República de Colombia.)

Divisions and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Estimated Population.
<i>Departments :—</i>		
Antioquia (Medellin) .....	22,752	740,937
Atlántico (Barranquilla).....	1,008	114,887
Bolívar (Cartagena).....	22,320	425,975
Boyacá (Tunja) .....	16,460	586,499
Caldas (Manizales) .....	7,380	341,498
Cauca (Popayán) .....	20,403	211,756
Cundinamarca (Bogotá).....	8,046	715,610
Huila (Neiva) .....	8,100	158,191
Magdalena (Santa Marta) .....	19,080	140,106
Panamá (Panamá) .....	29,760	400,000
Nariño (Pasto).....	9,360	293,918
Santander (Bucaramanga).....	17,865	400,084
Norte de Santander (Cúcuta) .....	6,255	204,381
Tolima (Ibagué) .....	10,080	282,426
Valle (Cali) .....	3,897	217,147
<i>Intendencias :—</i>		
Meta (Villavicencio) .....	{ 258,840 }	29,299
Chocó (Quibdó) .....		60,653
Gaigira (Guaraguarau) .....		53,018
Caquetá y demás Comisarias .....		99,576
Total .....	461,606	5,475,961

## Races and Religions.

There are six distinct elements in the population :—(a) White descendants of the Spanish settlers of the 16th–19th centuries; (b) Indian aboriginals; (c) *Mestizos*, or mixed Spanish-Indians; (d) negroes; (e) mixed Spanish negroes; (f) mixed Indian negroes. The numbers of these elements are roughly estimated at 1,500,000 whites; 600,000 Indians, of whom about 150,000 are wild and uncivilised; 2,000,000 *mestizos*; and 1,400,000 negroes and mixed Spanish and Indian negroes. All except the wild Indians are nominally Roman Catholics, but all Christian religions are tolerated.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Colombia occupies the north-west corner of the South American continent from the Isthmus of Panama (which gives Colombia a divided sea board) to the western boundaries of Venezuela and Brazil and the northern boundaries of Peru and Ecuador. The Republic is divisible into two unequal portions, of which the larger (about two thirds of the whole) consists of the plains of the east and of the extreme north-west, and the smaller (about one-third) consists of rugged mountains with three main ranges traversing the country and an isolated group of peaks in the north-west.

*Relief*.—The southern boundary crosses the Andes where the range consists of a massive series of volcanic peaks, the highest of which are Chiles (15,900 feet), Cumbal (15,900 feet), and Pasto (14,000 feet), and the range divides into a triple Colombian system of *Western, Central and Eastern Cordilleras* divided by the valleys of the Cauca and Magdalena rivers. The Western and Central Cordilleras run almost parallel with the Pacific coast, the Eastern Cordillera has a north-easterly direction and divides at the Venezuela boundary, where the Cordillera de Merida traverses Venezuela, while the western fork terminates at the extremity of the Guajira Peninsula, the most northerly point of Colombia. The highest peak of the Western Cordillera is Munchique volcano (12,000 feet), of the Central range Huila. Tolima, Ruiz and Mesa de Hervey (all over 18,000 feet); and of the Eastern Cordillera, Cocui. In the north-west of Colombia, detached from the western spur of the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes, is the *Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta*, the highest peak being about 17,000 feet above sea level. The mountainous region of the west contains ninety per cent. of the inhabitants,

the white population being settled mainly on the plateaus and elevated valleys of the Central and Eastern Cordilleras.

**Hydrography.**—The principal rivers of Colombia are the Magdalena, Cauca, and Atrato. The *Magdalena* has a total length of about 1,000 miles, and is navigable to the sand bar of La Dorada (560 miles from its mouth) and above Honda Rapids to Girardot (a further 100 miles). The *Cauca* flows through a narrow and often precipitous valley between the Western and Central Cordillera, and joins the *Magdalena* about 200 miles from its mouth at Barranquilla. Its total length is about 800 miles, of which two navigable stretches of 200 miles each are separated by a series of rapids occupying about the same length of its course. The *Atrato* rises in the slopes of the Western Cordillera and flows into the Gulf of Uraba and the Caribbean Sea. The principal rivers of the eastern plains are the *Meta* and *Guaviare*, tributaries of the Orinoco, and the *Putamayo*, *Yapurá* (or Caqueta) and the *Napo*, tributaries of the Amazon.

**Climate.**—Colombia lies almost entirely in the north torrid zone, and but for its elevation would possess a completely tropical climate. In the eastern slopes of the Andes and in the southern forests there is high temperature and excessive rainfall, but in the northern prairie region there are almost equal wet and dry seasons with a great range of temperature. In the mountainous west are the sub-tropical regions of the lowlands and valleys, the temperate districts of the middle slopes of the Andes, the cold and bleak *paramos*, from 10,000 to 15,000 feet, and above 15,000 feet the regions of snow and ice. The middle slopes and the sub-tropical valleys contain the most fertile and productive regions.

### GOVERNMENT.

The Colombian coast was visited in 1502 by Christopher Columbus, and in 1536 a Spanish expedition under Quesada established a government of certain coastal communities under the name of New Granada, which continued under Spanish rule until the revolt of the Spanish-American colonies of 1811–1824. In 1819 Bolívar established the Republic of Colombia, consisting of the territories now known as Colombia, Panama, Venezuela and Ecuador. In 1829–1830 Venezuela and Ecuador withdrew from the association of provinces, and in 1831 the remaining territories were formed into the Republic of New Granada. From 1853–1861 many of the Colombian Provinces declared their independence and the nineteenth century contained frequent revolutions and internal wars. In 1903 Panama seceded from Colombia, and is now a separate Republic. The government is that of a centralized Republic under a constitution of 1886, by which the practical independence of the Provinces was extinguished. The Executive consists of a President, and there is a Legislature of two houses, with appointed Governors and biennial assemblies in each of the Departments.

#### Executive.

*President of the Republic of Colombia* (Aug. 7, 1910–1914), Dr. Carlos E. Rostrepo.

#### Ministers of State.

*Interior*, P. M. Carreño.

*Foreign Affairs*, Francisco José Urrutia.

*War*, José Manuel Arango.

*Finance*, J. Restrepo Plata.

*Treasury*, C. N. Rosales.

*Public Instruction*, Carlos Cuervo Márquez.

*Public Works*, Simón Araujo.

and others for four years, by the executive government.

#### DEFENCE.

The strength of the *Army* is determined by Congress, and the permanent force consists of about 6,000 of all arms. Every able-bodied male Colombian is liable for service, and a war strength of about 50,000 could be raised. The *Navy* consists of five old cruisers of little or no fighting value and a few miscellaneous craft, and is stationed on either side of the Isthmus of Panama, with a gunboat on the Magdalena river.

#### EDUCATION.

Primary education is free, but is not compulsory, although the schools are well attended. The white population retains the literary instincts of the Spaniards, and there is now a marked tendency of State-directed effort to reach the negro, Indian and *mestizo* elements outside the municipal areas. The principal factor is the work of the Catholic corporations, whose secondary schools are State-aided. There are normal and technical schools, and Bogotá contains a public library, museum, observatory and several universities.

#### FINANCE.

**THE LEGISLATURE.**  
Congress meets annually for 90 days from July 20, and consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The *Senate* contains 34 members elected for four years by electoral colleges in each department. The *House of Representatives* contains 92 members, elected for two years by the direct vote of all male Colombians aged 22 who can read and write or possess an income of 300 pesos (or land valued at 1,500 pesos).

#### THE JUDICATURE.

There are magistrates' courts of first instance with superior district courts and a supreme court, with appellate jurisdiction, at Bogotá. The last named has also original jurisdiction in political and constitutional causes. Judges of the supreme court are appointed for five years,

The revenue and expenditure of Colombia for the five years 1909–1913 are estimated at the

following totals in gold pesos (5 pesos gold = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1909	16,600,000	16,600,000
1910	10,831,500	10,831,500
1911	9,779,500	8,937,688
1912	12,000,000	12,000,000
1913	16,500,000	16,115,000

#### DEBT.

The External Debt has been reduced by arrangement with foreign (mainly British) bondholders, and now amounts to £2,485,600. The Consolidated Internal Debt amounted on July 1, 1912, to 5,476,888 silver pesos, and the floating debt to 2,756,545 gold pesos.

#### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

**Agriculture and Live Stock.**—Maize and wheat are grown on the elevated plateaus of the western regions, but the principal product is coffee, of which excellent qualities are produced and exported through the neighbouring republic of Venezuela and through Colombian ports. Cocoa, sugar, and bananas are also cultivated, and the indigenous rubber trees are being brought into commercial use. The grassy plains of the north-east support large herds of cattle and sheep, and considerable developments are possible in the export of the former.

**Minerals.**—Gold, silver, and platinum are found and worked in large quantities, and there are rich mines of copper, lead, mercury, and cinnabar, which form a great potential asset. Salt, coal, and iron are plentiful, and there are extensive petroleum fields. In 1913 an English firm obtained extensive concessions for the development of the oil industry, including the right to construct railways, docks, quays and canals, in connexion with the transport of the oil. The Government emerald mines and pearl fisheries are believed to be valuable.

**Manufactures.**—There is at Pradera a small iron industry in close proximity to the mines, and agricultural machinery is produced, together with outfits for the sugar refineries. A pottery and earthenware industry has survived the Spanish invasion of the sixteenth century unchanged, and woollen and cotton stuffs are manufactured at Popayan and Pasto for the home market. Sugar refining is encouraged by the State, and there are tobacco factories for internal trade and Panama hat factories for home and export.

#### EXTERNAL TRADE.

The Imports are principally flour and prepared foodstuffs, machinery, and textiles; the Exports being coffee, cattle, hides, and skins, bananas, tobacco, rubber, Panama hats, orchids (the choicest varieties of which are found by adventurous explorers), and gold, silver, and platinum. Textiles are sent principally by the U.S. and the U.K., and flour by the U.S.; sugar of a better quality than can be produced by the primitive factories in Colombia is sent by Germany, in addition to rice. Coffee is sent to the U.S. through Venezuelan and Colombian ports; tobacco principally to Hamburg; and cotton to the U.K. and France. The values of the Imports and

Exports for the five years 1908-1912 are stated as follows in gold pesos:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1908	13,513,890	14,998,434	28,512,324
1909	11,117,927	16,040,198	28,148,125
1910	17,385,040	17,786,806	35,171,846
1911	18,108,863	22,375,899	40,484,762
1912	23,964,623	32,221,746	56,186,369

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

**Railways.**—Only about 620 miles of railroad were open in 1913, but there is prospect of development owing to the spell of internal rest in the last twelve years. A period of settled government has encouraged railway enterprise—see also "Minerals" (ante).

**Post and Telegraphs.**—There were in 1912 over 608 post offices dealing with 6,981,035 internal letters, postcards and other postal packets, with 530 telegraph offices and 10,885 miles of telegraph (1912) over which 2,252,359 despatches were transmitted.

**Rivers and Roads.**—Internal communication is mainly carried over the principal rivers and their tributaries, a regular service of river steamers running on the Magdalena and its many auxiliary streams. Various schemes have been adumbrated, from time to time, for the construction of a Pacific-Atlantic canal, *via* the Atrato and San Juan rivers. Mountain tracks only fit for mules, and cart roads, some in very good condition, are the principal means of getting about the country.

**Shipping.**—There are many harbours on the Pacific Coast which may possess an importance when the Panama Canal is opened, but only two of them, Buenaventura and Tumaco, have any present commercial value. The Caribbean Coast (Atlantic) has many ports, of which Barranquilla, Cartagena, Santa Marta, and Rio Hacha are engaged in traffic with Europe and North America, while Villamazar has a coasting trade with Venezuela. The tonnage entered and cleared at Barranquilla (at the mouth of the Magdalena River) exceeded 1,400,000 tons in 1910, that of Cartagena being about 1,200,000 tons.

#### TOWNS.

**CAPITAL, BOGOTÁ,** founded by Quesada in 1538, stands on the eastern margin of a large elevated plateau of the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes, with a population estimated in 1912 at 121,257. There are 15 towns credited with more than 20,000 inhabitants:—

Bogotá .....	121,257	Aguadas .....	26,423
Medellín .....	71,004	Ibagué .....	24,693
Barranquilla ...	48,907	Palmita .....	24,312
Cartagena .....	36,632	Neiva .....	21,852
Manizales .....	34,720	Montería .....	21,521
Sonsón .....	29,346	Yarumal .....	21,250
Pasto .....	27,760	Cúcuta .....	20,364
Calí .....	27,747		

#### WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is legal and in general use for international trade. Internal commerce, however, mainly adheres to the *old Spanish system* (see Peru).

The *Unit of Currency*, under a law of 1907, is the gold peso, worth 48. in English currency, or 5 = £1 sterling. The actual currency is the paper peso, of which 500 = £1 sterling.

## Costa Rica.

(República de Costa Rica.)

## AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.		
		1906.	1911.	1912.
Alajuela (Alajuela) .....	No official figures available.	81,109	91,707	95,382
Cartago (Cartago) .....		54,045	59,968	61,439
Guanacaste (Liberia) .....		28,133	33,810	34,952
Heredia (Heredia) .....		39,493	42,645	43,304
Limon (Limon) .....		14,925	18,920	19,647
Puntarenas (Puntarenas) .....		17,469	20,054	20,591
San José (San José) .....		108,178	121,162	124,109
Total .....	23,000	341,590	388,266	399,424

## Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.
1907 .....	14,762	11,433	26,195	8,861	7,823	16,684
1908 .....	15,308	10,989	26,297	9,124	8,841	17,965
1909 .....	15,600	8,228	23,828	9,154	7,782	16,936
1910 .....	15,847	11,233	27,080	9,723	7,236	16,959
1911 .....	16,839	9,537	26,376	9,483	8,170	17,653
1912 .....	17,125	10,972	28,097	9,378	9,612	18,990

## Races and Religions.

The inhabitants are mainly of Spanish blood, descendants of the colonists of the 16th to 19th centuries, with an admixture of *mestizos* or Spanish Indians. The aboriginal Indians were almost exterminated under three centuries of Spanish rule, and number about 4,000, while there are about 25,000 negroes, mostly Jamaicans and mainly employed on banana farms. The foreign white population amounts to 5,000 or 6,000, mainly Spaniards and Italians, with some German, British, and U.S.A. settlers. All religions are tolerated, but a great majority of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. Spanish is the language of the country.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

**Boundaries.**—Costa Rica occupies part of the southern and narrowing isthmus of Central America, between Nicaragua and Panama, with a regular coast line on the Atlantic of about 200 miles, and a broken and varied coast on the Pacific, with two bold promontories—that of Nicoya in the north and Dulce in the south, each enclosing a gulf of the same name.

**Relief.**—The country is mainly an elevated tableland, intersected by lofty volcanic ridges, running from N.W. to S.E., with low-lying coastal regions on either side of the tableland. In the north the *Sierra de Tilaran* contains the volcanic peaks of Orosi, Rincon de la Vieja, Miravalles, and Tenorio, the latter rising to nearly 7,000 feet above sea level. Further east, the *Cerro de los Guatusos* contains the volcanic peaks of Poas (9,000 feet), Irazú (11,200 feet), and Turrialba (11,000 feet). A third range, known as the *Cordillera de Talamanca* in Costa Rica, extends into the neighbouring republic of Panama (under the name of Cordillera de Chiriqui), and contains the lofty Chirripo Grande (11,500 feet), the highest summit in Costa Rica, and other volcanic peaks in Buena Vista (10,850 feet), Ujum (8,700 feet), Pico Blanco (9,650 feet), and Rovalo (7,000 feet).

**Rivers and Lakes.**—The formation of the land and the narrow limits of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts preclude the formation of large rivers. The *Sarapiquí* and *San Carlos* rivers (flowing into the River San Juan) are navigable for many miles by light launches and canoes; also some rivers on the north-east coast. The remaining streams are short and generally torrential, with a volume out of all proportion to their length.

**Climate.**—Although close to the Equator (between 8° 17'–11° 10' N. latitude), and lying entirely within the tropical zone, the climate of Costa Rica is not unhealthy. **Malaria**

and rheumatism are common in the coastal regions, but the climate of the plateau (at an elevation of 3,000-5,000 feet) is equable, with a mean temperature of 68° and a variation of only 5° between the extremes. The higher regions are cold and frosty, and the population centres in the temperate plateaus, below 5,000 feet. The wet season is influenced by the south-west monsoon from April to October, the Atlantic slope being wetter than the Pacific. The dry season on the Pacific slope lasts from December to April.

### GOVERNMENT.

For nearly three centuries (1530-1821) Costa Rica formed part of the Spanish American dominions, the seat of administration being Cartago. In 1821 the country threw in its lot with the other Central American provinces and became independent of Spain. From 1824-1839 Costa Rica was one of the "United States of Central America."

The present constitution rests upon the fundamental law of Dec. 22, 1871, as modified in 1882, 1903, and 1913, and is that of a centralized Republic, with a President elected by direct vote for 4 years (and ineligible for an immediate term) and a single chamber legislature.

*President of the Republic* (May 8, 1910-1914).—Ricardo Jimenez, born Feb. 6, 1859.

*Vice-Presidents*.—Manuel de Jesus Jimenez; A. Gonzalez; Ezequiel Gutierrez.

### THE EXECUTIVE.

The President and Vice-Presidents are aided by four Ministers of State, appointed by and responsible to the President:—

*Minister of Foreign Affairs, Worship and Justice*, Manuel Castro Quesada.

*Minister of Commerce and Finance and Public Works*, Felipe J. Alvarado.

*Minister of the Interior and Police*, Carlos M. Jimenez.

*Minister of War and Marine*, Luis Demetrio Tinoco.

*Minister of Public Instruction*, Roberto Brenes Mesen.

### THE LEGISLATURE.

Congress consists of 43 Deputies, elected for four years by the direct vote of all adult self-supporting citizens, one half of the deputies retiring biennially.

*President of the National Congress*, Maximo Fernandez.

*Vice-President*, Enrique Pinto.

### THE JUDICATURE.

There are magistrates' courts in all centres and superior courts in each province, with a supreme court, two appeal courts and a court of cassation at the capital. The death penalty has been abolished. The inhabitants are principally peaceable and law-abiding peasant proprietors.

### DEFENCE.

Service in the *Army* is compulsory in time of war on all able-bodied citizens between the ages of 18 and 50. A small permanent army of about 1,000 of all arms is maintained, and there is an organized militia with a reserve and a national guard. In time of war a partly trained force of 50,000 could be raised.

### EDUCATION.

*Primary Education* is compulsory and free, the schools are well attended, and the proportion of illiterates is being rapidly reduced. There are secondary schools at San José, Cartago, Alajuela and Heredia, and colleges of law and medicine at San José. There is no university, but promising pupils are sent by the government to European centres.

### FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of Costa Rica for the five years 1908 to 1912 are stated as follows (*colonos* 10/45 = £1):—

Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	<i>colonos</i>	£	<i>colonos</i>	£
1908	5,209,182	498,486	6,056,618	579,580
1909	7,365,506	694,860	7,286,472	687,400
1910	8,121,735	777,200	8,858,572	847,710
1911	9,734,115	931,494	10,053,424	962,050
1912	9,950,672	952,217	9,319,719	891,839

More than half the revenue is derived from customs.

### DEBT.

*External Debt*.—An Agreement, made between the Costa Rican Government and Mr. Minor C. Keith, providing for the issue of £2,000,000 Gold Refunding, to be applied to the Conversion of the External Debt, with all arrears of interest, and the Limon Sanitation Bonds (for which together £1,617,200, the balance, £382,800, being reserved for the Government's requirements), was finally accepted by the Foreign Bondholders in July, 1911.

These Bonds are payable in 1958, through the operation of a cumulative sinking fund of not less than 1 per cent. annually, commencing in 1921, and bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum for the first ten years, and at the rate of 5 per cent. thereafter, and are secured by a first charge on the Customs Revenue. The July 1911 coupon and subsequent coupons were duly paid, and the conversion has been duly made.

*French Loan*.—In November, 1911, the Government of Costa Rica issued in Paris a new 5 per cent. Loan for 35,000,000 francs, for the purpose of paying off the Bonds of the Pacific Railway and the Internal Debt.

This Loan is secured by a first charge on the Government Liquor Monopoly, and has been given a quotation on the Paris Bourse. The proceeds of this issue have been applied to the payment of the Internal Debt and Pacific Railway Bonds in the early part of 1912, the Government, under the agreement with the French Bankers, having received 80 per cent. of the nominal value of the Loan coupons paid.

The *Internal Debt* amounted, on Dec. 31, 1912, to 2,465,272 *colonos* (£235,911).

### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture*.—More than two-thirds of the population are engaged in agriculture, the most

important crops being coffee and bananas, the latter in annually increasing quantities. Coffee, rice, maize, sugar-cane, potatoes and beans are grown in the interior and bananas, cocoa, and rubber are produced in the coast lands. The soil is extraordinarily fertile, and for this reason the republic fully deserves the name of "Rich Coast," bestowed upon it (possibly on account of its reputed auriferous wealth) in the 16th century. There are vast forest covered tracts on the Atlantic and Pacific slopes where cedar, mahogany, rosewood, ebony and dye-woods are obtained. The *Live Stock* includes about 400,000 cattle, 60,000 horses and 120,000 pigs, and its improvement is encouraged by government.

*Minerals.*—Gold, silver, copper, iron, lead and zinc are believed to exist in many districts, but the goldfields alone are worked.

*Manufactures.*—There are sugar and distilling industries and factories for boots, candles, soap, matches, ice and leather.

#### EXTERNAL TRADE.

The values of the merchandise imported and exported in the five years 1908–1912 are stated as follows in £ sterling :—

Year	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1908 ...	1,158,493	1,596,445	2,754,938
1909 ...	1,257,383	1,682,617	2,940,000
1910 ...	1,625,299	1,723,386	3,348,685
1911 ...	1,825,829	1,836,546	3,662,375
1912 ...	2,087,189	2,050,523	4,137,712

*Chief exports (1912).*—Bananas 10,647,702 bunches, value £1,018,918; coffee 196,211 bags, value £729,527; gold and silver bullion, £155,514; raw sugar, cacao, rubber, cedar and hides.

*Percentage of imports (1912).*—United States, 50·08; Germany, 17·11; United Kingdom, 16·59; France, 4·82; other countries, 11·40.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

*Railways.*—About 420 miles of railway were open for traffic in 1911, the Pacific and Atlantic

being connected *via* the capital. The Costa Rica Railway runs from Limon to the capital, San José (104 miles) in six hours, and is continued 13 miles to Alajuela. The Northern Railway runs from Limon as terminus, and comprises 142 miles of main line and branches, running through the banana districts on the Atlantic coast. The Government own and operate the Pacific Railway, from San José to Orotina (46 miles), and the coast section of the same, Esparta to Puntarenas (13 miles); a new section from Orotina to join the Puntarenas section was opened in 1910. The journey from the capital to Puntarenas (76 miles) takes 5½ hours. A considerable amount of British capital is embarked in the Republic.

*Posts and Telegraphs.*—In 1912 there were 200 post offices, dealing with 7,691,000 packets, and 134 telegraph offices (with 1 wireless station) transmitting 1,032,221 despatches over the 1,661 miles of line. Telephones 470 miles.

*Shipping.*—In 1912, 552 foreign vessels (1,256,093 tons) entered at Costa Rican ports, the mercantile marine of the country consisting only of a few small sailing and motor driven vessels. The chief port is Limon, on the Atlantic coast, through which the whole of the important banana trade with the United States and the U.K. is done, as well as by far the larger part of the other exports and imports. Puntarenas is the most important harbour on the Pacific coast.

#### TOWNS.

CAPITAL, SAN JOSÉ. Estimated population (1912) 32,449. Other towns are Heredia (7,798), Limon (6,539) Alajuela (6,144), Cartago (5,922), Puntarenas (4,692), and Liberia (2,398).

#### WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is in general use alongside the common British weights and measures. The *Old Spanish System* (see Peru) is in partial use in country districts. The *Monetary Unit* is the gold *colon* of 100 *centimos*, of the value of 1 *colon* = 22'9d., or 10'45 *colones* = £1 sterling.

## Cuba.

### AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		1907.	1910.
Camaguey (Puerto Principe)...	10,068	118,269	128,669
Havana (Havana) .....	3,173	538,010	555,178
Matanzas (Matanzas) .....	3,244	239,812	255,308
Oriente (Santiago) .....	14,218	455,086	461,394
Pinar del Rio (Pinar del Rio)	5,211	240,372	252,421
Santa Clara (Santa Clara) .....	8,264	457,431	497,142
Total.....	44,178	2,048,980	2,150,112

In 1907 there were 1,074,822 males and 974,098 females. The language of Cuba is Spanish.

## Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Deaths.
1905 .....	65,870	54,219	120,089	27,345
1906 .....	55,264	51,513	106,777	29,844
1907 .....	...	31,227	...	...
1908 .....	...	32,606	...	...
1910 .....	74,286	...	...	33,194
1911 .....	...	38,053	...	...

## Races and Religions.

Nearly 60 per cent. of the inhabitants are of Spanish descent, the coloured races numbering about 30 per cent. (including mixed blood), foreign-born whites 10 per cent. and Chinese barely 0.5 per cent. Slavery was abolished in 1886, and the coloured races are increasing equally with the whites. There is little racial antagonism. Almost all the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, but all religions are free.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

*Geographical Position.*—Cuba is the largest island of the "West Indies," and extends in the shape of an irregular crescent at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, which the western horn divides into the Florida Channel on the north and the Yucatan Channel on the south. The western extremity (Cape San Antonio) is in  $84^{\circ} 57'$  W. longitude, and the easternmost point (Cape Maisi) in  $74^{\circ} 7'$  W. longitude. The most northerly point, close to Havana, is 93 miles distant from Key West on the Florida coast (U.S.A.) in  $23^{\circ} 13'$  N. latitude, while Cape Santa Cruz, the inner extremity of the eastern horn and the most southerly point of the island, extends to  $19^{\circ} 48'$  N. latitude, and is about 80 miles north of the Jamaican coast. Cape Maisi, at the outer extremity of the eastern horn, is 50 miles distant from the west coast of Haiti, and about 55 miles south-west of the nearest island of the Bahama group. The total length of the island is about 750 miles, its average width being about 50 miles, with a maximum of 160 and a minimum of 23 miles. There are many dependent islands, of which the *Isle of Pines* in the Archipelago de los Canarreos (inside the western horn of the main island) is by far the largest, with an estimated area of nearly 1,200 square miles.

*Relief.*—The island is distinctly mountainous, with a cross range in the south-east and central groups from end to end of the island. The coastal districts are generally low-lying and are fringed with lagoons, and some of the finest harbours in the world are situated both north and south of the island. In the south-east, at the broadest part of Cuba, the *Sierra Maestra* extends from Cape Santa Cruz to Cape Maisi, with its highest peaks in Monte Turquino (8,000 feet), Gran Piedra (5,300), and Ojo del Tore (3,500). A central range skirts the northern coast and crosses the island at about the centre, where Pico Potrerillo rises to 3,000 feet almost on the southern shore near Trinidad. In the west the *Organ Mountains* rise near Cape San Antonio and skirt the *Vuelta Abajo* (the great tobacco region), the highest point being the Pan de Guajaibón, near the northern coast. The island is thus high and mountainous in the eastern province of Oriente and in the western division of Pinar del Rio, while Havana, Matanzas, and Camaguey contain undulating plains with occasional hills, and Santa Clara is mountainous in the east, with level plains in the west.

*Rivers and Lakes.*—The rivers of Cuba are generally short and tempestuous with innumerable cascades, many of which are of great beauty. The only river of any length is the *Cauto*, about 250 miles from its source in the Sierra Maestra to its outflow into the Caribbean Sea. It is navigable by small vessels for about 75 miles to the town of Cauto. The *Sagua la Grande* is also navigable for about 20 miles from its mouth at Isabela on the north coast. Of the many lakes only *Lake Ariguanabo*, near Havana, about 6 square miles in area, is of any considerable size.

*Climate.*—Cuba lies entirely within the tropical zone, and possesses a dry season from November to April and a wet season for the remaining half year. The climate is equable with a high mean temperature, the range being between the winter and summer means of  $70^{\circ}$  –  $80^{\circ}$  Fahrenheit. In the months of October and November the island is liable to severe and destructive hurricanes. Yellow fever has ceased to be a scourge since the preventive action of the U.S.A. army of occupation after the Spanish-American War. Smallpox has been similarly stamped out by sanitary education, but consumption is still prevalent. The hygienic conditions of the whole island have been almost miraculously improved since the intervention of the U.S.A.

## GOVERNMENT.

The island of Cuba was visited by Christopher Columbus, during his first voyage, on Oct. 27, 1492, and was then believed to be part of the Western mainland of India. Early in the 16th century the island was conquered by the Spaniards, to be used later as a base of operations for the conquest of Mexico and Central America, and for almost four centuries Cuba remained under a Spanish Captain-General. The slave trade was abolished early in the 19th century and the slaves were emancipated from 1880-1886. The government of Spain was marked by a generally corrupt administration, complicated by internal unrest fomented by external influences, and the various attempts at independence met with severe military repression. The separatist and autonomous agitation culminated in the closing years of the nineteenth century in a fierce and bloodthirsty war, and although a conciliatory movement was evinced by the Madrid authorities in 1897, the struggle was continued by the party of separation in the island. In 1898 the government of the United States put into execution a threat of interference by the despatch of the battleship *Maine* to Havana harbour, and in February of that year the vessel was sunk by an explosion, the cause of which appears likely to remain an unsolved mystery. On April 20, 1898, the U.S. Government demanded the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish forces, and a short Spanish-American war led to the abandonment of the island, which was occupied by U.S. troops. From Jan. 1, 1899, to May 20, 1902, Cuba was under U.S. military rule, and reforms of the widest and most far-reaching character were instituted. On May 20, 1902, an autonomous government was inaugurated with an elected President, and a legislature of two houses. The island was, however, again the prey of revolution from July to September, 1906, when the U.S. Government resumed control. On Jan. 28, 1909, a republican government was again inaugurated.

The government is that of a centralised republic, with a President, Vice-President, and nominated Cabinet, and a legislature of two houses. The President is elected by indirect vote for four years and is ineligible for more than two consecutive terms.

*President of the Republic of Cuba* (May 20, 1913-May 19, 1917).—Mario G. Menocal.

*Vice-President*, Enrique José Varona.

## The Cabinet.

*Secretary of State*, Cosme de la Torriente.

*Justice*, Cristóbal de la Guardia.

*Interior*, Aurelio Hevia.

*Finance*, Leopoldo Cancio.

*Public Instruction*, Ezekiel García Enseñat.

*Public Works*, José R. Villalon.

*Agriculture, Commerce and Labour*, Emilio Nuñez.

*Sanitation and Public Assistance*, Enrique Nuñez.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

Congress consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The *Senate* contains 24 members (4 from each province) elected by indirect vote for 8 years and retiring by halves every 4 years. The *House of Representatives* consists of 83 members (1 for each 25,000 inhabitants) elected for 4 years by direct vote of all male citizens aged 21 years and half renewed every 2 years. Five years' residence qualified for naturalization and the franchise.

*President of the Senate*, Eugenio Sanchez Agramonte.

*President of the House of Representatives*, José A. González Lanoza.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The six provinces contain an elective governor and assembly, with wide powers of self-government, but financial autonomy is restricted by the economic clauses of the treaty with the U.S., which aim at development within the financial resources of the island. The smaller administrative unit is the municipality with elective councils and mayors (alcaldes), their jurisdiction frequently extending over a wide rural territory.

## THE JUDICATURE.

Justice is administered by courts of first instance in the municipal areas, and their contiguous rural territories, with superior courts in each province and a supreme court at Havana.

## DEFENCE.

The external relations of Cuba are regulated by the protection of the U.S. in the case of any attempt to interfere with the independence of the island. The armed forces are therefore directed to the preservation of internal order. By a law of 1908 the permanent army consists of about 5,000 men, while all male citizens are liable for service in the militia when necessary for the preservation of order. There is a mounted gendarmerie of 5,000 men, known as the *guardia rural*.

## EDUCATION.

A great impetus was given to education by the U.S. occupation of 1899-1902 and elementary schools were established in every municipality. *Primary* education is compulsory and free and about 82 per cent. of attendances is secured. Each province also contains centres for secondary education, and there are about 650 undergraduates at the University of Havana (founded in 1728).

## FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of Cuba for the five years 1907-8—1911-12 are stated as follows in dollars (4/8 = £1 sterling).

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1907-08	\$24,447,657	\$22,377,168
1908-09	29,615,263	24,285,292
1909-10	33,824,746	31,070,409
1910-11		
1911-12	41,614,700	40,593,400
1912-13		

More than half the revenue is derived from customs. The principal items of expenditure, in addition to the cost of civil government, are debt service (\$6,400,000), education (\$4,320,000), public works (\$3,600,000), and sanitation (\$4,140,000).

## DEBT.

By treaty with the U.S. Cuba has undertaken "not to borrow more than she can pay," and the total debt, including the obligations of the revolutionary junta, amounts to less than two years' income. The debt was of the following descriptions on Aug. 1, 1911:—

## External Debt:—

6% bonds 1896 .....	\$723,000
5% loan 1904 .....	33,980,000

\$34,712,000

## Internal Debt:—

5% bonds .....	10,871,000
4½% loan .....	16,500,000

\$27,371,000

Total Debt..... \$62,083,000

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture and Live Stock.*—Of the total area (about 28,000,000 acres) less than 1,000,000 acres are cultivated, but much of the remaining surface is dense forest, marsh or pastoral savannah. More than half the cultivated area is under sugar cane and about 30 per cent. under tobacco, sweet potatoes and bananas in equal proportions. Rice, coffee, cocoa and indian corn are grown and many tropical fruits (oranges, coco-nuts, pineapples, etc.) are cultivated. The sugar crop is increasing and amounted in 1911 to nearly 2,000,000 tons. Agricultural conditions are still very primitive. Forestry is much neglected, although mahogany is exported and cedar used in the boxing of tobacco. The live stock (1911) includes over 3,000,000 cattle and 600,000 horses, the vast savannahs of central Cuba being particularly suitable for cattle ranges.

*Minerals.*—Iron, copper and manganese are plentiful and are easily worked, the first named having supplanted the second in importance. The principal mining districts are in Oriente province, where the Sierra Maestra was for centuries the largest copper producing centre in the world. Of non-metallic minerals petroleum and asphalt are found, and the former is exploited to some extent. Almost the whole mineral output is sent to the U.S.

*Manufactures.*—The only manufactures of any importance are connected with the tobacco and sugar cane industries, cigars and cigarettes being made in great quantities in the capital, and sugar, rum and whisky in the neighbourhood of the plantations. Almost all the imports are manufactures.

## EXTERNAL TRADE.

The imports and exports of merchandise for the five years 1908-1912 are stated as follows in dollars:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$
1908	86,368,767	98,849,091	185,217,858
1909	83,856,835	115,637,321	199,494,156
1910	98,239,539	144,036,697	242,266,236
1911	102,692,888	128,114,937	230,807,825
1912	125,902,241	172,978,328	298,880,569

The principal exports are sugar 80%, and tobacco; the imports are mainly machinery, foodstuffs and textiles. The exchange was with the principal countries as under, in 1912:—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
U.S.A. ....	\$65,416,475	\$145,185,933
U.K. ....	15,397,949	11,446,336
France ....	7,706,064	2,574,735
Germany .....	8,431,201	6,199,172
Spain .....	9,774,790	658,323

## COMMUNICATIONS.

*Railways.*—In 1910 there were 2,516 miles of government and private line open for traffic. A line runs from Pinar del Rio to Santiago, thus traversing the island from west to east, and there are many lines from both coasts connecting with this principal system, particularly in the tobacco districts of the west and the mining region of the east.

*Posts and Telegraphs.*—There were 492 post offices in 1910 dealing with 63,000,000 packets, with 172 telegraph offices (and 10 wireless stations) transmitting 650,000 messages.

*Shipping.*—In 1911 the mercantile marine consisted of 54 steamers (58,410 tons) and 6 sailing vessels (1,035 tons) and in 1910, 1,647 vessels entered and cleared at Cuban ports in addition to a large coasting trade.

The principal harbours are Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, Bahia Honda, Nuevitas and Nipe on the north coast, and on the south Santiago, Cienfuegos and Guantánamo, while there are many others of less importance on both coasts.

## TOWNS.

**CAPITAL, HAVANA,** on the northern coast almost due south of Key West (Florida, U.S.A.), from which it is distant 93 miles, is the largest city and principal commercial centre of the West Indies. Its Spanish name is San Cristobal de la Habana. The city contained in 1907 a census population of 297,159, and the *municipio* of Havana a population of 302,526. Havana contains many fine buildings, including a 17th century cathedral and many churches. Its principal buildings are of limestone, which is plentiful in the neighbourhood. The harbour is one of the finest in the world.

Other towns are:—

Santiago .....	45,500	Sagua la Grande	13,000
Matanzas .....	36,000	Sancti Spiritus...	12,750
Cienfuegos .....	30,000	Trinidad.....	11,000
Puerto Principe		Marianao .....	9,500
(or Camaguey) 30,000		Pinar del Rio ...	9,000
Cardenas .....	25,000	San Antonio .....	8,500
Guantánamo ...	14,600	Güines .....	8,250
Manzanillo .....	14,500	Caibarién .....	8,000
Guanabacoa .....	14,000	Jovellanos .....	8,000
Santa Clara .....	14,000		

## WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is in general use. There is no Cuban currency, but the coinage of Spain (25 *peseta* gold pieces, "centenes," 5 *peseta* silver pieces and silver *pesetas*), American dollars and French louis d'or are current. Public accounts are kept in dollars, of which 48 = £1 sterling, their value in the Latin Union being 5.25 francs.

# Denmark.

(Kongeriget Danmark).

## AREA AND POPULATION.

Territories and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		1906.	1911.
Kingdom of Denmark (Copenhagen) .....	15,042	2,588,919	2,757,076
Faeroes or Sheep Islands (Thorshavn) .....	539	15,230	18,000
Iceland (Reykjavik) .....	40,448	78,470	85,089
*Greenland (Godhavn) .....	50,000	11,895	12,968
West Indies (Charlotte Amalie) .....	138	30,527	27,086
	106,167	2,725,041	2,901,219

### Danish Provinces and Capitals.

Amt.	Capital.	Amt.	Capital.
<i>Jutland</i> :—		<i>Laaland and Falster</i> :—	
Hjorring .....	Hjorring	Maribø .....	Maribø
Thisted .....	Thisted		
Aalborg .....	Aalborg	<i>Zealand</i> :—	
Viborg .....	Viborg	Frederiksborg .....	Frederiksborg
Randers .....	Randers	Holbaek .....	Holbaek
Ringkjøbing .....	Ringkjøbing	Kjøbenhavn .....	Kjøbenhavn
Aarhus .....	Aarhus	Sorø .....	Sorø
Vejle .....	Vejle	Praestø .....	Praestø
Ribe .....	Ribe		
<i>Fünen</i> :—		<i>Bornholm</i> :—	
Odense .....	Odense	Bornholm .....	Rønne.
Svendborg .....	Svendborg		

### Increase of the People.

Year.	Births	Decrease.			Marriages
		Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	
1907 .....	76,151	39,089	7,890	46,979	20,103
1908 .....	78,068	40,917	4,558	45,475	20,011
1909 .....	78,116	37,622	6,782	44,404	19,944
1910 .....	77,080	36,960	8,890	45,850	19,986
1911 .....	75,689	38,983	8,303	47,286	19,879

At the census of 1911 there were 1,346,869 males and 1,428,207 females in Denmark and the Faeroes. All religions are free. The people are almost all Lutherans, with 5,400 Roman Catholics, 3,500 Jews, and about 5,000 others, or unascertained.

### PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Kingdom of Denmark consists of a portion of the European mainland and of a neighbouring archipelago, with the detached island of Bornholm in the Baltic, and the Faeroes (or Sheep Islands) in the North Atlantic. Its dependencies are Iceland in the Arctic Ocean, Greenland, and the West Indian Islands of St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix. The continental portion, or Jutland, occupying the northern extremity of the Cimbric Peninsula, forms two-thirds of the total area. The northern extremity is *The Skaw (Skagen)* in 57° 45' N. lat. the southern boundary adjoining the German territory of Schleswig-Holstein. The coast is washed on the west by the North Sea, on the north by the *Skagerrack* and on the east by the *Kattegat*.

\* Ice-free portion only. The total area of the island is about 850,000 English square miles.

The archipelago lies to the east of Jutland, and consists of three main groups (a) *Fünen*, with Langeland, Ærø and Taasinge; (b) *Zealand* (or Sjaelland) with Moën, Falster, Laaland, Samsø, Amager and Saltholm; and (c) Bornholm. Detached from the main groups are *Laesø* and *Anholt*, off the eastern coast of northern Jutland. The mainland and the archipelago lie between  $54^{\circ} 33' - 57^{\circ} 45'$  North latitude and  $8^{\circ} 4' 54'' - 12^{\circ} 47' 25''$  East longitude, to which must be added *Bornholm*, which lies across  $15^{\circ}$  E. and between  $55^{\circ} - 55^{\circ} 18'$  N. and the *Færoes* (*Färøerne*), a group of 21 islands in the North Sea between Iceland and the Shetlands clustering round the intersection of  $7^{\circ}$  E. and  $62^{\circ}$  N.

*Relief*.—The mainland and all the islands of the archipelago are low lying, the highest point being *Bavnehøj* (565 feet) in Randers and the *Himmelbjerg* (560 feet) in the Aarhus province of eastern Jutland. The coasts are generally low and sandy, the western shore of Jutland consisting of ridges of sand and shallow lagoons. In 1825 the North Sea burst through the western coast between the *amter* of Thisted and Ringkjøbing and the northern provinces of Thisted and Hjørring are thus insular, detached from the remainder of Jutland by a succession of *fjords* from the North Sea to the Kattegat.

*Rivers and Lakes*.—There are many streams, but the largest (*Gudenaa*, in Viborg) is only 80 miles long. Lakes are numerous, and the coast is indented with fjords; the largest lakes are Arresø and Esromsø in Zealand.

*Climate*.—The climate is similar to that of the north of the British Islands, except that the extremes are slightly more marked, and the Sound and the Great Belt are sometimes ice bound.

### GOVERNMENT.

The ancient Kingdom of Denmark was at the head of the tripartite *League of Kolmar* (Denmark, Norway and Sweden) from 1397-1448, in which year the death of King Christopher III. led to the election of Count Christian of Oldenburg as King Christian I. of Denmark and Norway, while Sweden seceded from the league. In 1814 Norway became an independent kingdom in union with Sweden. From 1448-1863 the crown was in fact hereditary in the male line of the House of Oldenburg, the hereditary principle becoming recognized by the legislature in 1660. At the death of Frederik VII. without male heirs, in 1863, the Crown fell to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg under the terms of a previous convention with the Powers, ratified by Denmark on Jan. 28, 1852. The exclusion by the Salic Law of Duke Christian of Sonderburg Augustenburg from the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, which formed part of the Kingdom of Denmark, led to the intervention of Austria and Prussia, and to a gallant but hopeless struggle against the overwhelming power of Prussia. The Prusso-Danish war of 1864 deprived Denmark of the two duchies, which now form part of the Kingdom of Prussia.

The government is that of a constitutional monarchy under a statute which received the royal sanction on July 28, 1866.

### Sovereign Ruler.

*King of Denmark* (of the Wends and of the Goths) CHRISTIAN X. (Christian Charles Frederick Albert Alexander William), born at Charlottenlund Sept. 26, 1870, married at Cannes, April 26, 1898, to Alexandrina, Duchess of Mecklenburg (born Dec. 24, 1879); succeeded his father, King Frederik VIII., May 14, 1912. Their majesties have issue:—

1. H.R.H. Prince Frederik (Crown Prince), born at Sorgenfri, March 11, 1899.
2. H.R.H. Prince Knud, born July 27, 1900.

### Brothers and Sisters of the Sovereign:—

1. H.R.H. Carl, born Aug. 3, 1872, now King of Norway (King Haakon VII.) *q.v.*
2. H.R.H. Prince Harald, born Oct. 8, 1876, married April 28, 1909, Princess Helene of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and has issue: Princess Feodora, born July 3, 1910.
3. H.R.H. Princess Ingeborg, born Aug. 2, 1878, married Aug. 27, 1897, to Prince Charles of Sweden, *q.v.*
4. H.R.H. Princess Thyra, born March 14, 1880.
5. H.R.H. Prince Gustav, born March 4, 1887.
6. H.R.H. Princess Dagmar, born May 23, 1890.

### Uncles and Aunts of the Sovereign:—

1. H.R.H. Princess Alexandra, born Dec. 1, 1844, married March 10, 1863, to H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward VII. of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (born Nov. 9, 1841, died May 6, 1910).
2. H.R.H. Prince Wilhelm (born Dec. 24, 1845, died March 18, 1913), afterwards George I., King of the Hellenes.
3. H.R.H. Princess Dagmar, born Nov. 26, 1847, married Nov. 9, 1866 (as Princess Marie Ferdorovna) to H.I.H. the Grand Duke Alexander, afterwards Alexander III., Emperor of Russia (born Feb. 26, 1845, died Nov. 1, 1894).
4. H.R.H. Princess Thyra, born Sept. 29, 1853, married Dec. 21, 1878, to H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland.
5. H.R.H. Prince Waldemar, born Oct. 27, 1858, married Oct. 20, 1855, Princess Marie of Orleans.

## Council of State.

The executive is vested in the Sovereign, aided by a Council of State (*Statsraad*), which includes all the Ministers.

*Ministry (June 24, 1913).*

*President of the Council and Minister of Justice, C. T. Zahle.*

*Minister of Foreign Affairs, Eric Scavenius.*

*Minister of Finance, Dr. Edward Brandes.*

*Minister of Defence, Peter Münch.*

*Minister of Agriculture, K. Pedersen.*

*Minister of the Interior, Ove Rode.*

*Minister of Worship and Education, Sören Keiser-Nielsen.*

*Minister of Commerce and Navigation, J. Hassing Jørgensen.*

## THE LEGISLATURE.

The *Rigsdag* consists of two houses, the Landsting and the Folketing, and meets in annual session. The Landsting consists of 66 members, of whom 12 are nominated for life by the Sovereign, and 54 elected by indirect vote for 8 years and renewed as to one-half every four years (7 are elected by the Capital, 45 by electoral districts, 1 by the island of Bornholm and 1 by the Faeroes). The Folketing consists of 114 members (1 per 21,000 inhabitants), elected by direct vote for three years.

The election of 1913 returned Left Reform, 42, 32 Radicals, 32 Social Democrats, 7 Conservatives and 1 Independent.

*President of the Landsting, A. H. F. C. Goos.*

*Vice-President, A. Hage.*

*President of the Folketing, Petersen Nyskov.*

*Vice-President, M. Stauning.*

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Kingdom is divided into 18 counties (*Amt*), each *Amt* being under an *Amtmann* or City Administrator, with elective County Councils (*Amtsråd*) and Parish Councils (*Sogneråd*) for local affairs. Municipalities have Burgomasters appointed by the Sovereign (except in the capital where the Burgomaster is elective) with elective Municipal Councils.

## THE JUDICATURE.

Justice is administered in hundred-courts for each hundred (*herred*), or group of hundreds, under a Justice *herredsfoged* (and in municipalities by a *byfoged*) with two intermediary Courts (*Overret*) in Copenhagen and Viborg. There is a Supreme Court (*Højesteret*) at Copenhagen, where also there is a Court of Commerce and Navigation. Prospective litigants are first heard by "Committees of Conciliation" which endeavour to compose matters in dispute without recourse to the Courts of Law, and more than half of the cases are thus settled.

## DEFENCE.

## Army.

Service in the *National Militia* is compulsory and universal for all able-bodied Danes between the years of 20 and 36. Recruits join the *Active Army* for 8 years, with a preliminary training of 165 to 240 days, with subsequent trainings of 25 days, and then pass into the *Active Reserve* for 8 years, with one training of 6-14 days. *Peace Effective* 13,000 of all ranks, but at certain times of the year 75,000 men are under arms. *War Establishment* 90,000 of all arms. *Army Expenditure* 1912, £850,000.

## Navy.

The Danish Navy consisted in 1913 of 3 modern armoured ships (*Peder Skram* 1908, *Olfert Fischer* 1903, and *Herluf Trolle* 1899) and 2 monitors, 4 old cruisers, 20 first-class torpedo boats, 3 submarines, and 43 old vessels of various descriptions, and was manned by 300 officers and 1140 seamen.

## EDUCATION.

The educational system is very thorough and very effective. *Primary Education* is compulsory and free from 7 to 14 years and the schools (maintained by local taxation) are extremely well attended. *Secondary Education* is conducted in State-maintained or aided schools and there are numerous *Special Schools*, those of horticulture and agriculture predominating. *Copenhagen University*, founded in 1479, and rebuilt in 1836, is attended by over 2,000 students and possesses a library of 200,000 volumes, an observatory and botanical garden.

## FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of Denmark for the five years ending March 31, 1913, are stated as follows in *kroner* (1 *krona* = 13'5d or 18'15 *kroner* = £1 sterling).

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1908-1909	93,360,000	108,000,000
1909-1910	135,250,000	133,180,000
1910-1911	142,100,000	139,150,000
1911-1912	170,673,570	173,495,540
1912-1913	114,175,582	106,332,288

The revenue is derived mainly from taxes and excise.

## DEBT.

The National Debt on March 31, 1912 and 1913, was stated as follows in *kroner* :—

Debt.	1912.	1913.
Interior Debt ...	81,510,760	84,352,218
Foreign Debt :—		
3% Loans.....	270,467,250	272,287,250
3½% Loans.....		
4% Loan.....		
Total	351,978,010	356,639,468

The National Assets, exclusive of buildings, etc. (and including railways, 262,000,000 kr.) were set down at 431,200,924 *kroner* in 1913.

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture and Live Stock.*—Two-fifths of the population are employed in agriculture and pastoral industries. Of the total area (9,470,000 acres) there were in (1907) 7,000,000 acres under crops and grass, and 800,000 acres of woods and plantations; 2,806,321 acres were under corn crops, the produce in 1911 being 537,372 qrs. of wheat, 2,528,641 barley, 4,955,567 oats, 2,320,446 rye, and 2,059,409 of mixed corn. Other produce included 28,416,738 bushels of potatoes, 168,847,205 bushels of mangold, 122,048,989 kohlrabi, and 109,685,541 of turnips, with 718,740 tons of beet-root sugar and 1,269,936 tons of hay. The live stock included (1909) 1,281,974 cows and 972,008 other cattle; 726,879 sheep and lambs; 1,467,822

pigs; 535,018 horses; and 12,772,763 poultry. Dairying and poultry farming are highly organized industries.

**Minerals.**—There is an almost entire absence of metallic minerals in a commercial sense, but there are valuable quarries of freestone and marble, and porcelain clay is abundant.

**Manufactures.**—The industrial population is closely organized, and trade unions had a membership in 1910 of close on 150,000, while industrial disputes are frequent. The principal industries are those of marine engineering and shipbuilding; woollens, cottons and linen; sugar refineries; paper mills; and brewing and distilling. The State and private porcelain factories from the deposits of porcelain clay are very flourishing.

#### EXTERNAL TRADE.

In addition to a considerable transit trade there is a growing special exchange of merchandise; the imports for home consumption and the exports of home produce and manufacture in the five years 1907–1911 being stated as under, in *kroner*:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1907 ...	601,129,000	416,863,000	1,017,992,000
1908 ...	550,739,000	439,518,000	990,257,000
1909 ...	566,782,000	443,822,000	1,010,604,000
1910 ...	577,166,000	485,374,000	1,062,540,000
1911 ...	623,314,000	536,647,000	1,159,961,000

The principal imports are coal, woollens, silks and cottons, iron and hardware, fruit, tea, maize and colonial produce. The principal exports are agricultural (the home manufacture being mainly for the home market) and consist of butter, bacon and hams, eggs, hides and skins, wheat and barley, flour, corn meal and oil cake, horses and cattle; ships and machinery are also exported.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

**Railways.**—There were (1911) 2,135 miles of railway open, of which 1,212 were state owned, and 923 private lines.

**Posts and Telegraphs.**—In 1911–12 there were 1,105 post offices dealing with 85,436,000 letters and 150,500,000 newspapers, etc.; and 172 telegraph offices (and 8 wireless stations) with 24,294 miles of wire, transmitting 3,530,000 dispatches.

**Shipping.**—The mercantile marine consisted in 1911 of 553 steamers of 671,828 gross tons and 310 sailing vessels of 64,734 net tons. In 1911 Danish vessels carrying 2,101,407 tons of merchandise, and foreign vessels carrying 1,661,639 tons entered at Danish ports.

#### TOWNS.

**CAPITAL, COPENHAGEN** (in the Island of Zealand). Population (1911) 462,161 (including suburbs, 560,000). The urban population is less than 35% of total of the Kingdom. There were in 1911 6 towns with populations exceeding 20,000, and 9 others exceeding 10,000:—

Copenhagen ...	560,000	Veile .....	17,500
Aarhus .....	61,800	Fredericia .....	14,550
Odense .....	42,500	Kolding .....	14,250
Aalborg .....	33,500	Elsenor .....	14,000
Horsens .....	24,000	Svendborg ...	13,000
Randers .....	23,000	Nykjøbing ...	11,000
—	—	Viborg .....	11,000
Esbjerg .....	18,500	Slagelse .....	10,500

#### WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is compulsory.

The Unit of *Currency* is the *Krone* of 100 Öre. The gold coins are 20 and 10 *kroner* pieces; silver, 2 *kroner*, 1 *krona* and 25 and 10 öre; copper, 5, 2 and 1 öre. The *krona* is equivalent to 13½d. or 18½ = £1 sterling.

#### DANISH DEPENDENCIES.

##### THE FAEROES.

The *Faeroes* or *Sheep Islands* (*Färøerne*) are an integral part of the Kingdom of Denmark. The group consists of 21 islands in the North Sea between Iceland and the Shetland Islands, clustering round the intersection of 7° E. longitude and 62° N. latitude. The total area of the 21 islands, of which 3 are uninhabited, is about 540 sq. miles, the population numbering 18,000 in 1911. The islands have belonged to Denmark since 1386 and form a county (*Amt*) of the kingdom, sending a representative to each house of the *Rigsdag* at Copenhagen. Local government is administered by an *amtmand*, who is president of the local parliament (*lagting*). Agriculture is in a very primitive condition, but there are large flocks of sheep, numbering in all over 100,000. The produce of the fisheries, woollen goods and lamb skins are exported.

**CAPITAL, THORSHAVN**, on the principal island of Strömb, contains about 2,100 inhabitants.

*Governor of Färøerne and President of the Lagting*, S. K. N. Rytter.

##### ICELAND.

Iceland (*Island*) is a large volcanic and treeless island in the North Atlantic, partly within the Arctic Circle, between 13° 22'–24° 35' W. long., and 63° 12'–66° 33' N. lat., with a total area of 40,448 square miles and a population (1911) of 85,183. The island consists of two elevated table-lands, connected by a narrow isthmus, the eastern plateau being many times larger than the western, and contains over 100 volcanoes, some of which are still active, the largest being *Askja*, with a crater 34 sq. miles in extent, the most famous *Hekla*, in the Laki chain, and the highest *Oerafajökull*, 6,424 feet above sea level. Iceland was a republic from 930 to 1262 and was afterwards under Norwegian rule for many years, until the establishment of the League of Kalmar (see Denmark, Government) brought the island under the Danish crown, in the year 1397. The government now rests upon the constitution granted in 1874 (and revised in 1904) which comprises a Minister for Iceland (resident at the capital) and a legislature (*Althing*) of two divisions, the first comprising 6 nominated and 8 elected members, and the second 26 elected representatives. There is complete fiscal autonomy, exemption from military service, a separate judiciary, and a widespread system of education. Cattle, sheep and horse breeding are the principal industries, the cattle numbering 26,300, sheep 850,000, and horses 44,800 in 1910. Agriculture is practically impossible owing to the nature of the soil, but potatoes are grown. All breadstuffs are imported. The exports are mainly sheep, horses, salt meat and the produce of the fisheries. There is a widespread native spinning and weaving industry and woollens are exported. The imports were valued at 15,000,000 *kroner* in 1911 and the exports at 13,600,000 *kroner*. The weights and measures and currency are those of Denmark, *q.v.*

*Resident Minister for Iceland, Hannes Hafstein.*  
*President of Althing, Jon Magnusson.*

#### GREENLAND.

Greenland (*Grönland*) is a vast island-continent, largely within the Arctic Circle, with smaller islands to the north, the whole extending from  $59^{\circ} 45'$  to about  $83^{\circ} 40'$  North latitude with a total length of nearly 1,700 miles and an extreme breadth of about 800 miles. The total area is believed to exceed 830,000 square miles, of which the ice-free portion of about 50,000 square miles belongs to Denmark, the trade being a monopoly of the Danish crown. The coastal settlements are divided into inspectorates, with headquarters at Copenhagen. The inhabitants numbered 12,968 in 1911, of whom about 300 were Europeans, the remainder being Eskimos. The principal settlement is Godthaab, on the west coast, and there are about 60 others on the west and south-east coast. There are parish parliaments, and the trade is organized by the inspectors with their help for the benefit of the inhabitants, the deficit in the cost of administration being borne by the Danish Ministry of Finances. The principal exports are seal oil, skins and furs, and fishery products, the imports are breadstuffs and clothing, the import of spirits being prohibited.

#### THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

The Danish West Indies consist of St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix in the Virgin Island group, of which the principal island, St. Thomas, in  $18^{\circ} 20'$  N. lat. and  $64^{\circ} 55'$  W. long. contains the town of Charlotte Amalie, which is the seat of government.

The total area of the islands is 138 square miles, with a population in 1911 of 27,086. *St. Thomas* (33 sq. miles) has a population of 10,898, mostly negroes; *St. Croix*, or Santa Cruz (84 sq. miles) has a population of 16,188, the capital being Christianstad (or Bassin). *St. John* (21 sq. miles) has a population of 875, the capital being Cruxbay.

The government is that of a crown colony, with a governor resident in St. Thomas and St. Croix for part of each year, aided by a colonial council.

St. Croix exports sugar, rum and sea island cotton. St. John is practically undeveloped.

The CAPITAL, CHARLOTTE AMALIE (population 8,000) on St. Thomas, contains one of the finest harbours in the West Indies.

*Governor of the Antilles, L. C. Helweg-Larsen.*

## Dominican Republic.

(República Dominicana.)

Total Area, 18,045 Sq. Miles. Estimated Population, 700,000.

#### PROVINCES AND CAPITALS.

Province.	Capital.
Azua .....	Azua.
Barahona .....	Barahona.
Españillat .....	Moca.
La Vega .....	La Vega.
Monti Cristi .....	Monti Cristi.
Pacificador.....	San Francisco.

Province.	Capital.
Puerto Plata .....	Puerto Plata.
Samaná .....	Samaná.
San Pedro .....	San Pedro.
Santiago .....	Santiago.
Santo Domingo.....	Santo Domingo.
Seybo .....	Santa Cruz.

#### Races and Religions.

There are three main elements in the population, the most numerous being mulattoes of Spanish-Negro descent, with many full-blooded negro descendants of slaves imported by Spain from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries, and native-born and settled whites, principally Spanish, but partly French and English, with a few Turkish Christians from Turkey. The religion of the country is Roman Catholic, but all creeds are tolerated. Spanish is the language of the Republic, with a sprinkling of French and English in the towns.

#### PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Republic occupies the eastern part of the island of Haiti, covering 18,045 sq. miles of its total area of 28,000 sq. miles, or rather more than two-thirds of the whole island, the remainder forming the Republic of Haiti, *q.v.*, and lies between  $17^{\circ} 37' - 20^{\circ}$  N. lat.  $72^{\circ} - 68^{\circ} 20'$  W. long.

*Relief.*—Santo Domingo is distinctly mountainous, with a northern range, known as the *Sierra de Monti Cristi*, running from Samaná Peninsula in the north-east across the western boundary; a central range which terminates in a northern and southern fork, of which the former, known as the *Sierra de Cibao*, forms the backbone of the island and the dividing line of the river systems. A third range runs from Neyba Bay on the south coast in a north-westerly direction across the boundary. The highest point in these three ranges is the *Pico del Yaqui* (9,600 feet) in the *Sierra de Cibao*, but the highest point in the republic is *Loma Tina* (10,300 feet), an isolated mountain in the south of the island. Between the *Sierra de Monti Cristi* in the north and that of *Cibao* in the centre is a vast well-watered

plain, known as the *Vega Real*, from Samaná Bay in the east to Manzanillo Bay in the west, a distance of close on 150 miles. In the south-east is another great plain, stretching from Ozama river to the east coast, about 100 miles distant.

*Rivers and Lakes.*—The principal rivers are the *Yaqui del Norte* and the *Yaqui del Sur*, which rise on either side of the central range and flow into the Bays of Manzanillo (N.W.) and Neyba (S.); and the *Yuna*, which drains the Vega Real and flows into Samaná Bay. The *Ozama*, upon which the capital stands, is the most important of the lesser streams. The principal lakes are *Enriquillo* (or Xaragua), 300 feet above sea level and 27 miles long, and *Icoten de Limon*, 5 miles in length, both situated in the south-west, and the former of salt water.

*Climate.*—The republic lies entirely within the tropics, but the climate has a wide range on account of the diversity of levels, and the capital, in particular, is healthy and comparatively cool. Rainfall is abundant and the wet and dry seasons are clearly marked. The prevailing wind is from the east, and the island is generally free from hurricanes.

### GOVERNMENT.

The Dominican Republic is the Spanish portion of the island of Haiti (or Santo Domingo), which was discovered by Columbus in 1492 and peopled by the Spaniards with imported African slaves, who soon exterminated the Indian tribes. In 1821 an independent republic was proclaimed and the Spaniards abandoned the country, but from 1822-1844 the territory was made part of the neighbouring republic of Haiti. In 1844 the Dominican Republic was founded, the present constitution resting upon a fundamental law of Nov. 6, 1844, since modified in many instances. The President is elected for six years by indirect vote.

*Provisional President of the Republic*, José Bordas (elected by Congress, April, 1913).

#### The Executive.

There is a ministry, appointed by the President, consisting of the following Secretaries of State:—

*Interior and Police*, Julian Zorilla.

*Foreign Affairs*, Ramon Lovaton.

*Justice and Education*, Apolinar Tejera.

*Finance and Commerce*, Mario O. Savinon.

*Agriculture and Immigration*, E. Monte de Oca.

*War and Marine*, Tadeo Alvarez.

*Communications and Fomento (Development)*, (vacant).

### THE LEGISLATURE.

Congress consists of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The *Senate* contains one member from each province, and the Chamber twice that number, the houses thus numbering 12 and 24, elected in each case by indirect vote, Senators for 6 years, one third renewable every two years, Deputies for 4 years, one half so renewable. Members of Congress receive an allowance of \$2,500 per annum.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each of the 12 Provinces is administered by a Governor appointed by the President, the municipalities having elective councils for local affairs and prefects appointed by the provincial governors. The governing classes are mainly white.

### DEFENCE.

There is a peace establishment of about 800 officers and men, quartered in the various towns. In time of war military service is compulsory on all citizens. The *Navy* consists of 1 gunboat and 4 revenue cutters.

### EDUCATION.

Primary education is compulsory and free, schools being maintained by local taxation. Secondary education is conducted in State-maintained schools, and there are various technical and normal schools, with a university college at the capital.

### FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure for the years 1908-1912 are stated as under in dollars (\$4'867 = £1 sterling).

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1908 .....	\$3,984,300	\$3,990,000
1909 .....	4,520,120	4,530,000
1910 .....	4,700,000	4,650,000
1911 .....	4,860,000	4,806,000
1912 .....	5,809,785	5,845,994

The revenue is derived mainly from Customs duties.

### DEBT.

In 1907 the Republic ratified a treaty with the U.S., under which the latter country collects the customs and acts as an intermediary between the Dominican Republic and its foreign creditors. The Debt was stated on January 1, 1912, at \$20,000,000.

### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture and Live Stock.*—The plains of the Republic and, in particular, the *Vega Real* and the Santiago valley in the north, and *Los Llanos* or the plain of *Seybo* in the south-east, are well watered and extraordinarily fertile, and contain the finest sugar lands in the West India Islands, while the mountainous districts are especially suited to the culture of coffee, and tropical fruits may be grown throughout the Republic with a minimum of attention. The sugar industry is in a flourishing condition, and the exports are increasing and cacao is now the second most important industry; coffee, cotton, tobacco, and rice are grown with variable success. The country abounds in timber, including mahogany and other cabinet woods and dye-woods, but the industry is undeveloped and transport facilities are lacking. *Live Stock.*—The treeless prairies, or *savannahs*, are capable of supporting large herds of cattle, but they are mainly in a state of nature, although attention is being

directed to cattle raising and dairying. The great bar to agricultural and industrial progress is the fertility of the soil, which renders life easily supportable for a naturally indolent people.

**Minerals.**—Gold and silver were formerly exported in large quantities, and platinum is known to exist, while iron, copper, tin, antimony, and manganese are also found; but copper is the only metal now produced, and one gold-washing plant is in course of construction. Of the non-metallic minerals the principal production is salt, of which great quantities exist in the Neyba district of the south.

**Manufactures.**—In spite of the natural advantages of the soil and of the existence of technical schools there are practically no manufactures in the Republic, with the exception of small factories for cigars, cigarettes, boots, soap, and hats. The imports are almost entirely textiles and other finished products and provisions.

#### EXTERNAL TRADE.

The imports and exports of merchandise for the five years 1908-1912 are stated as follows in dollars (\$4 867 = £1 sterling).

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1908 ...	\$5,128,000	\$9,490,000	\$14,618,000
1909 ...	4,426,000	8,134,700	12,560,700
1910 ...	6,257,750	10,850,000	17,107,750
1911 ...	6,949,662	11,004,906	17,954,568
1912 ...	8,217,898	12,385,248	20,603,146

The principal exports in 1912 were sugar \$5,841,357, cacao \$4,248,724, and tobacco \$370,637; the principal imports being cottons \$1,608,465, breadstuffs, rice and provisions \$1,710,892, and iron and steel manufactures \$1,626,800. Sixty per cent. of the total trade is with the U.S., the share of Germany being 16 per cent., France 5 per cent., U.K. 10 per cent., and other countries 9 per cent. British trade is hampered by the lack of direct communication; but while the bulk of the sugar is entered in the Customs statistics as going to the U.S., it is nearly all re-exported, the U.K. receiving about 50 per cent. and Canada 25 per cent.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

**Railways.**—There were (1911) about 500 miles of railway open, of which 150 miles are government line, 80 miles belong to an English company and the remainder are private lines on the various plantations. A railroad linking the capital with the northern system has been surveyed and will probably be begun shortly. Good roads are in course of construction.

**Posts and Telegraphs.**—The Republic entered the Postal Union in 1880, but the letter rate to Europe is still in excess of the return postage. There are 450 miles of privately worked telegraph and 2 wireless stations; the telephone is in active operation. The Government have established a system, part telegraph and part telephone, for transmitting telegrams to all places in the Republic.

**Shipping.**—The mercantile marine consists of a few small sailing vessels and two small coasting steamers. In 1912, 1,076 vessels (783,895 tons) engaged in the foreign trade entered and cleared at the ports of the Republic. The principal ports are Porto Plata in the north and San Pedro de Macoris in the south; but the harbour of Santo Domingo in the south is being extended and enlarged and is increasing in importance. There is an excellent roadstead in Samaná Bay on the north-east coast.

#### TOWNS.

**CAPITAL, SANTO DOMINGO,** a sixteenth-century Spanish town at the mouth of the river Ozama, with a cathedral, built in 1510-1520, containing the reputed tomb of Christopher Columbus. The harbour is small, but extensions of the sea wall have increased its capacity and importance. A new concrete wharf of 1,400 feet length, and with 20 feet depth alongside, was finished in February, 1913. The estimated population of the principal towns is as follows:—

SANTO DOMINGO	22,000	Seybo .....	5,000
Santiago.....	12,000	Monti Cristi.....	3,000
Porto Plata .....	10,000	Samaná .....	2,000
Macoris .....	10,000	Sanchez .....	2,000
La Vega .....	8,000	Azna .....	2,000

#### WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is nominally compulsory, but the *arroba* (11·5 kilograms) and the *quintal* (46 kilograms) are still in common use, with the liquid *arroba* (25·5 litres). The unit of currency is the U.S. gold dollar (\$4 867 = £1 sterling).

## Ecuador.

(República del Ecuador.)

## AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Estimated Population.
Azuay (Cuenca) .....	3,850	140,000
Bolívar (Guaranda) .....	1,260	45,000
Cañar (Azogues) ..	1,520	70,000
Carchi (Tulcan) .....	1,500	40,000
Chimborazo (Riobamba) .....	3,000	130,000
Esmeraldas (Esmeraldas) .....	5,500	20,000
Galápagos Islands (San Cristoval) .....	2,500	500
Guayas (Guayaquil) .....	8,300	100,000
Imbabura (Ibarra) .....	2,300	70,000
Léon (Latacunga) .....	2,500	110,000
Loja (Loja) .....	3,700	60,000
Manabí (Puerto Viejo) .....	8,000	65,000
Oriente (Archidona) .....	60,000 (?)	80,000
Oro (Machala) .....	2,250	35,000
Pichincha (Quito) .....	6,250	200,000
Ríos (Babahoyo) .....	2,300	35,000
Tunguragua (Ambato) .....	1,700	100,000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>116,530</b>	<b>1,300,500</b>

The particulars in the above total include the area and estimated population of the Oriente Province as claimed by Ecuador, but the boundaries are in dispute with Colombia and Peru. Ecuador claims a wide extension northwards into Colombia, while Peru claims a considerable portion of Ecuadorian Oriente, of the Ecuadorian claim from Colombia, and of an extension beyond that claim into Colombian territory.

## Races and Religion.

The Quito and Cara Indians are estimated at 800,000, of whom about 200,000 are totally uncivilised, or *aucas*. The white population, descendants of the Spanish colonists, are believed to number 100,000, the *mestizos*, or mixed Spanish-Indians, 300,000, and the descendants of imported negroes about 40,000, of whom only 8,000 are of pure blood, the remainder being of mixed Indian and Spanish blood. The foreign population is stated at 6,000, mainly from neighbouring republics, with some 700 from Europe and the U.S., and about 300 Chinese. The religion of the Republic is Roman Catholic, and no other creeds are tolerated.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

*Boundaries.*—The Republic is bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the north and north-east by Colombia, and on the south by Peru. The extreme limits, according to Ecuadorian geographers, are between  $1^{\circ} 38' N.$  —  $6^{\circ} 26' S.$  latitude and  $70^{\circ} - 81^{\circ} W.$  longitude, but its northern, southern, and eastern boundaries are in dispute.

*Relief.*—The *Cordillera Occidental* contains the dome-shaped summit of *Chimborazo* (20,498 feet), and *Iliniza* (17,405 feet) *Carahuairazo* (16,515 feet), *Cotacachi* (16,301 feet), and *Pichincha* (16,000 feet); in the *Cordillera Oriental* are *Cotopaxi* (19,613 feet), *Antisana* (19,335 feet), *Cayambe* (19,186 feet), *Altar*, or *Capac Urcu* (17,730 feet), *Sangay* (17,464 feet), *Tunguragua* (16,690 feet), and *Sincholagua* (16,365 feet). Both ranges contain other summits above 14,000 feet; Cotopaxi, Sangay, and Pichincha are active volcanoes. The elevated Ecuadorian plateau between the two ranges consists of the Quito, Ambato, and Cuenca plains, with average elevations of 9,500 feet, 8,500 feet, and 7,800 feet, respectively, of which the Quito plain is fertile and covered with vegetation, the others being mainly desolate and barren. *La Region Oriental* is a forest-clad plain inhabited by *aucas*, or

uncivilized Indians. Its boundaries and extent are indeterminate, and it is only partially explored. ISLANDS.—The *Galápagos Islands*, 600 miles west of the mainland, lying at the intersection of the Equator and 90° West longitude, were annexed by the Republic of Ecuador in 1832. The Archipelago consists of six large and nine small islands with a total area of about 2,500 English square miles. The larger islands were formerly the resort of buccaneers and they possess alternative English and Spanish names, viz.:—Albemarle (or *Isabela*), Narborough (or *Fernandina*), Indefatigable (or *Santa Cruz*), Chatham (or *San Cristobal*), James (or *San Salvador*), and Charles (or *Santa Maria*). The name is derived from the giant tortoise (*galápagos*) found on the islands. In the Gulf of Guayaquil, separated from the mainland by the narrow Morro Straits, is *Puna Island*, about 200 square miles in area, low-lying and densely wooded. *Santa Clara* in the same gulf, and *La Plata* and *Salango* off the coast of Manabi province, are the largest of the remaining islands of Ecuador.

**Hydrography.**—The river systems are divided by the Andes and consist of western rivers flowing into the Pacific, and of tributaries of the Upper Amazon, flowing eastward through the Oriente province. The principal rivers of the western system are the *Mira*, *Esmeraldas*, or *Guailabamba*, and the *Guayas*, or *Guayaquil*. The latter is navigable for over 100 miles. The eastern system comprises the *Napo* (920 miles) and *Curaray* (500 miles), the *Tigre* (416 miles), *Pastaza* (or *Patate*), *Morona* and *Santiago*. The principal lakes are *Yaguar-cocha*, or the “lake of blood,” in Imbabura, *Cuy-cocha*, *San Pablo*, *Quirota*, *Colta* and *Colay*.

**Climate.**—The year is divided into a wet season (*invierno*) from December to June, and a dry season (*verano*), the former having a short interlude of dry weather (known as the *veranillo*) towards its close, and the latter a wet spell (*inviernillo*) in September. The temperature varies according to altitude in the mountainous region. The climate of *La Region Oriental* is excessively hot and humid.

## GOVERNMENT.

The aboriginal Indian tribes were conquered in the third century by southern invaders, who established the Kingdom of Quito in the territory now known as Ecuador, and this kingdom fell before the superior military organization of successive Incas of Peru in the latter half of the fifteenth century. Early in the sixteenth century Pizarro's conquests led to the inclusion of the Kingdom of Quito as a province of the Spanish vice-royalty of Peru, to which it remained joined until a final revolutionary war, culminating in the battle of Mount Pichincha (22 May, 1822), secured the independence of the country. The Government is that of a centralised republic, and rests upon the written constitution of 1830 (since amended in many particulars), with a President and Vice-President, elected by direct vote for four years (and ineligible for successive terms in the same office). The President receives a salary of 24,000 *suces* per annum.

### The Executive.

*President of the Republic* (April 1, 1912–1916),  
Leonidas Plaza.

### The Cabinet.

*Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Luis N. Dillon.  
*Minister of the Interior*, Dr. Modesto Peña.  
*Minister of Finance*, Juan F. Game.  
*Minister of Public Instruction*, Modesto A. Peñaherrera.  
*Minister of War and Marine*, General Navarro.

### THE LEGISLATURE.

Congress consists of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The Senate contains 32 members (2 for each province) elected for 4 years, half renewable every two years; the Chamber of Deputies is composed of 48 members (1 per 30,000 inhabitants) elected for two years. The electors in each case are all male citizens above 18 years who can read and write. Congress meets annually for 60 days from 10 August.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each of the 16 provinces is administered by a Governor, appointed by the Executive, and is divided into departments under *jefes politicos*,

or political chiefs, the municipalities being under *tenientes politicos*. The Galápagos Islands are administered as a territory by a *jefe territorial*. There are no provincial legislatures.

### THE JUDICATURE.

There are civil courts of first instance under justices of the peace and police courts in all the smaller centres, with *alcaldes* in the municipalities; six superior courts at Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, Riobamba, Loja, and Porta Viejo, and a supreme court at the capital.

### DEFENCE.

#### Army.

There is a *Militia*, with a permanent strength of about 5,000 of all ranks, and a *National Guard* of three classes: *Active*, from the ages of 20–38; *Auxiliary*, between the ages of 38 and 44; and *Passive*, from 44 to 50. The total war-strength of partially-trained troops being about 100,000.

#### Navy.

The Navy consists of the cruiser *Cotopaxi*, the destroyer *Bolívar* and torpedo-boat *Tarqui*, with a force of about 200 of all ranks.

## EDUCATION.

Primary education is compulsory and free, there being about 1,200 schools, with a total attendance of about 80,000. Secondary education is State-aided, and there are 35 schools, with 11 special schools and technical colleges. The University of Quito, founded in the 17th century, has about 300 students and 32 professors.

## FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure for the 5 years, 1907-1911, are stated as follows in *condors* :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1907 .....	1,319,500	1,300,000
1908 .....	1,272,450	1,540,180
1909 .....	1,587,750	1,560,500
1910 .....	1,520,700	1,559,950
1911 .....	*2,398,480 <sup>117</sup>	*2,204,725

The revenue is principally derived from customs duties on imports and exports.

## DEBT.

Upon seceding in 1830 from the Confederacy, Ecuador was charged with 21½ per cent. of the debt of Colombia. In 1912 the External Debt amounted to £3,333,399, and the Internal Debt to £1,180,111, a total of £4,513,510. The Colombian debt, with arrears of interest, amounted to about 12,000,000 *sucre*s. In 1895 a sinking fund was formed for the purposes of amortisation by the payment into a special account of a 10 per cent. surtax on the import duties. This sinking fund amounted in 1910 to about 600,000 *sucre*s (£60,000).

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture and Live Stock.*—Wheat, maize, oats, barley, potatoes, and vegetables are grown in the northern uplands, but the staple product of the soil is cacao, grown principally in the valleys of the province of Guayas and in the Machala district of the province of Oro, which produce about one-third of the world's supply. Coffee of excellent quality is grown on the lower slopes of the Andes, and cotton, sugar, tobacco, and rice in the western plains, while rubber, cinchona bark, vegetable ivory (*tagua* nuts), and cabinet woods are obtained from the extensive, forest-clad plains of Oriente. There are immense tracts of grazing land on the lower slopes west of the Cordilleras, and also on the northern part of the plateau between the two ranges. Cattle, horses, and mules are raised for export and sheep for the produce of home-consumed wool.

*Minerals.*—Gold, quicksilver, lead, iron, and copper are found, and there is a valuable petroleum field at Santa Elena, near the coast of the province of Guayas. Emeralds and rubies are occasionally discovered, and sulphur is abundant in many districts and in the Galápagos Islands.

*Manufactures.*—The principal industry is straw-plaiting, and the manufacture of "Panama" hats for the foreign market. Home-grown wool and cotton are consumed in the production of coarse cloths, mainly for the home market, but partly for export to southern Colombia. The fibre industry is widespread, and chocolate factories have been established in the cacao districts, while sugar refineries, distilleries and breweries also cater for the home market.

## EXTERNAL TRADE.

The value of the merchandize imported and exported in the years 1907-1911 is stated as follows in *condors* :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1907 ...	1,969,700	2,291,000	4,260,800
1908 ...	2,055,500	2,656,000	4,711,500
1909 ...	1,870,500	2,488,000	4,358,500
1910 ...	1,604,800	2,733,300	4,337,100
1911 ...	1,647,660	2,806,236	4,453,896

The principal exports are cocoa, vegetable ivory, rubber, cinchona bark, straw hats, coffee, and cattle and horses; the principal imports being textiles and clothing, iron manufactures and foodstuffs.

The trade of 1911 was shared as under in *condors* :—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
U.S.A. ....	463,000	840,000
U.K. ....	512,400	234,000
Germany.....	323,200	461,600
France.....	108,100	984,400
Other countries .....	241,200	290,000

## COMMUNICATIONS.

*Railways.*—In 1910 there were 356 miles of railway open, of which 300 miles constituted the line from Quito to Guayaquil, between the two ranges of the Andes.

*Posts and Telegraphs.*—The postal system is greatly hampered by the lack of internal communications, the roads being little better than mule tracks, with the exception of a neglected highway from Quito southwards. In 1910, about 800,000 letters constituted the internal correspondence of the inhabitants. There are 60 telegraph offices with 3,000 miles of line, and Quito and Guayaquil have an increasing municipal telephone system.

*Shipping.*—The mercantile marine consists of a few small sailing vessels. In 1910 430 vessels engaged in the foreign trade entered and cleared at the port of Guayaquil.

## TOWNS.

CAPITAL, QUITO, on the Ecuadorian plateau between the eastern and western cordilleras of the Andes, is an old Spanish town, containing a cathedral, the Jesuits' church of remarkable beauty, and many large government buildings. The estimated population of the principal towns is as follows :—

QUITO .....	60,000	Loja.....	10,000
Guayaquil .....	60,000	Ambato .....	8,000
Cuenca .....	30,000	Guaranda .....	6,000
Riobamba .....	12,000	Esmeraldas .....	6,000
Latacunga.....	12,000	Jipipapa.....	6,000

## WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is compulsory, but some of the *Old Spanish measures* (see Peru) are still in use. The unit of currency is the gold *Condor* (of 10 *Sucre*s) of the equivalent value of £1 sterling, the *Sucre* being equal to 24d. in English currency. There is no paper money.

\* Inclusive of loans.

## Egypt.

(Misr.)

## AREA AND POPULATION.

Districts and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		1897.	1907.
<b>Lower Egypt</b>			
<i>Governorates (Muháfzas) :—</i>			
Alexandria .....	70	319,766	332,246
Cairo .....	19	570,062	654,476
Ismailia and Port Said .....	3	94,930	61,332
Suez .....	3	24,970	18,347
<i>Provinces (Mudirias) :—</i>			
Beheira (Damanhûr) .....	1,725	631,225	830,015
Daqahlia (Mansûra) .....	1,018	736,708	912,428
Gharbia (Tanta) .....	2,436	1,297,656	1,484,814
Menufia (Shebin el Kôm) .....	609	864,206	971,016
Qaliubia (Benha) .....	358	371,465	434,575
Sharqia (Zagazig) .....	1,323	749,130	886,346
<b>Upper Egypt</b>			
<i>Provinces (Mudirias) :—</i>			
Assiût (Assiût) .....	772	782,720	907,435
Aswân (Aswân) .....	169	240,382	234,602
Beni Suêf (Beni Suêf) .....	413	314,454	372,412
Fayûm (Madinet el Fayûm) .....	671	371,006	441,583
Girga (Sohâg) .....	579	688,011	797,940
Giza (Giza) .....	397	401,634	460,080
Minia (Minia) .....	759	548,632	663,144
Qena (Qena) .....	656	711,457	780,849
El 'Arish (War Office, Cairo) .....	11,200	16,991	18,637
Sinai Peninsula (War Office, Cairo) .....		9,301	25,082
Libyan and Arabian Deserts .....	340,000	90,000	100,000
Total .....	363,181	9,934,706	11,287,359

## Races and Religions.

*Native Elements.*—There are three distinct elements in the native population of Egypt. The largest, or "Egyptian" element, is a Hamito-Semite race, known in the rural districts as *Fellâhîn* (*fellâh* = ploughman, or tiller of the soil). The *fellâhîn* have been mainly Muhammadans since the conquest of the country in the seventh century, but about 800,000 Coptic Christians are enumerated in the towns and villages. These Egyptian townsmen and peasantry exceed 10,000,000 in the total of the Census of 1907. A second element is the *Bedouin*, or nomadic Arabs of the Libyan and Arabian deserts, numbering in all about 750,000, of whom about one-seventh are real nomads, and the remainder semi-sedentary tent-dwellers on the outskirts of the cultivated land of the Nile Valley and the Fayûm. The third element is the *Nubian* of the Nile Valley, between Aswân and Wadi Halfa, of mixed Arab and negro blood. The Bedouins and Nubians are Muhammadans.

*Foreign Elements.*—At the Census of 1907 the foreign residents exceeded 220,000, of whom 69,725 were Turks, 61,973 Greeks, 34,926 Italians, 20,653 British, 14,591 French and Tunisians, 7,704 Austro-Hungarians, 2,410 Russians, 1,847 Germans, 2,116 other Europeans, and 1,385 Persians.

The results of the census of 1897 and 1907 are shown in the following table:—

Races.			Religions.		
	1897.	1907.		1897.	1907.
Egyptians.....	8,901,742	10,366,046	Muhammadans .....	8,978,775	10,466,286
Bedouins .....	661,511	735,012	Christians.....	730,162	881,692
Nubians.....	58,626	65,162	Jews .....	25,200	38,635
Foreigners .....	112,526	221,139	Others .....	268	206
Total .....	9,734,405	11,387,359	Total .....	9,734,405	11,387,359

### PHYSIOGRAPHY.

*Boundaries.*—Egypt occupies the north-eastern corner of the African continent, between  $22^{\circ} 31' 35''$  N. lat. and  $16^{\circ} 37'$  E. long. The northern boundary is the Mediterranean, and in the south Egypt is continuous with the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The western boundary runs from the coast, near the Gulf of Sollûm (long  $25^{\circ}$  E.), inland in a south-westerly direction, and in the extreme south-west meets that of the French Sahara in  $16^{\circ}$  E. long; in the north-east a line drawn from the north of the Gulf of Akaba to Rafa on the Mediterranean ( $34^{\circ} 15'$  E. long.) separates the Sinai Peninsula from Palestine, and the remainder of the eastern boundary is washed by the Red Sea.

*The Coast.*—The highlands of Abyssinia extend northwards through Egypt along the Red Sea littoral and Gulf of Suez to the Sinai peninsula, a triangular plateau in its north-east corner, with *Mount Sinai*, or *Jebel Katherina* (8,540 feet), near the apex in the south. The highest points on the Red Sea littoral, from north to south, are *Jebels* (Mounts) 'Atâqa, Ghârib, Dokhân, El Shayib, Fatira, Umm Tiûr, Zabâra, and Hamâta, from 3,000 to 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. The northern coast, washed by the Mediterranean, is low and sandy, and fringed with lagoons in the Nile Delta, but rocky and generally inhospitable towards the west.

*The Nile Valley.*—The principal feature of Egypt is the Nile Valley, where the river runs through cliffs, which, with the exception of granite round Aswân, are of sandstone from Wadi Halfa to near Esna, while from Qena to Cairo limestone predominates. These cliffs sometimes rise to nearly 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. The cliff-enclosed valley varies in width between  $22^{\circ}$ – $25^{\circ}$  N. from less than 200 yards to about two miles, but north of  $25^{\circ}$  N. the width increases to several miles, and on either side of the river, particularly to the west, lie the fertile lands upon which the prosperity of the country depends; after the Delta Barrage (14 m. N. of Cairo) the country spreads out into an irregular, fan-shaped formation comprising the six Provinces of Lower Egypt, which contain the richest soil in the country. The Nile has a total length of about 3,700 miles from the Victoria Nyanza to its mouths, and for close on 900 miles of its course lies between the southern and northern boundaries of Egypt. The river has an almost constant rise and fall, the rise attaining its maximum in September, its fall being rapid for about fourteen weeks from that time, and then gradual to the end of May. The water of the Nile is carried in artificial canals for the purpose of irrigation, only the surplus being allowed to flow into the sea. West of the river, in Upper Egypt, is the fertile province of *Fayûm*, a low-lying basin, with an area of nearly 500 sq. miles, divided from the Nile Valley by a strip of the Libyan Desert, and extending to the shores of a large fresh-water lake, called *Birket el Qarûn*, the ancient Lake Moeris. The Fayûm is watered by a branch of a canalized river, the *Bahr Yûsuf* (River of Joseph).

*The Libyan Desert.*—Between the western cliffs of the Nile Valley and the Tripolitan Valley is a vast plateau, known as the Libyan Desert, with a total area of about 270,000 sq. miles, containing a series of depressions running in a north-westerly chain from about  $31^{\circ}$  E. and  $25^{\circ} 30'$  N. to  $29^{\circ}$  E. and  $25^{\circ}$  N. In these depressions are *Oases*, fertile spots where the water rises to the surface in springs, or is obtainable in the rocky hollows. These oases, from S.E. to N.W., are known as Kharga, Dakhla, Farafra, Baharia, and Siwa; while in  $25^{\circ}$  N. and  $22^{\circ}$  E. is the isolated oasis of Kufra. On the eastern edge of the Libyan Desert, south-west of Cairo, stand the *Great Pyramids* of Giza.

*The Arabian Desert.*—The country between the Nile Valley and the Red Sea is known as the Arabian Desert, and is the home of the Ma'aza, 'Ababda, and Bisharin tribes. To the north it is open and practically waterless, but south of the Qena to Qoseir road it is a mountainous country, cut up by deep *wadis* or valleys, in which pools of water are found, and ibex, mountain sheep, etc., may be occasionally seen. In the south-east of this country the Bisharin breed their fast trotting-camels, which are invaluable to the Coast Guards Administration for its inland patrols.

### GOVERNMENT.

From B.C. 30 to A.D. 639 Egypt was a province of the Roman Empire, but in A.D. 640 the Christian inhabitants were subjugated by Moslem invaders, and Egypt became a province of the Eastern Caliphate. In 1517 the country was incorporated in the

Ottoman Empire, and was governed by pashas sent from Constantinople until the beginning of the eighteenth century, when for about 100 years the ruler was chosen from among the mamelukes, or bodyguard. From 1802-1804 French troops occupied the country, with the ostensible object of suppressing the mamelukes and restoring the authority of the Sultan; and after their evacuation of the country *Mohammed Ali*, who was appointed governor in 1805, exterminated the Mamelukes in 1811, and was eventually made hereditary governor of Egypt and the Sudan by a *firman* from the Sultan of Feb. 13, 1841. Mohammed Ali was succeeded before his death by his son *Ibrahim* (1848), whose nephew *Abbás I.* ruled from 1848-1854. During the reign of *Said* (1854-1863), a son of Mohammed Ali, the concession for the Suez Canal was obtained, and his successor *Ismail* (1863-1879), a son of Ibrahim, was granted (by *firman* of May 14, 1867) the title of *KHEDIVE*, the previous rulers having held the title of *Vali*, or Governor. In the early years of Ismail's reign the Egyptian dominions were very largely extended, until in 1875 its territories comprised an area of nearly 1,500,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 16,000,000. The wild extravagance of Ismail drove him to raise enormous loans in Europe, which plunged the country into such financial embarrassment that the Governments of France and Great Britain intervened and forced Ismail to abdicate, appointing his son *Tewfik* (1879-1892) to succeed him.

*Dual Control.*—By a Khedivial decree of November 10, 1879, two Comptrollers-General were appointed for the reorganisation of the administration and re-establishment of financial equilibrium, Major Evelyn Baring being the British and M. de Blignières the French representative. The Dual Control governed Egypt for 2 years, and a series of reforms was initiated, but further progress was interrupted by a military revolt, headed by an officer of the Egyptian Army (Ahmed Arâbi Pasha). The revolt assumed alarming proportions, but the French Government declined to intervene, and a British expedition was despatched to re-establish the authority of the Khedive.

*British Occupation.*—The Dual Control was abolished by a decree of the Khedive (January 18, 1883), and a British financial adviser was appointed in place of the Comptroller-General. In January, 1884, Sir Evelyn Baring (who had previously served as Comptroller-General) was appointed Consul-General for the United Kingdom, and the British expeditionary force, sent to quell the rebellion of 1882, remained in the country as an army of occupation. Meanwhile a revolt had broken out in the southern provinces, headed by Sheikh Mohammed Ahmed, of Dongola, who proclaimed himself a *Mahdi* of Islam. This revolt led to the temporary abandonment of the territory now known as the Sudan Provinces (*q.v.*). In 1892 Tewfik was succeeded by his elder son *Abbás II.*, the present Khedive. Sir Evelyn Baring (created Earl of Cromer) resigned the post of British Agent and Consul-General in 1907, and was succeeded by Sir Eldon Gorst, upon whose death (1911) the post was filled by the appointment of Viscount Kitchener. The position of Egypt is thus somewhat complicated as a semi-independent tributary State of the Ottoman Empire, at present occupied by British troops.

#### Khedive of Egypt.

*His Highness ABBÂS II.* (Abbâs Hilmi), Khedive of Egypt; born July 16, 1874; succeeded his father (Mohamed Tewfik) January 7, 1892; married February 19, 1894, to the Princess Ikbal Hânem. Their Highnesses have issue:—

- (1) H. H. Princess Amina Hânem, born 1894.
- (2) H. H. Princess Atia Allah Hânem, born 1896.
- (3) H. H. Princess Fathia Hânem, born 1897.
- (4) H. H. Prince Mohammed 'Abd el Mona'em, born February 20, 1899; *Heir Apparent*.
- (5) H. H. Princess Lutfia Hânem, born 1900.
- (6) H. H. Prince Mohammed Abd el Qâder, born February 4, 1902.

#### Ottoman High Commission.

*High Commissioner*, Mahmûd Raûf Pasha.

*First Secretary*, H. Fehmy Bey Zaim Zadé.

*Foreign Secretary*, Hikmet Bey.

*Assistant Secretary*, Solimân Effendi.

#### British Agency.

*British Agent, Consul-General, and Minister Plenipotentiary*, Field-Marshal Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. (appointed September 28, 1911).

*Councillor*, Milne Cheetham, C.M.G.

*Second Secretaries*, R. H. Greg (*acting*); W. F. Rattigan.

*Oriental Secretary*, Ronald Storrs.

*Archivist*, A. R. Craig.

*Medical Adviser*, Alexander Murison, M.D.

## THE EXECUTIVE.

There is a Council of Ministers, appointed by the Khedive, with a President, who acts as Prime Minister. The various Ministers prepare drafts of administrative decrees, which are submitted to the Council. When approved and signed by the Khedive these decrees become law. A British financial adviser attends the meetings of the Council, but has no vote.

## Council of Ministers (1913).

*President of the Council and Minister of the Interior*, Mohammed Said Pasha, G.C.M.G.  
*Minister of Justice*, Hussein Rushdi Pasha.  
*Minister of War and Marine and of Public Works*, Ismail Sirry Pasha.  
*Minister of Education*, Ahmed Hishmet Pasha.  
*Minister of Finance*, Ahmed Hilmi Pasha.  
*Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Yûsuf Wahba Pasha.

## The Ministries.

## FINANCE.

*Financial Adviser*, Lord Edward Cecil, D.S.O.  
*Under Secretary of State*, Hon. R. C. Lindsay.  
*Inspector-General*, Henry Higgs, C.B.  
*Legal Adviser*, Chevalier de Rocca-Serra.  
*Director-General, Customs*, A. King Lewis.  
*Director-General, State Accounts*, Adib Pasha.  
*Director-General, Ports and Lighthouses*, Rear-Admiral H. R. Robinson, R.N.  
*Director-General, Coast Guards*, Capt. G. G. Hunter, C.M.G.  
*Postmaster-General*, N. T. Borton Pasha.  
*Director-General, Survey Department*, E. M. Dowson.

## INTERIOR.

*Adviser*, Ronald Graham, C.B.  
*Under Secretary of State*, Ismail Sidki Pasha.  
*Inspector-General of Prisons*, Miralal C. H. Whittingham Bey, C.M.G.  
*Commandants of Police*, G. S. A. Harvey Pasha, C.M.G. (Cairo); H. C. B. Hopkinson Pasha (Alexandria).  
*Director-General, Department of Public Health*, Lt.-Col. Sir David Semple.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

*Under Secretary of State*, M. Macdonald, C.M.G. (Irrigation).  
*Secretary-General*, Farid Pasha Babazögli.  
*Antiquities Service*, Sir Gaston Maspero (*Director-General*); E. Brugsch Pasha (*Conservator*).  
*Inspector-General, Telegraphs*, Maj. J. S. Liddell, R.E.  
*Inspectors-General, Irrigation Service*, P. M. Tottenham (*Lower Egypt*); G. B. Ireland (*Upper Egypt*).  
*Director-General, Agricultural Department*, G. Dudgeon.

## EDUCATION.

*Adviser*, Douglas Dunlop, LL.D.  
*Librarian, Khedivial Library* (vacant).  
*Principal, School of Law*, M. Sheldon Amos.  
*Director, School of Medicine*, Dr. H. P. Keatinge.  
*Director-General, Agricultural and Technical Education*, S. H. Wells.

## JUSTICE.

*Adviser*, Sir Malcolm McIlwraith, K.C.M.G.  
*Under Secretary of State*, Ahmed Fathy Zaglûl Pasha.  
*Legal Advisers*, Chevalier de Rocca-Serra; W. E. Brunyate, C.M.G.

## STATE RAILWAYS.

*General Manager, Government Railways*, Col. Sir G. B. Macauley, K.C.M.G.  
*Asst. do.*, Capt. G. C. M. Hall, D.S.O., R.E.

## WAR.

*Under Secretary of State*, Ramzi Tâher Pasha.  
*Sirdar of the Egyptian Army*, General Sir Reginald Wingate, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A., A.D.C.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

By the Organic Law of 1883 were created (1) a *Legislative Council* of 30 members, and (2) a *General Assembly* consisting of the Legislative Council, the Ministers of State, and 46 members elected by the people. These bodies were mainly consultative, the legislative power resting with the Khedive and his Ministers. By a Law of July, 1913, these two bodies were merged into one called the Legislative Assembly, consisting of (a) the Ministers as *ex-officio* members, (b) 66 elected members, and (c) 17 members nominated by the Government, 15 of these to represent certain minorities. The elected members are chosen in each district by the electors-delegate, each of whom represents 50 electors on the principle of mandate and recall. Their term of office is for 6 years, but a third of both nominated and elected members retire biennially. The Assembly can initiate legislation and must be consulted on laws initiated by the Government, as also on public loans and important modifications of the railway and irrigation systems. The Government is not bound by the resolutions of the Assembly, although the legislative procedure laid down ensures that the Government shall act in full knowledge of the views of the Assembly. The Assembly has a right of veto only on questions of new direct, personal or land taxation.

## THE JUDICATURE.

Justice is administered under four distinct systems, all except the Consular Courts being supervised by the Ministry of Justice, to which a British judicial adviser is attached. The systems are (1) *Mekkemas*, or Courts of the *Qadis*, who are chosen from the students of Azhar University and administer Muhammadan Law following the Hanafite Rite. (2) *Native Tribunals*, containing Egyptian and foreign judges, and dealing with criminal charges against natives, and with civil cases in which both plaintiff and defendant are local subjects. (3) *Mixed Tribunals*, founded in 1876 to deal principally with civil actions between foreigners of different nationality and between foreigners and natives. (4) *Consular Courts* (of the 15 powers possessing rights to them by treaty) with criminal jurisdiction over foreigners, and judging civil cases between foreigners of the same nationality.

## Mekkemas.

*Grand Qadi*, Nûri Effendi.  
*Sheikh-el-Azhar*, Sheikh Selim el Bishri.  
*Grand Mufti*, Sheikh Bakri el Sidî.

## Native Tribunals.

*President of the Court of Appeal*, Yehia Ibrahim Pasha.

*Vice-President*, W. W. A. MacGeough Bond.  
*Procureur General*, Abd el Khâlek Sarwat Pasha.

## Mixed Tribunals.

*President of the Court of Appeal*, Ahmed Afîf Pasha.

*Vice-President*, Charles Gescher.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The chief towns constitute governorships (*muhâfazas*), and the remainder of the occupied country is divided into provinces (*mudîrias*).

which are subdivided into districts (*markaz*), each under a *mamâr*, who controls the head man (*omda*) of each village in his district. By the law of 1883 provincial councils were instituted, consisting of two representatives from each *markaz*, under the presidency of the *mudîr* (or governor) of the province. These councils were reorganized in 1910 and were made the elementary education authority for the province, with certain restricted powers of local government.

### DEFENCE.

#### Egyptian Army.

Service in the *Egyptian Army* is nominally compulsory on all native subjects between the ages of 19 and 27, the recruits required each year being chosen by ballot; but certain classes (professors, students, etc.) are exempt, and exemption may also be purchased for £20, if paid before the ballot. The peace effective is limited by law to 18,000 combatants.

The Commander-in-Chief of the army is appointed by Khedivial decree with the consent of the British Government.

*Sirdar of the Egyptian Army*, Gen. Sir Reginald Wingate, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A., A.D.C.

*Adjutant-General*, Lt.-Col. N. M. Smyth, V.C.

*O.C. Cavalry*, Maj. P. J. V. Kelly.

*O.C. Artillery*, Lt.-Col. A. Crawford.

*O.C. Camel Corps*, Capt. B. H. S. Romilly.

*Commandant, Military School*, Maj. E. S. Herbert.

*Peace Effective, 1912.*

Troops.	Officers.		Men.
	British.	Egyptian.	
Staff .....	31	101	505
Cavalry .....	1	11	298
Mounted Infantry .....	3	12	429
Infantry .....	53	362	10,896
Camel Corps .....	5	25	750
Arab Battalion .....	7	23	944
Artillery .....	5	41	1,218
Engineers, etc. ....	15	74	1,595
Medical Corps .....	13	63	416
Veterinary Departs. ...	3	9	86
Total.....	136	721	17,137

There is no *Navy* in the proper sense of the term; there are 3 small cruisers belonging to the Coast Guard service, and 1 vessel for the Ports and Lighthouses Administration; while the different Government Departments possess steamers on the Nile for inspection purposes.

The *Egyptian Police* (under the Ministry of the Interior) consists of City and Provincial Police, the former comprising 122 officers and 3,844 men (282 Europeans), the latter 277 officers and 3,928 men. There are also 46,525 *ghafîrs*, or native night-watchmen.

#### British Army of Occupation.

In 1913 the *British Army of Occupation* consisted of about 6,000 of all ranks.

*Commander in Chief*, Maj.-Gen. Hon. Julian H. B. Byng, C.B., M.V.O.

*A.D.C.*, Capt. Hon. A. Annesley.

*General Staff Officer (and Grade)*, Maj. A. Blair, D.S.O.

*A.A.G.*, Col. C. B. Little.

*C.R.E.*, Col. R. U. H. Buckland, A.D.C.

*P.M.O.*, Col. A. F. Russell, C.M.G.

*Ch. Ord. Officer*, Lt.-Col. A. H. Woodfield.

*Command Paymaster*, Col. G. D. Collings, D.S.O.

#### British Troops in Egypt, 1913.

Staff .....	20
Infantry .....	4,360
Cavalry .....	650
Field Artillery .....	310
Garrison Artillery .....	65
Engineers .....	170
Army Service Corps .....	102
Royal Army Medical Corps ...	130
Miscellaneous .....	300

6,107

### EDUCATION.

Primary education on native lines has long been given in elementary vernacular schools; some of these are under native management, and the rest are partly under the direct control of the Ministry of Education and partly under its inspection for grants-in-aid. The native system of education is completed by the more promising pupils at the Azhar University in Cairo, the principal University of the Moslem world. In 1913 there were 146 *Elementary Schools* (*Maktabs*) under Government supervision, with about 15,000 pupils, and about 3,900 *Maktabs* under inspection for grants-in-aid with 27,000 pupils; there were also some 24,000 pupils in other elementary schools. The government primary schools give a 4-years' course and prepare for admission to minor government posts, and to secondary, agricultural and other special schools. There were also 6 government *Secondary Schools* with 2,483 pupils and 3 *Secondary Schools* under inspection for grants-in-aid with 1,019 pupils; other *Secondary Schools* (about 30) had about 3,000 pupils in 1913. There are four *Professional Colleges* of Medicine, Law, Education and Engineering at Cairo. Much assistance is given to education by private enterprise and benevolence and foreign schools abound. A National University, under entirely Egyptian management, was founded in 1908, but hitherto it has been only moderately successful.

### FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure for the 5 years 1909-1913 (Budget estimates for 1912) are stated as follows in £E. (£Ex = £1 os. 3¼d. English or £0.975 = £1 sterling).

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£E	£E
1909 .....	15,402,900	14,241,600
1910 .....	15,965,700	14,414,500
1911 .....	16,792,750	14,872,055
1912 .....	17,515,743	15,470,584
1913 .....	16,130,000	15,630,000

The Budgets of 1912 and 1913 contained the following provisions:—

#### REVENUE.

	1912.	1913.
Land Tax .....	£E5,624,000	£E5,560,000
Customs.....	1,840,000	1,800,000
Tobacco.....	1,560,000	1,580,000
Other Taxes .....	148,000	147,000
Railways .....	3,445,000	3,630,000
Post Office.....	300,000	300,000
Telegraphs .....	118,000	120,000
Ports, &c. ....	375,000	383,000
Justice .....	1,355,000	1,395,000
Miscellaneous .....	1,135,000	1,215,000

Total ..... £E15,900,000 £E16,130,000

## EXPENDITURE.

	1912.	1913.
Civil List .....	£280,496	£280,996
Government .....	5,361,747	5,630,847
Railways .....	2,179,891	2,271,242
Post Office .....	284,600	300,060
Telegraphs .....	113,285	119,444
Egyptian Army .....	775,817	902,414
British Army .....	146,250	146,250
Pensions .....	550,000	560,000
Tribute .....	665,041	665,041
Debt Service .....	3,933,145	3,933,411
Sudan Deficit .....	335,000	nil
Miscellaneous .....	102,456	99,295
Special Expenditure .....	732,000	721,000
Surplus .....	500,000	500,000
Total .....	£15,900,000	£16,130,000

## DEBT.

The reckless financial administration under *Ismail*, 1863-1879, led to the bankruptcy of the country in 1876 and to a Franco-British investigation and settlement of the national finances. For the protection of the bondholders there was instituted a *Caisse de la Dette*, a body representing the creditors of the Egyptian treasury with considerable powers and special privileges. The *Caisse*, appointed during an era of bankruptcy, succeeded in protecting the interests of the bondholders, but as Egypt became solvent and prosperous, its stringent regulations prevented the development of the country out of surplus revenue, a large part of which was held in suspense as contingent security for the service of the debt. By an agreement of April 8, 1904, between Great Britain and France, subsequently ratified by all the Powers, the restrictions which hampered the liberty of the Egyptian Government in financial matters were abolished. Though the *Caisse de la Dette* still exists, its duties are now limited to receiving the revenues necessary for the interest and for the payment of the coupons as they become due, while it also holds a considerable reserve fund, the interest on which reduces the amount of the Treasury contribution. The Egyptian debt was stated as follows (in £ sterling) on January 1, 1912 and 1913:—

Debt.	1912.	1913.
Guaranteed Debt, 3 per cent. ....	£ 7,318,500	£ 7,215,300
Privileged Debt, 3½ per cent. ....	31,127,780	31,127,780
Unified Debt, 4 per cent. ....	55,971,960	55,971,960
Domains Debt, 4½ per cent. ....	203,420	nil
Total .....	94,621,660	94,315,040

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

**Irrigation.**—The total area of Egypt is estimated at approximately 232,440,000 English acres, of which about 7 million acres are formed of the alluvium brought down by the Nile from the Abyssinian hills, the remainder being chiefly limestone desert. Only the former are cultivable, and only that portion of them which can be irrigated from the waters of the Nile—this portion amounts at present to about 5½ million acres, and is capable of extension by the improvement of water storage facilities and means of distribution. King Mena (B.C. 4000, approximately) is said to have been the founder

of the first scientific system of using the Nile water for irrigation purposes; he employed what is known as the *basin* system, which is still used for the irrigation of all the land lying to the south of Deirût in Upper Egypt. By this system the land is divided into rectangular areas varying in size from 5,000 to 50,000 acres and surrounded by banks; water is admitted to these basins during the flood season (August) to an average depth of 3 feet, and is left on the land for about 40 days; it is then run off and the seed is sown broadcast on the uncovered land. Since the British occupation the basin systems have been improved and provided with numbers of important masonry works; they have also been insured against an insufficient flood by the construction of barrages at Esna and Assiût, of which the former was built during 1906-09, and the latter in 1898-1902; they are situated in lat. 25° 20' N. and 27° 15' N. respectively.

About 1820 Mohammed 'Alî Pasha introduced the system of *perennial* irrigation by digging deep canals in which the water could flow all the year round, by which means it was possible to grow two (or more) crops in one year, and to introduce the cultivation of cotton on a large scale. During his reign the barrages across the two branches of the Nile at the apex of the Delta were begun, under the direction of Mougel Bey, in 1843 and 1847 respectively, but by 1863 they were found to be unworkable. Since the British occupation they have been restored and greatly improved (1886-91), and a vast storage dam has been constructed at Aswân (lat. 24° 2' N.) at a cost of £2,000,000, which was opened on December 10, 1902; its height has since been raised so as to increase the capacity of the reservoir thus formed to a total of 9,500,000,000 cubic feet. A barrage has also been built at Zifta in Lower Egypt.

By these works, and by the construction of a vast network of canals with controlling masonry works, the excess waters of the flood have been stored and distributed at all seasons of the year, and perennial irrigation has been extended throughout middle and lower Egypt. The increase in the value of the land has been enormous, and some 2 million acres have been added to the cultivable area of Egypt.

**Agriculture and Live Stock.**—Although nearly the whole population is directly or indirectly connected with agriculture, the total given in the census return of 1907, under the headings of proprietors, tenants and labourers, etc., amounts to 2,315,000 persons employed, representing only 20½ per cent. of the population. The land is held by 1,441,000 owners, of whom 841,000 hold less than 1 *feddân* (1 *feddân* = 1·04 acre), and 455,000 from 1 to 5 *feddâns*.

The agricultural land is of two kinds. The first is that which is under the basin irrigation system, by which the land receives one watering only. This watering consists of a flooding at high Nile: as the flood decreases, the seeds of the various crops are sown, and the basin fields are left without further watering. Harvests of wheat, barley, beans, clover, vetches and lentils are gathered in due course. The second kind of land is that which is perennially irrigated by means of canals, and receives waterings according to rotations laid down by the Irrigation Department. In these lands, which are for the most part in Lower Egypt, cotton, maize, wheat, rice, beans, barley, sugar cane and clover are the chief crops.

## Agricultural Area.

Description.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.
Total Area of Country...	222,398,000	222,398,000
Cultivable Area.....	7,990,666	8,272,023
Cultivated .....	5,456,874	5,493,931
Uncultivated .....	2,493,792	2,778,092
Cropped more than once	2,491,667	2,526,977

## Areas Under Chief Food Crops.

Crop.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.
Wheat .....	1,334,252	1,357,801
Barley .....	378,613	383,924
Maize and Millet:—		
Autumn .....	1,765,222	1,774,879
Summer .....	141,168	151,991
Rice:—		
Autumn .....	26,396	32,114
Summer .....	208,654	219,948
Beans .....	538,532	497,314

Total Chief Food Crops 4,392,837 4,417,971

## Produce of Corn Crops

(in Ardebs of 5'44 bushels).

Crop.	1911.	1912.
Wheat .....	6,882,000	5,606,000
Barley .....	2,125,000	2,057,000
Maize and Millet.....	12,320,000	13,361,000

## Areas Under Other Crops.

Description.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Cotton .....	1,790,688	1,792,018
Clover .....	1,446,600	1,465,553
Sugar Cane.....	52,030	50,407
Onions.....	27,448	29,183
Orchards and Market Gardens .....	29,245	29,264

## Yield of Cotton.

Year.	Kantars (99 lb.).	Bales of 700 lb.
1906-1907 .....	7,234,674	1,023,190
1907-1908 .....	6,751,125	954,802
1908-1909 .....	5,000,737	707,247
1909-1910 .....	7,505,072	1,061,432
1910-1911 .....	7,386,328	1,044,638
1911-1912 .....	7,499,100	1,060,587
1912-1913 (estimated)	7,610,000	1,076,271

## Live Stock.

Description.	1910.	1911.
Cattle .....	672,091	656,166
Buffaloes .....	675,392	657,406
Horses.....	...	50,675
Mules.....	...	25,077

**Minerals.**—The riparian districts of the lower Valley of the Nile are ill-provided with workable mineral deposits, with the exception of abundant building materials. The mineral resources of Egypt, therefore, are situated in its otherwise barren deserts. A number of deposits, as will be seen below, are actually being exploited, and reports have been received of the existence of minerals in many localities. Having regard to the vast area of the desert lands, the workable deposits so far known are comparatively few, but much of the desert still remains practically unprospected, and there is every probability of further discoveries. The known deposits are chiefly situated at great distances from one another and from the Nile. This fact has retarded exploration and development, but of late years considerable progress has been made. Owing to lack of knowledge of mining, consequent upon their pursuits being entirely agricultural, the local industrial classes have had very little hand in the existing enterprises, whose capital and organisation is chiefly foreign.

The following minerals, metals, and precious stones are at present being exploited or developed on a commercial scale:—building stones, clays, gypsum, gold, lead and zinc ores, manganese ores, natron, nitrate of soda, petroleum, phosphate of lime, peridots, salt, and turquoise. In the case of building stones, clays, gypsum, nitrate of soda and turquoise, no facilities exist at present for procuring accurate statistics of production, but measures to this end are under consideration. Besides those mentioned above, there are known to exist, in quantities more or less important, alum, copper ores, emeralds, granite, iron ores, nickel, ochres, ornamental stones and sulphur. For further particulars reference may be made to:—1. "Explanatory notes to accompany the Geological Map of Egypt." 2. "Report of the Department of Mines for 1906." Enquiries respecting the geology of Egypt should be addressed to the *Geological Museum*. Applications concerning mining and quarrying and the issue of licences and leases should be made to the *Department of Mines, Giza Mudiria, Egypt*.

**Manufactures.**—There are some cotton mills in the Delta for the manufacture of rough calico; whilst in Upper Egypt are sugar, rice, and flour mills, and a certain amount of pottery is made. Cigarette factories centre at Cairo and Alexandria from imported tobacco.

## EXTERNAL TRADE.

The imports and exports of merchandise for the 5 years, 1908-1912, are stated as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£E	£E	£E
1908 .....	25,100,397	21,315,673	46,416,070
1909 .....	22,230,499	26,076,239	48,306,738
1910 .....	23,552,826	28,944,461	52,497,287
1911 .....	27,227,118	28,598,991	55,826,109
1912 .....	25,907,759	34,574,321	60,482,080

There is a general import duty of 8 per cent. *ad valorem* on all articles except fuel, timber, cattle and meat, which pay 4 per cent. *ad valorem*; and an export duty of about 1 per cent. all round. The principal articles imported and exported in 1912 were:—

Imports.	Exports.
Textiles ... £E6,907,962*	Animals, &c. £E20,156*
Cereals, &c. 3,066,446	Cotton .....
Metals† ... 2,921,806	Cereals .....
Fuel‡ .....	Cigarettes ...
Timber ... 1,077,978	Rice .....
Provisions 1,230,963	Onions .....
Chemicals 860,092	Hides & Skins 182,922
Tobacco ... 1,214,523	Cakes .....

\* 1 L.E. (Egyptian Pound) = £ (Sterling) 10s. 61d.

† Including Machines and Wagons and Metals worked.  
‡ Petroleum ... 339,869 Charcoal ... 95,150  
Liquid Fuel ... 9,780 Coal ... 1,574,649  
Benzene, &c. ... 16,427 Firewood ... 17,907

The exchange was with the principal countries as under in 1912:—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
U.K. ....	£E9,558,401	£E6,154,366
France .....	2,493,274	2,711,262
Germany .....	1,421,180	3,885,937
Austria-H. ....	1,679,831	1,431,167
U.S.A. ....	403,528	4,120,895
Turkey .....	2,753,723	608,847
Russia .....	764,515	2,056,302
Italy .....	1,242,729	948,889

## COMMUNICATIONS.

**Railways.**—There is a network of railways in the Delta, the principal lines radiating from Cairo to Alexandria (and on to Rosetta), Damietta, and Ismailia (continuing northwards to Port Said and southwards to Suez). From Cairo the line runs southwards for a distance of 554 miles to Shellal, the First Cataract. At this point a steamer connexion runs to Wadi Halfa, connecting the Egyptian State system with the Sudan Government Railways. Westwards from Alexandria (and close to the coast) runs a line, which it is hoped to extend eventually to the frontier at Sollûm, thus joining Tripoli to Egypt. The total length of the Egyptian State Railways on January 1, 1913, was 1,512 miles. 28,782,736 passengers and 4,759,213 tons of merchandise were carried during 1912, the net receipts being £81,625,370. The gauge is standard (4 ft. 8½ in.), with the exception of 138 miles between Luxor and Shellal, which are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge. There are two other State-owned lines in Egypt, namely, the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt, consisting of 318 miles of standard gauge, and the Western Oases Railways, a length of 120 miles (75 centimetre gauge) connecting the oases of Kharga with the Nile Valley. In addition to the Government lines, there are 788 miles of light railways exploited by public companies.

**Caravan Routes.**—The principal caravan routes lead to the Oases of the Libyan Desert (though Kharga can now be reached by train), whence there is a route, known as the Darb el 'Arbain, leading to Dar Fûr and the south of the Sudan. There are many well-known routes across the Arabian Desert to the Red Sea, that from Qena to Qoseir being probably the most frequently used.

**Shipping.**—The Khedivial Mail Steamship Line (which is under British management) has its headquarters at Alexandria and a depôt at Suez; the majority of the Egyptian pilgrims to Mecca now travel by it. The principal port is Alexandria, where 1,927 vessels (3,479,146 tons) entered and 1,933 vessels (3,492,081 tons) cleared in 1912. The traffic through Port Said amounted in 1912 to 873 vessels entered and 872 cleared in 1912, the remainder being dealt with via Suez.

**Posts and Telegraphs.**—There were in 1912 1,715 post offices and stations, dealing with a total inland correspondence of 48,174,029 (including letters, post-cards, newspapers, &c.), and a total foreign correspondence of 13,553,911 despatched and 19,891,653 received. There were on December 31, 1912, 4,233 miles of telegraphs, with 13,620 miles of wire, over which 2,836,630 messages were transmitted during 1912. A system of rural savings banks has been introduced, under the control of the Post Office, the actual deposits being collected in each district by the *sarrâf* (village tax-collector).

## TOWNS.

**CAIRO**, the capital, stands on the E. bank of the Nile, about 14 miles from the head of the Delta. Its oldest part is the fortress of Babylon in Old Cairo, with its Roman bastions and Coptic churches. The earliest Arab building is the mosque of 'Amr, dating from A.D. 643, and the most conspicuous is the Citadel, built by Saladin towards the end of the 12th century. The

bazaars are always interesting, especially the Khân-el-Khalili, the Hamzawi, and the Brass Bazaar, though the Muski, which leads to them, is fast losing its oriental character. On the edge of the desert W. of Cairo are the Pyramids of Giza and the Sphinx, which can now be reached by tram in about 40 minutes.

**ALEXANDRIA**, founded B.C. 332 by Alexander the Great, was for over 1,000 years the capital of Egypt. Its great Pharos, or lighthouse, was one of the "seven wonders of the world." It now contains two palaces of the Khedive's, Ras-el-Tin and Montaza, while almost the entire cotton trade of the country is here controlled by the big dealers and brokers. The principal towns (with their population in 1907) are as follows:—

LOWER EGYPT.			
CAIRO .....	654,476	Shebin el Kôm .....	21,576
Alexandria .....	332,246	Suez .....	18,347
Tanta .....	54,437	Rosetta .....	16,810
Port Said .....	49,884	Zifta .....	15,850
Mehalla el Kubra } .....	47,955	Mataria .....	15,142
Mansûra .....	40,279	Fua .....	14,515
Damanhûr .....	38,752	Samanûd .....	14,408
Zagazig .....	34,999	Belbeis .....	13,485
Damietta .....	29,354	Ismailia .....	10,373
Sherbin .....	25,473	Salhia .....	6,100
Menûf .....	22,316	El Arish (Sinai) .....	5,897
UPPER EGYPT.			
Assiût .....	39,442	Qena .....	20,069
Medinet el Fayûm .....	37,320	Giza .....	19,893
Minia .....	27,221	Edfu .....	19,262
Luxor .....	25,229	Esnâ .....	19,103
Akhmim .....	23,795	Sohâg .....	17,514
Beni Suef .....	23,357	Aswân .....	12,618
Mallawi .....	20,249		

## WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

## Weights and Measures.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is in official use, but is little known except in the towns. The popular measures are:—

1 Fedd (24 Qirats) =	1.03 acres.
1 Wêba (24 Ruba's) =	8345 bushel.
1 Ardeb (6 Wêbas) =	5.445 bushels.
1 Oqia =	1.32 oz.
1 Rotl =	.99 lb.
1 Oke =	2.75 lb.
1 Kantâr (36 Okes) =	99.04 lb.

## Currency.

The *Unit of Currency* is the Egyptian pound (£E) of 100 piastres, but though the currency is on a gold basis there is no gold coinage minted, the English sovereign (at £E.975), or 97.5 piastres, being the gold coin in common use; the French 20 franc piece (at £E.788), and the Turkish pound (£T at £E.885) are occasionally met with, but their circulation is small. The silver coinage (minted in England) comprises 20, 10, 5, and a piastre pieces, and there are nickel 1, ½, ¼, and ⅓ piastre pieces, and bronze ⅓ and ⅕ piastre pieces (minted in Austria). The commonest coin in use among the *fellahin*, and also the coin of account, is the *millîme* (⅓ piastre), equivalent to the farthing of English currency, the piastre being approximately 2½d. The National Bank of Egypt issues notes for (£E) 100, 50, 10, 5 and 1, and (piastres) 50.

## The Sudan.

(Anglo-Egyptian Condominium.)

## AREA AND POPULATION.

Total Area 984,520 English Square Miles. Estimated Population 3,000,000.

Provinces and Capitals.	Approximate Area (English Sq. Miles).	Governors ( <i>Mudirs</i> ).
<i>North :—</i>		
Berber (El Damer) .....	91,970	Maj. R. M. Feilden.
Dongola (Merowé) .....	141,200	Col. H. W. Jackson, C.B.
Halfa (Halfa) .....	91,600	G. E. Hies.
Red Sea (Port Sudan) .....	28,050	Maj. C. E. Wilson.
<i>Centre :—</i>		
Blue Nile (Wad Medani) .....	12,580	Lt.-Col. E. A. Dickinson.
Khartoum (Khartoum) .....	5,740	(Vacant).
White Nile (El Dueim) .....	13,090	J. H. Butler Bey.
<i>East :—</i>		
Kassala (Kassala) .....	44,150	Capt. C. H. Townsend.
Sennar (Singa) .....	49,440	Maj. A. Cameron.
<i>West :—</i>		
Kordofan (El Obeid) .....	131,510	Capt. R. V. Savile.
<i>South :—</i>		
Mongalla (Mongalla) .....	65,250	Capt. R. C. R. Owen, C.M.G.
Nuba Mountains (Wau) .....	126,290	Capt. R. S. Wilson.
Upper Nile (Kodok) .....	42,350	Capt. F. W. Woodward, D.S.O.

NOTE.—In addition to the above provinces, the Tributary State of *Darfur* (Capital, El Fasher), with an area of about 150,000 English square miles, is administered by the *Sultan Ali Dinar*.

The inhabitants of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan are partly Arabs, partly Negroes, and partly Nubians of mixed Arab-Negro blood, with a small foreign element, including some 3,000 Europeans. The Arabs are all Muhammadans, as are some of the Negroes and the Nubians, but the negroes are generally pagans. Before 1884 the population was believed to be between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000, but by 1898 they had been reduced to about 1,500,000 by war, repression and disease. Since the abolition of the Mahdist rule the numbers have shown a natural increase, and in 1911 the total population was estimated at about 3,000,000.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

*Boundaries.*—The Sudan extends from the southern boundary of Egypt, 22° N. lat., to the northern shore of the Albert Nyanza, 2° 19' N. lat., and reaches from the French Sahara about 18° 15' E. (at 22° N.) to the north-west boundary of Eritrea in 38° 30' E. (at 18° N.). The greatest length from north to south is approximately 1,400 miles, and from east to west 1,200 miles. The northern boundary is the 22nd parallel of North latitude; on the east lie the Red Sea, Eritrea and Abyssinia; on the south lie the British Protectorate of Uganda and the Belgian Congo, and on the west the French Congo. *Northern Region.*—The greater portion of the region between 16° N. and 22° N. consists of the Nubian Desert on the East and the Libyan Desert on the West, divided by the fertile valley of the Nile, which is nowhere of great width. Considerable areas have, however, recently been brought under cultivation by irrigation works in Dongola Province, which enables use to be made of the flood waters of the Nile. Portions of the Libyan Desert afford sufficient pasturage to support a sparse population of nomad Arabs. The Nubian Desert is bounded on the south by the rivers Atbara and Gash, the latter of which loses its annual flood in a fertile delta north of the town of Kassala. It is traversed from east to west by the Nile-Red Sea Railway, and from south to north by the continuation of the Abyssinian highlands, which constitutes the Nile-Red Sea water parting, and forms a series of parallel rocky ranges rising to a height of 5,000 feet, the lower slopes and valleys of which are clothed in vegetation and comparatively well watered. The maritime plain lying between these mountains and the Red Sea is covered with low bush, and at *Tokar* the Baraka (a mountain torrent) waters sufficient of it to produce 7,000 tons of excellent cotton annually. *Central Region,*

between  $16^{\circ}$  N. and  $10^{\circ}$  N., contains on the east the so-called "Island of Meroë," the ancient seat of civilization in the Sudan, situated between the Atbara and the Blue Nile rivers. It is now almost uninhabited save for the natives who visit it to raise a precarious crop after the annual rains. More important is the *Gezira* district, comprising the delta formed by the Blue and White Niles, and a line joining them about the latitude of *Sennar*, in which irrigation works on a large scale are projected, subject to the success of experimental work now in progress. The western banks of the White Nile and the interior of Kordofan Province afford pasturage to countless herds of excellent cattle, and the gum forests of the latter province provide one of the principal exports of the Sudan. The districts bordering on the upper reaches of the Blue Nile are covered with forests of large trees. *Southern Region*.—From  $10^{\circ}$  N to the southern boundaries are extensive tracts of cultivable land enclosed by a semi-circle of forests and swamps, through which a multitude of streams flow into the main river.

*Hydrography*.—The Nile basin covers a total area of nearly 1,100,000 sq. miles, and while part of the basin lies in Abyssinia and Eritrea, its course from the Central African Lakes to the Mediterranean is within the British Protectorates of Uganda and Central Africa, and the Anglo-Egyptian and Egyptian dominions. The main stream issues from the Victoria Nyanza at the Ripon Falls and flows through Lake Choga, whence it diverges to the Albert Nyanza and enters the plains of Lado, in the Mongalla Province of the Sudan, as the *Bahr el Jebel*. At Lake No the stream effects a confluence with the *Bahr el Ghazal*, from the south-west, and further east with the *Sobat*, from the south-western highlands of Abyssinia. From the junction with the *Bahr el Ghazal* the stream is known as the *Bahr el Abiad*, or *White Nile*. At Khartoum, 535 miles above the Sobat confluence, the river is reinforced by the *Bahr el Azrak*, or *Blue Nile*, from the south-east, and near El Damer, 200 miles further north, by a confluence with the *Atbara*, from Abyssinia. Thence the river flows north-west to Abu Hamed, and makes a great south-westerly bend, across the Nubian Desert, before resuming its northward course through the Dongolas to the northern frontier at Wadi Halfa. From the Atbara confluence to the Mediterranean the Nile has a course of close on 1,600 miles, and from its sources to the confluence its length may be reckoned at 2,400 miles, giving a total waterway of 4,000 miles. From the Ripon Falls (on the northern shore of Victoria Nyanza) to Rosetta (on the Mediterranean) the length of the waterway is stated to be 3,475 miles. Between Khartoum and Wadi Halfa occur five of the six *Cataracts*, the remaining (first) cataract being in Egypt at Assuan. The sixth occurs at the Shabluka Gorge, below Khartoum; the fifth below Berber, at El Solimanieh; the fourth in the Nubian bend, between Monastir and Merowé; the third between New Dongola and the  $20^{\circ}$  N. lat.; the second ends just above Wadi Halfa; the first (in Upper Egypt) has been greatly diminished in vehemence by the construction of the dam and locks at Assuan.

*Darfur*.—West of the province of Kordofan and north of *Bahr el Ghazal* is the tributary *Sultanate of Darfur*, with an estimated area of 150,000 sq. miles, approximately between  $10^{\circ}$ – $16^{\circ}$  N. and  $21^{\circ}$ –to  $27^{\circ}$   $30'$  E., with a population of 750,000. Darfur is mainly an elevated plateau about 3,000 feet above sea level, with occasional summits in the Jebel Marra and Jebel Medob of 6,000 feet, with summer torrents in the *khors*, which flood much of the southern districts and vanish in the winter. The territory is governed by a native Sultan, who pays a yearly tribute to the Sudan Government. From 1883–1899 Darfur was under Dervish rule, but in the latter year the Sultanate was restored. The capital (El Fasher) contains about 10,000 inhabitants. Other towns are Dara and Shakka.

*Lado*.—The Lado *enclave*, which had been leased to Leopold II., King of the Belgians, reverted at his death to the Anglo-Egyptian administration, and now forms part of the Mongalla *mudiria* of the Sudan. The total area of the *enclave* is estimated at 15,000 sq. miles, with a negro population of about 250,000.

## GOVERNMENT.

The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is administered by a Governor-General, aided, since 1910, by a Council nominated from amongst the Officials of the Government. All Ordinances and Laws are made by the Governor-General in Council. The Sudan does not fall under the jurisdiction of the Mixed Tribunals of Egypt, and has its own Civil and Criminal Codes, based on those of India and Egypt.

Its boundaries correspond in general with those obtained by conquest from the indigenous tribes by the armies of Mohammed Ali, the first Khedive of Egypt, and of his successors up to Ismail Pasha, between 1820 and 1875. At one time the authority of the Khedive extended along the western shore of the Red Sea as far as the Somali coast, but these out-

lying portions were gradually given up, and in 1884 the Mahdist rebellion, culminating in the fall of Khartoum and the death of General Gordon on Jan. 26, 1885, compelled the Egyptian Government to withdraw from the whole of the Sudan, with the exception of Wadi Halfa on the Nile and Suakin on the Red Sea, which were held as frontier posts. An invasion of Egypt by the Mahdist hordes under Wad El Nejumi was defeated at the battle of Toski on Aug. 3, 1889, but from 1885 until the final overthrow of Mahdism in the campaign of 1896-98, the country was entirely under the oppressive rule of the Dervishes and suffered a set-back from which it will take many years to recover. Mohammed Ahmed, the original Mahdi, died a natural death on June 22, 1885, but was succeeded by the Khalifa Abdullahi, who ruled until his final overthrow by the Anglo-Egyptian army at the battle of Omdurman on Sept. 2, 1898. He escaped from the battle and remained at large until he, and most of his remaining Emirs, were killed at the battle of Gedid on Nov. 24, 1898.

After its re-conquest a treaty, signed on Jan. 19, 1899, between Egypt and the United Kingdom, defined the boundary between Egypt and the Sudan, and provided for the joint administration by the two signatories.

### Central Administration.

*Governor-General*, His Excellency General Sir F. Reginald Wingate, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Sirdar of the Egyptian Army*).

*Private Sec.*, Capt. G. F. Clayton.

*Mil. Sec.*, (vacant).

*Asst. Priv. Sec.*, K. Cornwallis.

*A.D.C.'s*, Capt. J. Kennedy; Capt. R. W. Hadow.

*Inspector-General*, Maj.-Gen. Sir Rudolph Baron von Slatin, Pasha, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.

*Civil Secretary*, Lt.-Col. P. R. Phipps.

*Asst. do.*, Maj. M. Coutts.

*Sudan Agent (Cairo) and Director of Intelligence*, Major L. O. F. Stack.

*Asst. Directors of Intelligence*, Capt. G. S. Symes, D.S.O.; Capt. R. E. M. Russell, R.E.

*Intelligence Officer*, Capt. S. S. Butler.

*Legal Secretary*, E. Bonham Carter, C.M.G.

*Advocate-General*, R. H. Dun.

*Chief Judge*, Wasey Sterry.

*Financial Secretary*, Col. E. E. Bernard, C.M.G.

*Asst. do.*, Maj. W. S. R. May.

*Director of Agriculture and Forests*, Maj. E. B. Wilkinson.

*Director of Surveys*, Capt. H. D. Pearson, R.E.

*Asst. do.*, (vacant).

*Director of Education*, J. Currie, C.M.G.

*Asst. do.*, M. F. Simpson.

*Director, Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories*, A. Balfour, C.M.G., M.D.

*Director-General, Sudan Medical Dept.*, Lt.-Col. H. A. Bray.

*Asst. do.*, Dr. E. S. Crispin.

*General Director of Railways*, E. C. Midwinter, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

*Deputy do.*, Capt. W. E. Longfield.

*Director of Steamers*, Eng.-Commander E. E. Bond, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.

*Asst. do. Eng.-Commander* W. Scott-Hill, R.N.

*Director of Public Works*, Capt. M. R. Kennedy, C.M.G., D.S.O.

*Comptroller of Harbours and Lights*, Lieut. W. B. Drury, R.N.

*Director of Posts and Telegraphs*, Maj. J. P. Moir, D.S.O.

*Asst. do.*, Capt. F. A. Ferguson.

*Director Veterinary Dept.*, Maj. F. U. Carr.

*Director of Repression of Slavery*, Lt.-Col. H. V. Ravenscroft.

*Director of Customs*, Maj. W. Hayes-Sadler.

*Asst. do.*, Capt. C. McKey.

*Supt. Game Preservation Dept.*, A. L. Butler.

*Sec. Central Economic Board*, H. P. Hewins.  
*Marine Biologist*, C. Crossland.

### Egyptian Department represented.

*Inspector-General of Irrigation*, P. M. Tottenham.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Condominium is divided into 13 provinces (*mudirias*) under governors (*mudirs*), subdivided into *mamurias*, or districts. The governors (see p. 231) are all British, and are principally British officers of the Egyptian army.

### DEFENCE.

Several regiments of the Egyptian army (*see Egypt*) are stationed in the Sudan, which forms an excellent recruiting ground, and the *Sirdar* (Commander-in-Chief) is Governor-General of the Sudan. A detached body of the British army of occupation in Egypt is quartered at Khartoum, under the command of the *Sirdar*. The police and the locally recruited irregulars (*jehadia*), are under provincial administration.

### EDUCATION.

In addition to *kuttabs* (native vernacular schools attached to mosques) there are *primary schools* at Khartoum, Omdurman, Berber, Wad Medani, Halfa and Suakin, where instruction is given in English and Arabic; a *secondary school* at Khartoum (Gordon College), and a *training college* (also at Gordon College); and *technical or trade schools* at Khartoum, Omdurman and Kassala. The central authority is the Education Department.

### FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of the Sudan for the five years 1909-1913 are stated as follows, the figures for 1912 being estimates.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1909	£E1,043,000	£E1,154,000
1910	1,171,000	1,215,000
1911	1,305,000	1,350,000
1912	1,375,000	1,538,000
1913	1,500,000	1,500,000

The revenue is derived mainly from customs and railways, posts, telegraphs and steamboat services. The annual deficit is met by a contribution from the Egyptian exchequer, the total sum so paid by Egypt from 1909-1911 amounting to £3,435,000. In addition, nearly £5,000,000 has been advanced by Egypt for public works in the Sudan.

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

**Agriculture.**—About 2,000,000 acres were under cultivation in 1912, and this area is being extended by irrigation canals from which the Nile water is distributed over the land by means of water wheels, and by the basin system (see Egypt, *Irrigation*) in the Dongola *mudiria*. The chief crop is *dura* (African millet), which forms the staple food of the Sudanese. Wheat, barley, dates, lentils, beans, onions and melons are also grown, and ground-nuts and sesame are also produced for oil, and an excellent quality of cotton is grown. The forests of the south-west and south contain valuable timber, and gum and rubber are derived from the forests of Kordofan and the valley of the Blue Nile. The *Live Stock* includes camels, horses, cattle, sheep, goats and asses, while ostrich farms are established in the central region.

**Minerals.**—Gold was once worked in large quantities, and the mines of Um Nabardi have been reopened. Lignite, iron and copper are known to exist, and the last two are worked by natives in the Bahr el Ghazal *mudiria*.

## EXTERNAL TRADE.

The principal exports are gum, ivory obtained by elephant hunters, ostrich feathers, dates and rubber; cotton and cotton-seed, grain and live stock are also exported. The principal imports are cotton goods, machinery and metals, food-stuffs, tobacco and spirits. The total trade for the five years 1908-1912 is stated as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1908	£E1,952,970	£E585,925	£E2,538,895
1909	1,820,125	765,465	2,585,590
1910	2,057,554	1,082,007	3,139,561
1911	2,561,238	1,505,577	4,066,815
1912	1,918,243	1,338,791	3,257,034

## COMMUNICATIONS.

**Railways, etc.**—In 1912 about 1,500 miles of railways were open for traffic. The Sudan Railway reached Khartoum in 1899; a line from Atbara to the Red Sea at Port Sudan and Suakin, and a branch to the Halfa-Khartoum line from Abu Hamed to Kareima to tap the Dongola Province, were opened in 1906. A bridge has been constructed over the Blue Nile at Khartoum, and the railway extended to Sennar, whence it runs to El Obeid, the chief town of Kordofan Province, crossing the White Nile by another bridge near Hillet Abbas. Since the opening of the eastern railway the Red Sea ports of Port Sudan and Suakin receive much of the trade which formerly passed northwards. South of Khartoum communication is established by steamers and boats on the Blue and White Niles, Sobat and Bahr-el-Ghazal, and inland chiefly by camels and donkeys.

**Telegraphs.**—All the principal towns are in direct telegraphic communication with Khartoum, the total mileage of telegraph lines being 4,965 miles in 1912. There are 63 Post and Telegraph offices.

## TOWNS.

**CAPITAL, KHARTOUM**, at the junction of the White and Blue Niles. The town has been rebuilt and now contains a large mosque for Muhammadans, a cathedral, and the Gordon College, with extensive government buildings. Population about 18,000. Opposite Khartoum, on the Blue Nile is Khartoum North (35,000), and on the White Nile is Omdurman (43,000), the former Mahdist capital. Other towns are Berber, Abu Hamed, Merowé, Dongola, Wadi Halfa, Port Sudan, Suakin, Kassala, Kamlin, Sennar, Wad Medani, Roseires, Gallabat, Gedaref, El Obeid, El Dueim, El Fasher (Darfur), Kodok, Mongalla, Lado and Rejaf.

## The Suez Canal.

(Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez.)

Head Office, 1, Rue d'Astorg, Paris.

*Président d'honneur*, Prince A. d'Arenberg.*President*, M. C. Jonnart.*Vice-Presidents*, M. Jules Charles Roux, \*Sir Thomas Sutherland, G.C.M.G. (*Chairman of London Committee*), M. Voisin Bey (*Honorary Vice-President*), M. le Comte Charles de Lesseps.*Other Directors*, \*H. T. Anstruther, \*Sir Henry Austin Lee, K.C.M.G., C.B., M. Xavier Charmes, Baron de Courcel, M. J. T. Cremer, M. Emmanuel Daubrée, M. S. Derville, M. Georges Devin, \*R. S. Donkin, \*Sir W. E. Garstin, G.C.M.G., \*Sir F. Green, M. Robert Guichard, M. F. Guillaïn, \*J. W. Hughes, Vice-Admiral Humann, M. Auguste Isaac, M. Ch. Laurent, M. André Lebon, M. L. Lépine, \*Lord Inchcape, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., M. A. Opperman, M. D. Pérouse, M. Ph. Heineken, \*Lord Rathmore, \*Oswald Sanderson, M. C. Vergé.

\* Members of the London Committee.

*Manager*, M. Edgar Bonnet.*Secrétaire-General*, M. Maxime Bertrand.*Manager, London Enquiry Office*, H. Chevassus.

The Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez is an Egyptian Company, authorised by decree of the Viceroy of Egypt of Jan. 5, 1856, confirmed by firman of the Sultan of Turkey, dated March 19, 1866.

*Capital*.—The authorised capital is 200,000,000 francs in 400,000 shares of 500 francs each, fully paid. Of this amount 376,982 shares (188,491,000 francs) were in issue on Dec. 15, 1912, 23,018 shares (11,909,000 francs) having been redeemed. Of the total number of original shares, 176,602 were subscribed for by the Khedive of Egypt, and were purchased by the British Government in 1875 for the sum of 99,414,550 francs. The shares are entitled to interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum, and to 71 per centum of the surplus profits; they are redeemable at par within 99 years from 1869 by annual drawings on 15 Dec. There are also *Founders' Shares*, originally 100 in number, but since sub-divided into 1,000 shares (1859) and into 100,000 (1880). These shares are of no nominal value, but are entitled to 10 per cent. of the surplus profits.

*The Canal*.—Under the direction of Ferdinand de Lesseps work was commenced at Port Said, the Mediterranean terminus of the Canal, on March 25, 1859, and the Canal was opened on Nov. 17, 1869. The total cost has been 600,000,000 francs to build and enlarge to its present dimensions. The total length is 99 miles, with a width of 37 metres (121 ft. 5 in.); the maximum draught of water allowed for vessels using the Canal is 8.84 metres (29 ft.). By a Convention, signed on Oct. 29, 1888, the Canal is exempted from blockade, and vessels of all nations, whether armed or not, are to be allowed to pass through it in peace or war. The management of the Canal is entrusted to 32 Administrators, of whom 22 are French and 10 British (three of the latter representing the Government and seven the shipowning interests). The present rate of transit dues is 6 fr. 25 c. per ton for vessels carrying cargo, and 3 fr. 75 c. for vessels in ballast. The net dividend on the ordinary 500 fr. shares for 1911 and 1912 was 165 francs; the net dividends for 1911 and 1912 on the Actions de Jouissance amounted to 141 francs.

## SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC, 1903-1912.

TRANSIT.				PASSENGERS.	
Year.	Number of Passages.	Tonnage Net.	Recette provenant du droit spécial de navigation.	Number of Passengers.	Receipts Fs.
1903	3,761	11,907,288	Fs. 100,942,420	196,024	1,960,243
1904	4,237	13,401,835	113,176,947	210,980	2,109,805
1905	4,116	13,134,105	110,624,893	252,691	2,526,915
1906	3,975	13,445,504	103,697,802	353,881	3,538,807
1907	4,267	14,728,434	112,803,306	243,826	2,438,265
1908	3,795	13,633,283	105,396,205	218,967	2,189,675
1909	4,239	15,407,527	117,754,888	213,122	2,131,220
1910	4,533	16,581,898	127,203,295	234,320	2,343,202
1911	4,969	18,324,794	131,035,232	275,259	2,752,595
1912	5,373	20,275,120	132,929,341	266,403	2,499,020

# SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC IN 1912.

231

London Office of Suez Canal: 3, Whittington Avenue, London, E.C.

No. of Passages = 5,373. Total net tons = 20,275,120. Receipts = 132,929,341 fr.

Average duration of passage = 16 hours 19 minutes.

LIST OF SHIPOWNERS WHO PAID DUES ON NOT LESS THAN 90,000 NET TONS EACH.

Shipowners.	Head Office.	Tonnage. Net tons.	Pas- sages.	Vessels passed through.	
				Before 1912.	First time in 1912.
Ellerman Lines*	London	1,242,000	297	72	4
Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Co.	London	1,212,000	241	47	2
Alfred Holt & Co ("Blue Funnel" Line)	Liverpool	1,015,000	219	50	3
"Hansa" Line	Bremen	880,000	220	46	4
Hamburg-American Pkt. Co.	Hamburg	695,000	154	41	2
Norddeutscher-Lloyd	Bremen	608,000	105	29	4
Messageries Maritimes	Paris	583,000	164	32	1
Nederland S. S. Co.	Amsterdam	566,000	141	22	8
Cayzer Irvine & Co. ("Clan" Line)	Glasgow	485,000	147	49	4
Wm. Ruys & Sons (Rotterdam-Lloyd)	Rotterdam	468,000	124	23	6
Austrian Lloyd	Trieste	452,000	128	19	1
T. & J. Harrison	Liverpool	401,000	82	22	5
Deutsch-Australische S.S. Co.	Hamburg	396,000	96	38	7
Orient S. N. Co.	London	378,000	52	9	—
British India S. N. Co., Ltd.	London	346,000	85	16	6
Henderson Bros. (Anchor Line)	Glasgow	331,000	75	12	—
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Tokio	301,000	58	13	1
Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd.	London	275,000	63	13	5
Bibby Bros. & Co.	Liverpool	271,000	51	7	1
T. & J. Brocklebank, Ltd.	Liverpool	264,000	48	7	1
P. Henderson & Co.	Glasgow	259,000	60	9	1
F. C. Strick & Co., Ltd.	London	214,000	72	16	5
Thos. Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd.	Hull	192,000	51	9	—
Russian Volunteer Fleet Association	St. Petersburg	189,000	51	12	1
Walter Runciman & Co. (Moor Line)	Newcastle	188,000	68	20	2
Deutsche Ost-Afrika Line	Hamburg	180,000	42	11	3
Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	London	171,000	40	9	2
Wm. Thomson & Co. (Ben Line)	Leith	157,000	53	12	1
Societa Anon. Nazionale di Servizi M.	Rome	152,000	61	10	3
Ostasiatische Kompagni	Copenhagen	141,000	46	11	2
T. B. Royden	Liverpool	138,000	30	9	3
Rickmers Linie	Bremerhaven	136,000	42	15	1
Maclay & McIntyre	Glasgow	130,000	35	17	1
Edw. Hain & Sons	St. Ives	119,000	36	11	2
James Gardiner & Co.	Glasgow	119,000	33	13	2
Chargeurs Réunis	Paris	103,000	24	5	—
R. Ropner & Co.	W. Hartlepool	101,000	33	12	3
H. Hogarth & Sons	Glasgow	99,000	26	10	2
John Warrack & Co.	Leith	97,000	28	7	—
Glen Line (McGregor, Gow & Co., Ltd.)	London	95,000	27	7	—
Cie. Havraise Peninsulaire de Nav.	Paris	93,000	26	7	1
Tyzack & Branfoot S.S. Co., Ltd.	Newcastle	93,000	26	5	1
English Government	—	93,000	37	22	—
Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.	London	92,000	23	6	—
Mercantile S.S. Co., Ltd.	London	92,000	30	9	1
Indische Lloyd	Rotterdam	91,000	37	4	—
East Asiatic Swedish Bröstrom, Ltd.	Gothenburg	91,000	23	6	—
W. J. Tatem & Co.	Cardiff	91,000	24	9	1
Other Shipowners and Governments	—	5,391,000	1,749	596	241
* Includes City, Hall and Bucknall Lines.					
Total.....		20,275,000	5,373	1,456	344

## TOTAL TONNAGE (20,275,120 NET TONS) ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES.

	No. of passages made.	Tonnage (net tons).		No. of passages made.	Tonnage (net tons).
Austria-Hungary	248	813,908	Japan	63	319,626
Great Britain	3,335	12,847,621	Norway	60	91,357
Denmark	45	138,552	Russia	126	363,817
France	221	798,822	Siam	9	22,727
Germany	698	3,025,415	Spain	26	72,740
Greece	10	26,536	Sweden	38	138,058
Holland	343	1,240,264	Other Countries	8	7,876
Italy	143	367,801			

Passenger Traffic.—Number of passengers in 1912, 266,403 (Civilians, 164,333; Military, 73,248; Pilgrims, Emigrants, &c., 28,822). The revenue from passengers for 1912 was 2,499,020 francs.

N.B.—20,275,120 net tons = 28,008,945 gross tons. The 5,373 vessels comprised the following:—Vessels loaded, 3,643; in ballast, 542; mail boats, 1,054; men-of-war, 85; government transports, 49.

France.

(République Française.)

### AREA AND POPULATION

Departments and Capitals.	Sq. Miles.	Population (1911).	Departments and Capitals.	Sq. Miles.	Population (1911).
(9) Ain (Bourg).....	2,249	342,482	(10) Marne, Haute (Chau- mont) .....	2,415	214,765
(17) Aisne (Laon).....	2,867	530,226	(22) Mayenne (Laval) .....	2,012	297,732
(7) Allier (Moulins).....	2,849	406,291	(20) Meurthe et Moselle (Nancy) .....	2,038	564,730
(30) Alpes, Basses (Digne) ...	2,698	107,231	(20) Meuse (Bar-le-Duc) ...	2,409	277,955
(11) Alpes, Hautes (Gap) .....	2,178	105,083	(8) Morbihan (Vannes) .....	2,738	578,400
(30) Alpes, Maritimes (Nice)	1,442	356,338	(25) Nièvre (Nevers).....	2,659	299,312
(18) Ardèche (Privas) .....	2,145	331,801	(12) Nord (Lille).....	2,229	1,961,780
(10) Ardennes (Mézières)...	2,028	318,896	(17) Oise (Beauvais) .....	2,272	411,028
(13) Ariège (Foix) .....	1,893	198,725	(26) Orne (Alençon) .....	2,372	307,433
(10) Aube (Troyes) .....	2,326	240,755	(3) Pas de Calais (Arras) ...	2,606	1,068,155
(18) Aude (Carcassonne).....	2,448	300,537	(4) Puy de Dôme (Clermont)	3,094	525,916
(16) Aveyron (Rodez) .....	3,386	369,448	(24) Pyrénées Basses (Pau)...	2,977	433,311
(30) Bouches du Rhône (Mar- seilles) .....	2,026	805,532	(15) Pyrénées Hautes (Tarbes)	1,750	206,105
(26) Calvados (Caen).....	2,197	396,318	(31) Pyrénées Orientales (Perpignan) .....	1,599	212,986
(4) Cantal (Aurillac) .....	2,231	223,361	(20) Rhin, Haute (Belfort)...	235	101,386
(1) Charente (Angoulême)...	2,305	347,061	(21) Rhône (Lyons) .....	1,104	915,581
(1) Charente Inférieure (La Roche) .....	2,791	450,871	(14) Saône, Haute (Vesoul)...	2,075	257,606
(6) Cher (Bourges) .....	2,819	337,810	(9) Saône et Loire (Mâcon)	3,330	604,446
(19) Corrèze (Tulle) .....	2,273	309,646	(22) Sarthe (Le Mans) .....	2,410	419,370
(34) Corse (Ajaccio) .....	3,367	288,820	(32) Savoie (Chambéry) .....	2,389	247,890
(9) Côte d'Or (Dijon) .....	3,392	350,044	(32) Savoie, Haute (Annecy)	1,775	255,137
(8) Côtes du Nord (St. Brieux) .....	2,786	605,523	(17) Seine (Paris) .....	185	4,154,042
(23) Creuse (Guéret) .....	2,164	266,188	(26) Seine Inférieure (Rouen)	2,448	877,383
(16) Dordogne (Périgueux)...	3,561	437,432	(17) Seine et Marne (Melun)	2,289	363,561
(14) Doubs (Besançon) .....	2,030	299,935	(17) Seine et Oise (Versailles)	2,184	817,617
(11) Drôme (Valence) .....	2,533	290,994	(27) Sèvres, Deux (Niort) ...	2,337	337,627
(26) Eure (Evreux) .....	2,330	333,763	(28) Somme (Amiens) .....	2,423	520,161
(27) Eure et Loir (Chartres)	2,293	272,255	(18) Tarn (Albi) .....	2,231	324,090
(8) Finistère (Quimper).....	2,713	809,771	(16) Tarn et Garonne (Mont- auban) .....	1,440	182,537
(18) Gard (Nîmes) .....	2,270	413,458	(30) Var (Draguignan) .....	2,325	330,755
(18) Garonne, Haute (Tou- louse) .....	2,458	432,126	(5) Vaulx (Avignon) .....	1,381	238,656
(15) Gers (Auch) .....	2,428	221,994	(29) Vendée (La Roche sur Yeu) .....	2,708	438,522
(16) Gironde (Bordeaux) .....	4,140	829,095	(29) Vienne (Poitiers) .....	2,719	332,276
(18) Hérault (Montpellier)...	2,403	480,484	(19) Vienne, Haute (Limoges)	2,144	384,736
(8) Ille et Vilaine (Rennes)	2,699	608,098	(20) Vosges (Epinal) .....	2,279	433,914
(6) Indre (Châteauroux) ...	2,666	287,673	(9) Yonne (Auxerre) .....	2,880	303,889
(33) Indre et Loire (Tours)...	2,377	341,205	Total .....	207,076	39,602,258
(11) Isère (Grenoble) .....	3,179	555,911			
(14) Jura (Lons-le-Saulnier)	1,951	252,713			
(15) Landes (Mont de Marsan)	3,615	288,902			
(27) Loir et Cher (Blois) .....	2,479	271,231			
(21) Loire (St. Etienne) .....	1,853	640,549			
(18) Loire, Haute (Le Puy)...	1,931	303,828			
(8) Loire, Inférieure (Nantes)	2,692	669,902			
(27) Loiret (Orléans) .....	2,629	364,061			
(16) Lot (Cahors) .....	2,017	205,769			
(16) Lot et Garonne (Agen)	2,079	268,083			
(18) Lozère (Mende) .....	1,999	122,738			
(2) Maine et Loire (Angers)	2,706	508,149			
(26) Manche (Saint Lô) .....	2,475	476,119			
(10) Marne (Châlons) .....	3,167	436,310			

NOTE.—The figures in parentheses denote the Provinces of pre-revolutionary France, viz.:—(1) Angoumois, (2) Anjou, (3) Artois, (4) Auvergne, (5) Avignon, (6) Berri, (7) Bourbonnais, (8) Brittany, (9) Burgundy, (10) Champagne, (11) Dauphiny, (12) Flanders, (13) Foix, (14) Franche Comté, (15) Gascony, (16) Guyenne, (17) Ile de France, (18) Languedoc, (19) Limousin, (20) Lorraine, (21) Lyonnais, (22) Maine, (23) Marche, (24) Nav

## Density of the Population.

The 10 most densely and the 10 most sparsely populated Departments in 1911 were as follows:—

Densely Populated.		Sparsely Populated.	
Department.	PerSq. Mile.	Department.	PerSq. Mile.
Seine .....	22,454	Alpes, Basses ...	40
Nord .....	880	Alpes, Hautes ...	48
Rhône .....	830	Lozère .....	61
Belfort .....	431	Landes .....	79
Pas de Calais .....	409	Corse .....	86
Bouches du Rhone .....	397	Marne, Haute ...	89
Seine Inférieure...	358	Gers .....	91
Loire .....	346	Cantal .....	100
Finistère .....	298	Aube .....	103
Meurthe et Moselle .....	277	Côte d'Or .....	103

## Nationalities at 1906 Census.

Nationality.	Number.	Total.
French born.....	37,575,586	37,797,748
Naturalised .....	222,162	
Total French ...		
Italians .....	377,638	1,046,905
Belgians .....	310,433	
Germans .....	87,836	
Spaniards .....	80,914	
Swiss .....	68,892	
English .....	35,990	
Russians .....	25,605	
Austro-Hungarians	13,021	
Americans (U.S.) ...	16,956	
Other Nationalities	27,050	
Unknown .....	2,570	
Total Foreigners		

## Increase of the People.

Census.	Population.	Quinquennial Increase.	Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1856 .....	36,039,364	...	1903 .....	826,712	753,606	295,996
1866 .....	38,067,064	...	1904 .....	818,229	761,203	298,721
1872 .....	36,102,921	...	1905 .....	807,292	770,171	302,623
1881 .....	37,672,048	...	1906 .....	806,847	780,196	306,437
1886 .....	38,218,903	546,855	1907 .....	773,969	793,889	314,903
1891 .....	38,343,192	124,289	1908 .....	791,712	745,271	315,928
1896 .....	38,517,975	174,783	1909 .....	769,969	756,545	307,951
1901 .....	38,961,945	443,970	1910 .....	774,358	703,777	309,289
1906 .....	39,252,245	290,300	1911 .....	742,114	776,983	307,788
1911 .....	39,601,509	349,264	1912 .....	750,651	692,740	311,929

In 1906 there were 19,099,721 males and 19,744,932 females. According to Religions there were 38,500,000 Roman Catholics, 650,000 Protestant (Reformed Church and Lutherans) and 75,000 Jews (mainly in Paris, Lyons and Bordeaux).

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

France is the most westerly state of Central Europe, extending from 42° 20' to 51° 5' North latitude and from 7° 45' East to 4° 45' West longitude. It is bounded N.W. by the North Sea, Straits of Dover (*Pas de Calais*) and the English Channel (*La Manche*); W. by the Atlantic Ocean; S.W. and S. by Spain; S.E. by the Mediterranean; E. by Italy, Switzerland and Germany; and N.E. by Belgium. The greatest length from N. to S. is 600 miles; the greatest breadth from E. to W. 530 miles. Its 3,300 miles of boundary are nearly two-thirds water, 400 miles being Mediterranean, 700 North Sea, etc., and 900 Atlantic.

*Relief.*—An irregular line from Biarritz in the S.W. corner to the centre of the Belgian boundary in the N.E. divides the country into fairly equal but entirely dissimilar districts. West of the imaginary line are plains with but few elevations; east of the line a succession of mountains and plateaus, and the valley of the Rhone between the highest ranges in the south and centre. The Pyrenees, which divide France from Spain, extend from the Atlantic to the Gulf of Lyons, the highest point in French territory being the Vignemale (10,800 ft.) in the centre of the range. Northern spurs run to the valley of the Garonne, which separates them from the western slopes of the central and south-eastern highlands, the Corbières in the east being divided from the southern Cevennes by the valley of the Aude. The Alps form the eastern frontier of France, their highest point (the highest summit of Europe) being Mont Blanc (15,800 ft.) near the junction of the Franco-Swiss-Italian frontier. The eastern boundary continues along the Jura mountains, across the Belfort valley (Trouée de Belfort) to the Vosges. The narrow Rhone valley separates the Alps from the mountainous region of south-central France, where the Cevennes and the mountains of Auvergne and Forez, and of Limousin and La Marche, constitute the *Massif Central*, which is prolonged to the north by the Côte d'Or and the Plateau of Langres, the latter being connected with the Vosges by the Faucilles. In the north-east the Ardennes

on the Belgian frontier have a southern connexion (in the plateaus of Haute Marne) with the Vosges. Except for the highlands of the north-west in the plateaus of Brittany and the wooded hills of Normandy, the western district consists of unbroken plains and fertile valleys.

*Rivers.*—The *Rhone* rises in Mont St. Gothard (Switzerland), and at Lyons is joined by the Saone from the Faucilles and Vosges, with eastern (Alpine) tributaries in the Isère, Drome and Durance, and the Ardèche and Gard from the Cevennes on the west. The *Garonne* rises in the Spanish Pyrenees with a north-westerly course, and after a confluence with the Dordogne, at Bec d'Ambez, flows into the Atlantic as the *Gironde*. The Charente rises in Haute Vienne, and flows into the Atlantic near Rochefort. The *Loire* rises in the Vivarais mountains (Ardèche) and flows in a winding course to Nevers, Orleans and Saumur to the Atlantic at St. Nazaire (Brittany); its principal northern tributaries are the Mayenne-Sarthe (Maine) and the Erdre, and its southern tributaries, the Allier, Loiret, Cher and Indre. The *Seine* rises in the Langres plateau, and flows northward to Paris, and thence north-west to Rouen and the English Channel at Havre. Among its many tributaries are the Aube, Marne, Oise, Epte, Yonne and Eure. The Somme of north-west France from Amiens to Abbeville, the Vilaine from Rennes to Quiberon Bay, the Orne from the hills of Normandy to the coast near Caen, and the Scheldt for a small part of its course, are among the rivers of the north-west. The Rhine and the Meuse both rise in French territory (in the north-east), but their main course is in Germany and Belgium.

### CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

The monarchical system was overthrown by the French Revolution (1789-1793), which established a Republic during the closing years of the eighteenth century. In 1804 the great Napoleon founded the "First Empire," which gave place to a restoration of the Bourbon Dynasty in 1814-1815 until the "Second Empire" under Napoleon III. 1848(-1852)-1870. Since 1870 France has enjoyed an increasing security under the Third Republic. The Head of the Republic is the President, elected for seven years by the two Houses of Legislature (Senate and Deputies) in joint session as the *National Assembly*. All French citizens are eligible for the office of President, except members of any royal family which has ever reigned in France. The President receives a salary-allowance of 1,200,000 francs per annum.

#### President of the French Republic.

*President* (Feb. 18, 1913-1920), M. Raymond Poincaré, born at Bar-le-Duc (Meuse) Aug. 20, 1860, elected Jan. 17, 1913 (in place of M. Clément Armand Fallières, retired), formerly Senator and President of the Council of Ministers.

*Secrétaire-général*, M. Adolphe Pichon; *Private Secretary*, M. Marcel Gras.

*Aides-de-camp*, General Beaudemoulin; Capitaine de Vaisseau Grandclément;

Colonel Boulangé; Lt.-Col. Aldebert; Lt.-Col. Penelon; Lt.-Col. Aubert.

#### THE EXECUTIVE.

The Executive is vested in the President and is exercised by a Cabinet of Responsible Ministers, the chief of whom is selected by the President of the Republic from one of the principal political parties of the legislature, the remaining ministers being chosen by the chief of the Cabinet. Individual ministers are responsible for their respective departments and the Cabinet is collectively responsible to the legislature for its general policy. Portfolios may be allotted to persons outside the legislature. Ministers may attend and may address either house, but may only vote (if members) in the house of which they form part.

#### Ministry (Mar. 21, 1913).

*President of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of Public Instruction*, M. Louis Barthou, Deputy.

*Minister of Foreign Affairs*, M. Stéphen Pichon, Senator.

*Minister of the Interior*, M. L. Klotz, Deputy.

*Minister of Justice*, M. Antony Ratier, Senator.

*Minister of War*, M. Eugène Etienne, Deputy.

*Minister of Marine*, M. Pierre Baudin, Senator.

*Minister of Finance*, M. Charles Dumont, Deputy.

*Minister of Public Works*, M. Joseph Thierry, Deputy.

*Minister of Commerce and Posts and Telegraphs*, M. Alfred Massé, Deputy.

*Minister of Colonies*, M. Jean Morel, Senator.

*Minister of Agriculture*, M. E. Clémentel, Deputy.

*Minister of Labour*, M. Henry Chéron, Deputy.

#### THE LEGISLATURE.

The *Assemblée Nationale*, or Parliament, consists of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The Senate contains 300 members elected by indirect vote (since 1884) for nine years, one-third renewable every three years (of the life members elected prior to 1884 only 3 remained in 1911). The Chamber of Deputies contains 597 members elected by direct vote (on a population basis in each *arrondissement*) for four years. Members of the Senate must be 40, and Deputies 25 years old. The franchise is enjoyed by all male citizens of 21 years who can prove a six months' residence in the electoral area, but soldiers during service are disfranchised, and most government officials and all serving soldiers are ineligible. Members of both houses receive 15,000 francs a year (since 1907) and have special travelling facilities over the railways. The Chamber of Deputies (1910-1914) consists of 150 Radical-Socialists, 113 Radicals, 72 Democrats (Left), 76 Progressives, 75 Social Unionists, 34 Independent Socialists, 32 Liberals, 20 Conservatives (Right), and 21 Independents.

President of the Senate, M. A. Dubost.

President of the Chamber, M. Paul Deschanel.

### THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

The President is aided in determining constitutional and administrative questions by a *Conseil d'Etat*, which consists of 21 Councillors, 37 *Maîtres des Requêtes* and 40 Auditors. There are four sections—Legislation, Justice, Foreign Affairs, and the "Section du Contentieux" for jurisdiction in torts by government agents (who are not amenable to the ordinary Courts). The Minister of Justice presides at the meetings, which are held in the Palais Royal.

Vice-President, M. Jean Cruppi.

Secrétaire-Général, M. Jules Noël.

President, Section du Contentieux, M. Marguerie.

### THE JUDICATURE.

The lowest Courts are those of the *Juges de Paix* in each of the 3,005 cantons, where minor civil and criminal cases are determined. More serious charges are dealt with by the *Tribunaux de première instance* in each of the 377 arrondissements, the 227 *Tribunaux de commerce* throughout the departments dealing with mercantile cases. Appeals from the tribunals are heard in 26 courts of appeal, in Paris and throughout the Republic. Assizes are also held periodically in each department, with juries, whose verdict depends on a mere majority. The highest tribunal is the *Cour de Cassation* at Paris, divided into civil and criminal sections, with a *Chambre de Requêtes*, which decides whether (civil) appeals shall be heard by the civil section of the Court. In criminal cases a preliminary enquiry is held in secret by a *juge d'instruction*, who may dismiss the accused or remand the case for prosecution by a *procureur* before a criminal tribunal. All judges are appointed by the President of the Republic. Transportation to a penal colony (New Caledonia or Guiana) is in force for convicts condemned to hard labour.

First President of the *Cour de Cassation*, M. Baudouin.

Presidents, MM. Tanon, Bard, Durand.

Procureur-Général, M. Sarrut.

### DEFENCE.

France has over 1,500 miles of land frontier and a coast line of 1,800 miles, and possesses a highly organised army and a well equipped and growing fleet.

#### Army.

By the military law of the 7th Aug., 1913, the total duration of service is fixed for 28 years: 3 years in the *Active Army*, 11 years in the *Reserve of the Active Army*, 7 years in the *Territorial Army* and 7 years in the *Reserve of the Territorial Army*. Recruits are entitled to 120 days leave in addition to Sundays and holidays during their service. Certain dispensations are given to those in agricultural employment. These forces constitute the *Metropolitan Army*. The *Colonial Army* (stationed in France) is recruited by voluntary enlistment or by voluntary transfer from the Metropolitan Army. **PEACE EFFECTIVE.** *Metropolitan Army*: 25,695 officers, 483,768 others. *Colonial Army* (in France): 1,891 officers, 25,672 others. *Gendarmerie, Garde Republicaine*, etc.: 673 officers, 23,996 others. *Algeria and Tunis* (partly natives): 2,837 officers, 69,191 others.

Budget Expenses, 1911-1912: (a) France, Algeria

and Tunis, £29,764,506; (b) Colonial Army in France, £1,576,807; (c) Extraordinary, £3,544,706. *Overseas Forces (Indo-China)*, 14,000 Europeans, 18,000 natives; *Madagascar*, 3,000 all ranks.

### The French Army, 1912.

Division.	Officers.	Men.	Horses.
Staff .....	6,700	3,531	7,493
Infantry .....	13,176	353,137	8,328
Cavalry .....	3,925	71,200	65,410
Artillery, Foot .....	424	10,606	460
" Horse .....	2,842	65,932	42,011
" Mountain .....	77	2,100	1,281
" African .....	105	3,657	1,357
" others .....	31	4,235	12
Engineers .....	535	14,370	1,573
Transport .....	412	11,257	6,514
Miscellaneous troops .....	5	11,450	287
Gendarmerie, etc .....	671	24,135	11,436
Metropolitan Army	29,000	579,000	150,000

The Metropolitan Army is organized in 20 Army Corps, with headquarters at Lille, Amiens, Rouen, Le Mans, Orleans, Châlons, Besançon, Bourges, Tours, Rennes, Nantes, Limoges, Clermont-Ferrand, Lyons, Marseilles, Montpellier, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Algiers and Nancy.

#### Navy.

The Navy was manned in 1913 by 63,600 officers and men, and consisted of the following ships:—

### PRINCIPAL SHIPS.

Name. (#=Turbines.)	L'chd.	Tons.	Main Armament.
<i>Battleships:</i>			
<i>Vendée</i> s .....	—	24,830	12×13'4 in.
<i>Normandie</i> s .....	—	"	"
<i>Langue</i> dooe's .....	—	"	"
<i>Flandre</i> s .....	—	"	"
<i>Gascoigne</i> s .....	—	"	"
<i>Provence</i> s .....	1913	23,100	10×13'4 in. 22×5'5 in.
<i>Bretagne</i> s .....	1913	"	"
<i>Lorraine</i> s .....	1913	"	"
<i>France</i> s .....	1912	"	12×12 in. 22×5'5 in.
<i>Paris</i> s ... ..	1912	"	"
<i>Jean Bart</i> s .....	1911	"	"
<i>Courbet</i> s .....	1911	"	"
<i>Vergniaud</i> s .....	1910	18,000	4×12 in. 12×9'4 in.
<i>Mirabeau</i> s .....	1909	"	"
<i>Danton</i> s .....	1909	"	"
<i>Diderot</i> s .....	1909	"	"
<i>Condorcet</i> s .....	1909	"	"
<i>Voltaire</i> s .....	1909	"	"
<i>Verité</i> .....	1907	14,650	4×12 in. 10×7'6 in.
<i>Democratie</i> .....	1904	"	"
<i>Justice</i> .....	1904	"	"
<i>Patrie</i> .....	1903	"	4×12 in. 18×6'5 in.
<i>République</i> .....	1902	"	"
<i>Suffren</i> .....	1899	16,200	4×12 in. 10×6'5 in.
<i>Henri IV.</i> .....	1199	8,800	2×10'8 in. 7×5'5 in.

Name. (\$=Turbinas.)	L'chd.	Tons.	Main Armament
St. Louis .....	1896	11,100	{ 4×12 in. 10×5'5 in.
Gaulois .....	1896	"	"
Charlemagne .....	1895	"	"
Bouvet .....	1896	11,850	{ 2×12 in. 2×10'8 in.
Masséna .....	1895	12,200	"
Carnot .....	1894	11,950	"
Charles Martel .....	1893	11,700	"
Jauréguiberry .....	1893	"	"
<i>Coast Defence:</i>			
Amiral Trehouart .....	1893	6,650	2×12 in.
Bouvines .....	1892	6,700	"
Requin .....	1885	7,100	2×10'8 in.
Furieux .....	1883	5,650	2×9'4 in.
Styx .....	1891	1,770	1×10'8 in.
Phlégeton .....	1890	"	"
<i>Armoured Cruisers:</i>			
Waldeck Rousseau .....	1908	13,800	14×7'6 in.
Edgar Quinet .....	1907	"	"
Ernest Renan .....	1906	13,450	{ 4×7'6 in. 12×6'5 in.
Jules Michelet .....	1905	12,350	"
Victor Hugo .....	1904	"	{ 4×7'6 in. 16×6'5 in.
Jules Ferry .....	1903	"	"
Léon Gambetta .....	1901	"	"
Amiral Aube .....	1902	9,850	{ 2×7'6 in. 8×6'5 in.
Condé .....	1902	"	"
Gloire .....	1900	"	"
Marseillaise .....	1900	"	"
Kléber .....	1902	7,600	{ 8×6'5 in. 4×3'9 in.
Desaix .....	1901	"	"
Dupleix .....	1900	"	"
Dupetit-Thouars .....	1901	9,350	{ 2×7'6 in. 8×6'5 in.
Montcalm .....	1900	"	"
Gueydon .....	1899	"	"
Jeanne d'Arc .....	1899	11,100	{ 2×7'6 in. 14×5'5 in.
Bruix .....	1894	4,750	{ 2×7'6 in. 6×5'5 in.
Amiral Charner .....	1893	"	"
Latouche-Tréville .....	1892	"	"
<i>Protected Cruisers:</i>			
<i>1st Class:</i>			
J. de la Gravière .....	1899	5,600	8×6'5 in.
Châteaurenault .....	1898	7,900	2×6'5 in.
Guichen .....	1897	8,150	"
D'Entrecasteaux .....	1896	8,900	2×9'4 in.
Pothuau .....	1895	5,400	2×7'6 in.
<i>2nd Class:</i>			
Cassard .....	1896	3,900	6×6'5 in.
Du Chayla .....	1895	"	"
Friant .....	1893	"	"
Descartes .....	1894	4,000	4×6'5 in.
<i>3rd Class:</i>			
D'Estrees .....	1897	2,400	2×5'5 in.
Lavoisier .....	1897	2,300	4×5'5 in.
Cosmao .....	1889	2,000	"
Surcouf .....	1889	"	"
Forbin .....	1888	1,950	"
Faucon .....	1887	1,320	5×3'9 in.

*Torpedo Vessels: 2.*

*Torpedo-Boat-Destroyers: Built, 68; building, 16.*

*Torpedo Boats: Haute Mer, 15; 1st class, 146.*

*Submarines: Built, 58; building, 25.*

## EDUCATION.

The educational system of France is highly developed. The *Central Administration* comprises (a) Ministry of Public Instruction; (b) Superior Educational Council, charged with the actual administration; (c) Consultative Committee (advisory); (d) Educational Bureaux and Inspecting Staffs, whose heads report direct to the Minister. *Local Administration* comprises (a) Territorial Academies, with inspecting staffs for all grades, and (b) Departmental Councils, presided over by the *préfet*, charged especially with *primary* education. By the Law of July, 1904, all congregationist institutions are to be suppressed within 10 years, and many were at once closed, some re-opening under lay management. (i.) *Primary Education is secular, compulsory and free.* Age 6-13. Schools include (a) infants; (b) lower primary; (c) higher do. Supplementary courses, and courses for adults. Lower and higher primary certificates granted. Numerous private courses are aided from local funds. Schools are for boys, for girls, or mixed. (ii.) *Secondary:* State lycées, communal colleges, and many private establishments, 7-yrs. course, either (a) purely classical; (b) purely modern; (c) Latin and sciences; or (d) Latin and modern languages. Degree of Bachelor conferred on completion. There is a similar organisation for women, with a 5-6 year course. (iii.) *Special Schools* are very numerous, many public institutions being dependent on ministries other than that of Public Instruction; the *École des Beaux Arts*, the *Conservatoire de Musique et Déclamation* at Paris, and the *School of Forestry* at Nancy being justly famous. (iv.) *Universities* (State universities alone grant degrees, but numerous private faculties and private institutions further higher education). In addition to Paris University, which centres round the *Sorbonne*, there are Universities at Aix, Algiers, Angers, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Marseilles, Montauban, Montpellier, Nancy, Nantes, Poitiers, Rennes, and Toulouse.

## FINANCE.

The Revenue (inclusive of loans) and total Expenditure of the Republic for the five years 1909-1913 are stated as under in francs.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1909	4,005,445,000	4,005,224,675
1910	4,183,083,750	4,185,382,475
1911	4,386,690,600	4,386,462,175
1912	4,498,330,450	4,497,963,125
1913	4,738,882,438	4,738,603,534

## Budgets of 1912 and 1913 (francs).

Receipts.	1912.	1913.
Direct Taxes .....	605,250,200	622,334,030
Indirect Taxes .....	2,531,746,225	2,648,755,235
Monopolies and State Industries	953,225,775	968,655,373
State Domains .....	68,218,850	67,971,490
Various Receipts....	339,864,400	431,166,310
Total	4,498,330,450	4,738,882,438

Expenditure.	1912.	1913.
National Debt .....	1,286,084,000	1,296,423,922
Executive & Legislative .....	19,972,950	20,116,488
Finance Ministry .....	346,488,050	358,948,853
Justice .....	59,831,425	58,551,727
Foreign Affairs .....	19,811,325	20,668,037
Interior & Worship .....	141,431,050	141,661,939
War .....	920,498,625	983,224,376
Marine .....	423,778,925	488,941,062
Education and Fine Arts .....	318,956,700	330,918,486
Commerce Industry & Posts & Telegraphs .....	53,856,650	430,735,902
Labour & Social Providence .....	98,160,050	106,669,353
Colonies .....	103,399,325	105,535,393
Agriculture .....	54,190,250	55,002,741
Works .....	654,003,800	340,905,255
Total .....	4,497,963,125	4,738,603,534

## DEBT.

The French National Debt is the heaviest yet incurred by any nation. On Jan. 1, 1910 and 1911, it was stated as follows (in francs):—

Debt.	1910.	1911.
Perpetual 3% Rentes .....	21,922,223,350	21,922,223,350
Terminable 3% Rentes .....	3,488,003,000	3,488,003,000
Annuities, Pensions, etc. ....	5,888,227,650	5,794,061,200
Total .....	31,398,454,000	31,398,454,000
Floating Debt .....	1,706,257,300	1,775,094,775

## COST OF THE DEBT.

Debt.	Budget, 1911.	Budget, 1912.
Perpetual 3% Rentes .....	655,833,450	655,832,525
Terminable 3% Rentes .....	307,978,850	306,733,700
Annuities, Pensions, etc. ....	469,513,250	502,723,025
Total .....	1,433,325,550	1,465,289,000

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

**Agriculture and Live Stock.**—Of the total area (132,389,000 acres) there were in 1910, 90,392,677 acres under crops and grass (58,997,115 being arable land), 23,320,872 acres of woods and forests, and 9,773,700 acres of moors and uncultivated land. In 1912 there were 16,428,950 acres under wheat (40,736,368 quarters), 9,954,950 under oats (37,997,841 quarters), 3,004,000 under rye (5,922,433 quarters), and 1,899,075 acres under barley (5,570,294 quarters). Among other crops were 14,683,890 tons of potatoes (3,744,375 acres), and 6,384,110 tons of sugar-beet (613,467 acres). In 1912 there were 3,877,380 acres of vineyards producing 1,306,451,762 gallons of wine, and the orchards produced 388,551,156 gallons of cider. The *Live Stock* (1911) included 14,552,430 cattle, 16,425,330 sheep and lambs, 1,424,180 goats, 6,719,570 pigs, and 3,236,110 horses.

**Fisheries.**—The coasts support a large fishing population, over 159,899 persons being directly employed. The value of the sardine industry (in 1909 the sardine fisheries were put down at a value of £742,000) of the north-west is some £400,000 in a normal year; in 1906, 845,871,300 oysters (value £537,700) were also produced.

**Woods, Forests, and Orchards.**—The principal forests, Ardennes, Compiègne, Fontainebleau and Orléans, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, pine, beech, elm, chestnut, and the cork-tree in the south. Fruit trees abound, and are very productive, the principal being the olive, chestnut, walnut, almond, apple, pear, citron, fig, plum, &c.

**Minerals.**—The mineral resources of France are mainly coal and iron, but copper, lead, silver, antimony, and salt are also produced. The principal coal mines are in the departments of Nord and Pas de Calais (60 per cent. of whole output), the production in 1911 being 39,229,591 metric tons. The iron mines are in Meurthe et Moselle (80 per cent.), and in the south-east, the total production of pig iron (1911) being 4,470,141 metric tons.

**Manufactures.**—The most important industries are metals, watches, jewellery, cabinet work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper making, woollens, carpets, linen, silk, and lace, and leather work, the clothing and textile industries generally employing close on 2,000,000 hands.

## EXTERNAL TRADE.

The imports and exports of merchandise (Commerce Spécial) for the 5 years, 1908–1912, are stated as follows (in francs):—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1908 .....	5,640,500,000	5,050,700,000
1909 .....	6,246,100,000	5,718,100,000
1910 .....	7,173,332,000	6,233,800,000
1911 .....	8,065,828,000	6,076,859,000
1912 .....	7,950,856,000	6,636,354,000

The exchange of trade was principally with the nations as under in 1911 and 1912 (in francs, 000 omitted):—

Country.	Imports from.		Exports to.	
	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.
United Kingdom .....	993,493	1,019,700	1,216,249	1,355,980
United States .....	826,863	874,000	379,698	424,102
Germany ... ..	979,702	981,295	794,575	814,008
French Colonies .....	—	—	—	—
Belgium .....	542,592	524,894	1,024,249	1,119,544
Argentina ... ..	353,759	322,705	170,402	181,731
Russia .....	443,100	416,251	53,940	61,307
Italy .....	190,252	207,276	277,814	303,112
Switzerland .....	140,198	151,225	394,041	401,773
Spain .....	230,467	230,297	135,641	137,407
India .....	—	—	—	—
China .....	—	—	—	—
Australia ... ..	—	—	—	—
Turkey .....	101,556	99,668	81,261	86,514
Brazil .....	146,030	167,423	78,445	87,535
Netherlands .....	—	—	—	—
Chile .....	—	—	—	—

The principal articles of commerce in 1911 were as under (in francs, 000 omitted):—

Imports.	Value.	Exports.	Value.
Wool .....	709,833	Tissues:—	
Cotton .....	621,460	Cotton .....	333,843
Coal .....	435,477	Silk .....	298,041
Silk .....	320,976	Woolen ...	192,014
Oil Seeds .....	369,715	Wool .....	332,657
Machinery ...	294,284	Wines .....	191,392
Raw Skins ...	201,671	Small Wares.	172,274
Cereals .....	701,099	Automobiles.	162,861
Timber .....	139,367	Silks .....	169,807
Caoutchouc .	348,728	Skins, Raw...	151,395
Copper .....	144,355	„ Dressed	144,614
Petroleum ...	73,014	Modes, etc.	87,219
Oils .....	17,089	Tools, etc. ...	99,879
Coffee .....	125,493	Machinery ...	112,527
Wines .....	338,889	Pig Iron, etc.	56,627
		Butter .....	37,747

### COMMUNICATIONS.

**Railways.**—The system of railways in France is very extensive; they are almost entirely *concedés*, and become State property after the expiration of the concession. The length of lines of general interest, inclusive of local lines, open for traffic on December 31, 1912, was 25,579 miles, the total receipts from passenger and goods traffic, &c., being £75,513,464.

**Posts and Telegraphs.**—In 1910 there were 14,016 post offices, dealing with 3,277,800,000 internal letters, &c., 386,500,000 international and 259,200,000 transit letters, &c. On January 1, 1911, there were 151,700 miles of telegraph line and 107,150 miles of telephone, inclusive (in each case) of railway and private lines.

**Shipping.**—At January 1, 1911, the mercantile marine, comprising boats of 2 tons and upwards, amounted to 17,621 vessels of 1,451,648 net tons (of which 15,895 were sailing ships, representing 636,081 net tons). The sums voted by Parliament for construction and navigation Bounties to Shipping and to Deep Sea Fisheries in 1912 amounted to £1,530,000, and £1,106,732 for Postal and Cable Service Subventions. During the year 1912 the total number of French and foreign vessels entering French ports amounted to 27,409, representing a tonnage of 30,586,106 tons, of which 7,401,797 tons were French, while the total clearings amounted to 20,440 ships of a tonnage of 23,153,011 tons, of which 6,707,571 tons were French.

### TOWNS.

**CAPITAL, PARIS** (on the Seine). Population (1911), 2,888,110.

There were (in 1911) 39 towns with over 50,000 inhabitants, viz.:—

Paris .....	2,888,110	Roubaix .....	122,723
Marseilles ...	550,619	Nancy .....	119,949
Lyons .....	523,796	Reims .....	115,178
Bordeaux .....	261,678	Toulon .....	104,582
Lille .....	217,807	Amiens .....	93,207
Nantes .....	170,535	Limoges .....	92,181
Toulouse .....	149,576	Brest .....	90,540
St. Etienne ...	148,656	Angers .....	83,736
Nice .....	142,940	Turcoing .....	82,644
Le Havre .....	136,159	Nîmes .....	80,437
Rouen .....	124,978	Montpellier ...	80,230

Rennes .....	79,372	Clermont- Ferrand .....	65,386
Grenoble .....	77,438	Versailles .....	60,458
Dijon .....	76,847	Besançon .....	57,978
Tours .....	73,398	Boulogne sur Seine .....	57,027
Calais .....	72,322	St. Quentin ...	55,571
Orleans .....	72,096	Troyes .....	55,486
Denis .....	71,759	Boulogne sur Mer	53,128
Le Mans .....	69,361	Béziers .....	51,042
Levallois- Perret .....	68,703		

### WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The Metric System of Weights and Measures is universal (see p. 247).

The Monetary Unit is the *Franc* of 100 Centimes.

1 Franc = 100 Centimes.

£1 sterling = 25.12 francs.

1 Franc = 80 pfennige.

1 Mark = 1.235 francs.

1 Franc = 19.3 cents. (U.S.).

\$1 (U.S.) = 5.185 francs.

### ALGERIA.

Departments.	Sq. Miles.	Population (1911).
Alger .....	221,947	1,720,881
Constantine .....		2,118,446
Oran .....		1,230,195
Territoires du Sud .....		494,306
Total .....	221,947	5,563,828

Gouverneur-Général, M. Lutaud.

Secrétaire-Général, M. Périer.

Inspecteur des Finances, M. Douel.

Intérieur, M. E. Lutaud; Travaux Publics, M. Boulogne; Agriculture, etc., M. de Saint Germain; Affaires Indigènes, M. Chardenet; Finances, M. Mallet; Chemins de Fer, M. Viellard-Baron; Territoires du Sud, M. de Saint Germain; Forêts, M. Kuss.

Algeria forms an integral part of France, under a Governor-General, assisted by a Consultative Council of 17 members. The three departments lie between 4° 36' W. to 6° 16' longitude, 37° 6' N. to an undetermined S. limit, about 30° N. Of the total population of 5,563,828 in 1911, 752,043 were Europeans, 4,740,526 natives and 71,259 undenominated. The revenue in 1912 was estimated at £6,806,600, and the expenditure at £6,806,200; the imports from foreign countries in 1910 were valued at £3,928,600, and the exports at £4,069,000. The bulk of the trade is with France, the exports to France amounting to £18,292,000, and the imports from France to £19,385,000. The exports to foreign countries consist mainly of zinc and iron ores, phosphates, cork wood, esparto grass, manufactured tobacco, cereals, raw skins, fish, clothing and linen, wine, cotton tissues, cattle, and fruit. The principal imports are coal, coffee, timber, machinery, cattle, fruit, cotton, oil, cheese, petroleum, tobacco, and wool. Iron, copper, quicksilver, zinc, and lead mines are being worked. In 1912 there were about 2,154 miles of railway open for traffic; and in 1910 the number of ships engaged in foreign trade entering and clearing Algerian ports was 5,199, of a net tonnage of 5,593,639 tons. The principal town is Algiers, the capital (population, 1911, 172,397), a most important coaling station and much frequented as a health resort; other large towns are Oran (123,086), Constantine (65,173), Bone (42,039), and Tlemcen (39,874).

**French Colonies.**

The Colonial possessions of the French Republic have a total area of 10,586,778 square kilometres (4,084,463 square miles), including *Algeria* (which is an integral part of France) and *Morocco*, in which country French influence is predominant. The territories of the Republic are exceeded in extent by the British Dominions, but they are far larger than the total area of every other nationality, except Russia. The following Table exhibits the area and population of French territory outside Europe, and includes *Algeria*, which has already been described.

**AREA AND POPULATION.**

Continent.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Estimated Population (1911).
<b>Asia:—</b>		
French India .....	200	282,472
French Indo-China .....	310,000	16,990,229
<i>Total Asia</i> .....	310,200	17,272,701
<b>Africa:—</b>		
Algeria.....	221,947	5,563,828
Morocco .....	193,000	5,000,000
Tunis .....	46,300	1,956,762
French Sahara .....	923,692	450,000
French West Africa .....	1,509,733	11,344,076
French Equatorial Africa .....	560,913	9,000,000
French East Africa .....	46,296	208,061
Madagascar, etc. ....	225,515	3,247,895
Mayotte and Comora Islands .....	836	—
Réunion .....	926	177,677
<i>Total Africa</i> .....	3,729,158	36,948,299
Islands of Kerguelen, St. Paul, and Amsterdam.....	1,355	—
<b>America:—</b>		
St. Pierre and Miquelon .....	93	4,209
Guadeloupe, etc. ....	687	190,273
Martinique .....	380	185,385
French Guiana .....	34,159	49,009
<i>Total America</i> .....	35,319	428,876
<b>Oceania:—</b>		
New Caledonia, etc. ....	7,196	50,500
Society Island, etc. ....	1,182	30,563
<i>Total Oceania</i> .....	8,378	81,063
<i>Grand Total</i> .....	4,084,410	54,730,939

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT.**

*Algeria* is treated as a part of Continental France and sends three Senators and six Deputies to the National Assembly; *Martinique*, *Guadeloupe*, and *Réunion* each send one Senator and two Deputies; *French India*, one Senator and one Deputy; *Guiana*, *Senegal*, and *Cochin-China* each send one Deputy. The administration is under the general supervision of the Minister of the Colonies (except *Algeria*, *g.v.*, and *Tunis*, which is under the Foreign Office), but the Colonial Armies are under the War Minister. Each colony or group of colonies has a separate budget, locally framed and approved by the Colonial Minister, and most of the Colonies have considerable powers of self government—with Councils elected by universal suffrage. The Colonies, are not, as a whole, self-supporting, and a large sum is annually voted by the home government to supplement local deficiencies.

French Colonial Office Expenditure.		Trade of the French Colonies.		
Year.	Expenditure.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	Francs.		Francs.	Francs.
1907	109,500,000	1904	411,650,000	375,150,000
1908	98,200,000	1905	489,075,000	384,360,000
1909	97,500,000	1906	454,945,000	421,073,000
1910	101,000,000	1907	531,975,000	572,112,500
1911	103,500,000	1908	521,890,000	501,140,000
1912	103,399,329	1909	514,811,000	575,589,630
1913	105,535,393	1910	559,885,000	664,567,000

## FRENCH ASIA.

## French India.

Governor (Pondicherry), M. P. I. A. Duprat.  
 Administrators (Chandernagore), M. Lagrona;  
 (Karikal) M. Monroun, P. I.; (Mahe) M.  
 Jaillet, P. I.; (Yanaon) M. Simonel, P. I.

Pondicherry (area 115 sq. miles, pop. 1912, 171,898), is on the Coromandel coast, 85 miles S. by W. from Madras. Rice and pulse are cultivated. The chief industry is cotton spinning, and there are four cotton-mills, employing about 5,000 hands. In 1912 the sea-borne imports into French India were valued at 9,031,780 francs, and the exports at 37,218,209 francs. The chief exports are ground nuts, cotton goods, and oil-cakes, the chief imports raw cotton, cotton goods, seeds, and pulse. There is no harbour, though the roadstead is good. The minor settlements are Chandernagore, on the Hooghly, 17 miles north of Calcutta (area 4 sq. miles, pop. 28,556); Karikal, in the Cauvery delta (area 53 sq. miles, pop. 60,872); Yanaon, in the Godavery delta (area 5 sq. miles, pop. 4,727); and Mahe, on the Malabar coast (area 26 sq. miles, pop. 10,431). There are 23 miles of railway, connecting Pondicherry and Karikal with the South Indian Railway. French India has an elective general council. The revenue amounts to Rs. 1,848,575 in 1913, of which Rs. 138,000 are contributed by the Home Government.

## French Indo-China.

Colony and Capital.	English Sq. Miles.	Population.
Annam (Hué) .....	61,718	5,600,000
Cambodia (Pnom Penh) .....	67,723	1,200,000
Cochin-China (Saigon) .....	21,988	3,000,000
Tongking (Hanoi) .....	46,224	6,000,000
Laos (Luang Prabang) .....	111,940	600,000
Kwang-Chow-Wan (Ma-tché) .....	386	200,000
	309,979	16,600,000

## GOVERNORS, ETC.

Kingdom of Annam (King), H.M. Duy Tan, born 1899, *suc.* 1907.

Resident Superior, M. Charles (Hué).

Kingdom of Cambodia (King), H.M. Sisowath, *suc.* 1904.

Resident Superior, M. Outrey (Pnom Penh).

Cochin-China, Governor, M. J. M. Gourbeil (Saigon).

Tongking, Resident Superior, M. G. Destenay (Hanoi).

Kingdom of Laos (King), H.M. Chao-Sisawong.

Resident Superior, M. De La Noé (Vientaine).  
 Kwang-Chow-Wan, Chief Administrator, M. Caillard (Ma-tché).

Of the total population three-fourths are of the Annamite race and 15,000 are French. On the north and east the country marches with China, and the Mekong is the western boundary. French Indo-China comprises the possession of Cochin-China, and the four protectorates of Cambodia (enlarged in 1907 by the annexation of Siamese territory), Annam, Tonkin, and Laos. In 1898-9 Kwang-Chow-Wan (pop. 190,000), a free port on the Lien-Chow peninsula, was acquired on a lease of 99 years from China. The financial and political unity of Indo-China was finally established in 1898. The revenue (general budget), about 47½ million piastres in 1909, is derived mainly from customs, excise, and other indirect taxes. The delta regions of Cochin-China and Tonkin are fertile. Annam, connecting them, is a long mountainous tract, with a narrow littoral, habitable and cultivable, on one side, and a wild, sparsely populated hill-tract stretching to the Mekong on the other. Laos, the largest of the five territories, is very undeveloped and lacks population.

The chief rivers are the Mekong (1,900 miles long), which, notwithstanding obstructions, has been navigated as far as Chinese territory; the Songkoi or Red River, navigable by small steamers as far as Laokai in Yunnan; and the Black River. Rice is by far the most important crop, while maize, silk, cotton, sugar, poppy, tea, seeds, tobacco and pepper are produced. The principal mineral product is coal, which is mined chiefly at Hongay on the Tonkin coast. Zinc, tin and copper are worked. Laos has large forests. There are mills for rice, cotton yarn, cement, &c. The principal harbours are Saigon, Haiphong in Tonkin (48 hours by mail steamer from Hong Kong), and Tourane in Annam. The length of railways is nearly 900 miles, including lines from Haiphong to Hanoi, and thence to the border of Kwangsi, China, and to Laokai on the Yunnan frontier. The extension of the latter to Yunnan-fu (about 290 miles) by a subsidised company was opened in April, 1910. The foreign trade in merchandise in 1910 was valued at—Imports, £9,547,000; and Exports, £11,622,000. There is a considerable transit trade passing to and from the Yunnan treaty "port" of Mengtz through Tonkin. By far the largest export from French Indo-China is rice (chiefly from Cochin-China), fish, maize, and pepper coming next. The chief imports are cotton manufactures and yarns, metal manufactures, jute bags, liquors, machinery, petroleum, silk goods, paper, tin, opium, &c. Cotton yarns and jute bags are mainly from India. Saigon, in Cochin-China, has the largest trade, Haiphong, in Tonkin, coming second. The French customs tariff is in force, with some exceptions. The great bulk of the trade is with France, Hong Kong, and India. The shipping is chiefly British, French, and German. The French army of occupation numbers about 13,000, in addition to 13,000 native troops. There is a French Bank of Indo-China. Principal towns: CAPITAL, Hanoi, in Tonkin. Pop., 100,000; Saigon (90,000); Pnom Penh (50,000); Hué (41,000); Luang Prabang (15,000); Cholon (140,000); Haiphong (30,000); Nam Dinh (60,000).

## FRENCH AFRICA.

Colony.	Eng. Sq. Miles.	Population.
Algeria .....	194,950	5,563,828
Sahara .....	924,160	450,000
Morocco .....	193,000	5,000,000
Tunis .....	46,300	1,956,762
<i>French West Africa:—</i>		
Senegal .....	74,000	1,250,590
Mauritania .....	345,000	225,154
Upper Senegal Niger	304,000	6,036,198
Niger Military Territory .....	533,000	
French Guinea .....	92,600	1,737,346
Ivory Coast .....	126,100	1,216,284
Dahomey .....	38,000	878,504
<i>Equatorial Africa:—</i>		
French Congo .....	513,000	9,000,000
<i>French East Africa:—</i>		
Somali Coast .....	46,300	208,061
Madagascar .....	226,000	3,153,511
Mayotte & Comoro Is. ....	830	94,384
Réunion .....	960	177,677
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,812,200</b>	<b>36,948,299</b>

## TUNIS.

*Bey of Tunis*, Mohamed en-Nacer Bey; born 1855; suc. May 12, 1906.

*Heir Presumptive*, Mohamed Ben Mahmoud Bey, b. 1858.

*French Resident-General*, Gabriel Alapetite (Feb. 7, 1907).

The French protectorate of *Tunisie* lies between Algeria on the west and Tripoli on the east, and is bounded on the south by the Sahara, its position being (approximately) between 31° 37' 20" N. lat. and 7° 35' 11" 40' E. long., with a total area of about 45,000 English square miles and a population estimated at 1,800,000, of whom about 600,000 are Berbers, 500,000 Arabs, 500,000 of mixed Berber-Arab descent, 120,000 Moors, 50,000 Sudanese negroes, 70,000 Jews, and the remainder European Christians (80,000 Italians, 55,000 French, including 20,000 army of occupation, 10,000 Maltese, 1,000 Greeks)—all except the Europeans and Jews being Muhammadans. The eastern extension of the Atlas Mountains occupies the greater part of northern Tunis, while about half the protectorate consists of the Tunisian Sahara. The coastal region (or *Sahel*) is flat and generally fertile, and the central table-land, where the Ras Sidi Ali ben Oum ez Zine rises to close on 6,000 feet, contains much pastoral and agricultural land where wheat and other cereals are produced. The mountainous north also contains fertile valleys and supports large flocks and herds, which also find pasture in parts of the Tunisian Sahara. In 1910 2,500,000 acres were under corn crops, the produce being 505,083 quarters of wheat, 495,900 quarters of barley and 345,435 quarters of oats; there were also about 50,000 acres of vineyards and some 12,000,000 olive trees, producing (1908) 7,600,000 gallons of wine and 1,500,000 gallons of olive oil. The live stock included 170,831 cattle, 615,584 sheep, 332,560 goats, 36,965 horses, 99,663 asses and mules and 107,506 camels. Between the Sahara and the northern districts are extensive depressions (*chotts*) or salt-lakes.

The mineral wealth of Tunisia consists of coal, copper, lead, zinc and iron, while phosphates and marble are also produced. The principal exports are phosphates, olive oil, wheat, esparto grass, barley, beans, blankets, sponges, dates, fish, hides, horses, wool and minerals; the imports being textiles and other manufactures, iron, steel, machinery, provisions, timber, coal and petroleum. Eighty per cent. of the trade is with France and Algeria, and ten per cent. with the U.K. There are 960 miles of railway open, and extensions are contemplated, with 4,000 miles of telegraph. The revenue in 1911 (108,832,150 francs) exceeded the expenditure. In 1910 12,207 vessels (4,150,050 tons) entered the ports of the Regency, almost entirely under the French and Italian flags.

The chief town, Tunis (pop. 227,519, composed of—Moslems 67,000, Jews 26,500, French 24,000, Italians 57,000, Maltese 7,000), is an inland port, with a basin of 1,800 square metres with 21½ feet of water, 1,875 feet of quays, cranes up to 20 tons, connected with the sea by a canal 10 kilometres long, 98 feet wide, and dredged to 21½ feet. Port dues 1 fr. per ton (phosphates 50 c.), harbour dues 30 c., sanitary dues 18 c. N.E. of Tunis is the site of ancient Carthage (15 kilometres). Other towns are Bizerta (29,000), the naval arsenal, on the north-east coast; Sfax (84,000), Susa (30,000), Gabes (16,000), and Monastir (6,000), ports on the east coast; and Kairwan, the "Sacred City of Tunisia" (21,000).

*Government.*—The Regency of Tunis—the ancient Lybia—was occupied (it is believed) by the Phœnicians so far back as the 14th century B.C.; by the Romans in 146 B.C.; by the Vandals in 439 A.D.; and by the Arabs in 698 A.D. This latter period witnessed a succession of powers—Berber (1048), Spanish (1535), Turkish (1573), and Husseinite (1705). Finally, by the Treaty of "The Bardo" (May 12, 1881), the Regency passed into the hands of France, and is under the control of a French Resident General. By its terms the occupation is to terminate when both French and Tunisian authorities mutually recognise that the local Government is capable of maintaining order. By a convention of Sept. 18, 1897, all previously executed treaties and conventions between the U.K. and France were extended to Tunisia, and Article 2 of this convention, dealing with British cotton goods, remains in force up to the end of 1912. By convention of July 10, 1882, the Bey is granted a civil list of 940,000 francs and the Beylical princes 750,000 francs.

## FRENCH WEST AFRICA.

*French West Africa, Governor-General (Dakar)*, M. A. W. Ponty.

*Senegal, Lieut.-Governor (St. Louis)*, M. Cor.

*Mauritania, Commissary, Lt.-Col. Mouret.*

*Upper-Senegal Niger, Lieut.-Governor (Bamako)*, M. J. Clozel.

*Niger Military Territory (Zinder), Comm.-Hocquart-Colonel.*

*French Guinea, Lieut.-Governor (Konakri)*, M. Peuvergne.

*Ivory Coast, Lieut.-Governor (Bingerville)*, M. G. Angoulvant.

*Dahomey, Lieut.-Governor (Porto Novo), H. Noufflard.*

The French dominions in West Africa extend from Mauritania to Dahomey, and include the greater part of the continent between the

Atlantic Ocean and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The desolate Sahara forms part of the administrative territory of West Africa, and is partly administered by the government of Algeria. A general budget for the possessions in the North-West has been created, to be settled by the governor-general in council, and to this are devoted the funds derived from the customs and navigation duties of all the constituent colonies. It also provides for the expenses which interest all the colonies generally. The several colonies, therefore, can only reckon on the funds arising from their internal resources, such as capitation tax, trading licences, &c., but they are at the same time relieved of many expenses which have been transferred to the general budget. Provision is also made in the general budget for subventions to those of the colonies requiring financial help. The income of general budget of the West African colonies in 1909 amounted to 83,000,000 francs and the expenditure to 82,000,000 francs.

*Senegal*, the oldest and most important of the French possessions in West Africa, is situated to the north of the British colony of the Gambia, and has an area of 73,974 square miles and a French population estimated at 4,229, out of a total of 1,120,000; capital, St. Louis. The principal exports are ground-nuts, rubber, and gums, and the total exports in 1908 were valued at £1,818,960, and the imports at £2,682,784; 646 ships (tonnage, 1,015,564) entered and 609, of a tonnage of 848,790 tons, cleared at Senegalese ports in 1908. A railway has been constructed from Dakar to Rufisque, and thence north-west to St. Louis at the mouth of the Senegal River, a distance of 165 miles; and from Kayes, on the same river, a narrow-gauge line of 358 miles has been constructed to Koulikoro, on the Niger. *Mauritania*, to the north of the Senegal River, is administered by a Commissioner.

*Upper-Senegal Niger* may be said to comprise the whole of the hinterland of West Africa, and includes the great bend of the Niger and the territories enclosed within it, but it has no seaport. It is administered by a lieutenant-governor, resident at Bamako. In 1910 the exports amounted to 4,000,000 francs, consisting chiefly of rubber, gum, gold, cotton, and ivory. The imports consisted of cotton tissues, ironware, tissues and clothing, and amounted to 2,500,000 francs.

*French Guinea*, next in order to the south, comprises the settlements of Rivières du Sud and Futa Jallon, and extends up the whole of the north-west coast (save where intercepted by Portuguese Guinea and the British colony of the Gambia) to join the colony of Senegal. The seat of government is Konakri. Local revenue, 1909, 6,125,000 francs; imports, 23,000,000 francs; exports, 19,000,000 francs.

*French Ivory Coast* is between the British colony of the Gold Coast and the Republic of Liberia, and comprises the settlements of Grand Bassam and Assinie and the Kroo country with the hinterland. The seat of government is Bingerville. Local revenue, 1909, 38,000,000 francs; imports, 23,000,000 francs; exports, 19,000,000 francs.

*Dahomey*, between the British colony of Lagos and German Togoland, consists of about 95 miles of the Benin coast, where are the settlements of

Kotonou and Grand Popo with the hinterland. The administration has been transferred from the ancient capital (Abomey) to Porto Novo. The chief port is Kotonou. Local revenue, 1909, 3,100,000 francs; imports, 15,000,000 francs; exports, 17,000,000 francs.

### FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

*Equatorial Africa*, Governor-General (Brazzaville) M. Merlin.

*Gabun*, Lieut.-Governor (Libreville), M. G. Poulet.

*Middle Congo*, Lieut.-Governor (Brazzaville), M. C. L. Fournneau.

*Ubanghi-Shari-Chad*, Lieut.-Governor (Fort de Possil), M. Estèbe.

French Equatorial Africa was constituted, by a Presidential Decree of Jan. 15, 1910, from the territories of the French Congo and its Dependencies. In November, 1911, Germany (in recognition of French suzerainty over Morocco) obtained by treaty a large extension of the Kamerun territory at the expense of the newly-constituted equatorial colony, which is now divided into three parts by the ceded territory. In return, France also obtained the alluvial tract between the Shari and Logone Rivers, north of 10°, and retained the right of access to her former territories across the ceded strips. The capital of French equatorial Africa is Brazzaville. The local revenue in 1911 was 13,984,501 francs.

*Gabun* extends along the west coast from the Spanish settlements on the Muni River to the Portuguese colony of Kabinda, near the mouth of the Congo River. The capital is Libreville, at the mouth of the Gabun River.

*Middle Congo* lies between the Gabun and German Kamerun (on west) and the Congo River (on the east), the northern boundary being an irregular line from the Zinga rapids (Congo) to Kamerun. The territory is divided by the strip ceded to Germany in 1911. The Capital, Brazzaville, is connected by railway with Stanley Pool (Belgian Congo).

*Ubanghi-Shari-Chad*, divided into the Ubanghi-Shari and Chad Circumscriptions, lies between Kamerun and Nigeria (W.) and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Ubanghi-Shari in the south was considerably lessened in extent by the Kamerun extension of 1911. The Capital is Bangui on the Ubanghi River. The Chad Circumscription extends northwards into the Sahara and includes the former kingdoms of Kanem (Capital, Maô) and Wadai (Capital, Abeshir), which reach from Lake Chad to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

### FRENCH SAHARA.

The French possessions in North-West Africa extend over almost the whole of the north-west quarter of the African continent, from Tunis in the north to French Gabun 5° S. of the Equator. The coast is occupied by Spanish, British, Portuguese and German settlements, and by the Liberian Republic, but the hinterland of all the French colonies extends inwards to the vast desert of the Sahara. The total area of the district so named (including the Libyan and Nubian Deserts) exceeds 3,450,000 square miles, of which more than one half is included in the French sphere of influence, the remainder being partly Tripolitan, but principally within the

boundaries of Egypt and of the Sudan Provinces of the Anglo-Egyptian Condominium.

The surface of the Sahara is marked by the greatest variety of levels, ranging from 100 feet below, to close on 9,000 feet above, the mean level of the sea. The most extensive plateau is that of Ahaggar, in the centre of the continent at its widest limits, in a straight line with the city of Algiers and the mouth of the Niger, about 900 miles south of the former and 1,200 miles north of the latter. South-east of the Ahaggar plateau is the mountainous region of Tibesti, where an extinct volcano (Tusio) rises to 8,800 feet.

The centres of population are the hilly districts, where a regular rainfall permits of vegetation, and the various oases, where underground water reaches the surface or can be reached by boring. These oases also determine the direction of the various caravan routes, of which the majority centre at Timbuktu on the main stream of the Niger, in 16° N. and 5° W. This town, known as "the port of the Sudan in the Sahara," is the "meeting point of the camel and the canoe," where the produce of North Africa is exchanged for that of the centre. Timbuktu stands at an elevation of 800 feet above the sea and is 9 miles north of Kabara on the River Niger, to which it is proposed to build a canal connexion. The French captured the town in December, 1893, and it is now recovering its early importance, which had been diminished by the misgovernment of the Tuareg, for whom it served as a capital. Salt from the north is exchanged at Timbuktu for the agricultural produce and gold, wax, ivory and primitive manufactures of the south.

The south and central portions of the French Sahara are administered as the *Military Territory of the Niger*, under the supervision of the Lieut.-Governor of the *Upper-Senegal-Niger Colony* at Bammako. The total area is about 500,000 square miles, with a population of 1,000,000 to 1,500,000.

The North-Western Sahara is under the suzerainty of the Moroccan Government, where French influence is paramount, the population of this area being variously estimated at 250,000 to 500,000. The western area forms part of Mauretania, and the northern area is partly under the administration of the Southern Territories of Algeria. The Eastern Sahara is partly within the limits of French Equatorial Africa and is under the administration of the Chad Circumscription of that Colony.

### FRENCH EAST AFRICA

*Governor (Jibuti), M. Bonhoure.*

The *Somali Coast Protectorate* lies between Eritrea (Italian) and the British Somaliland Protectorate on the Red Sea Littoral, opposite Aden. The coast line of this territory extends for 100 miles; the inland frontier is fixed at a distance of about 57 miles. The capital and principal port is Jibuti (on the Gulf of Tajura), which has taken the place of Obok on the opposite (northern) side of the Gulf. A railway from Jibuti to Adis Ababa, the present capital of Abyssinia, is being constructed, and has been completed as far as Diré-Daouah (191 miles). At Jibuti a jetty, 800 metres in length, has been erected and is used principally by small craft, and a second one of 900 metres in length is being constructed for the requirements

of large vessels. The imports, which are principally in transit to Abyssinia (chiefly cotton goods) amounted to 16,000,000 francs in 1910, while the exports amounted to 26,000,000 francs. There is an Anglo-French agreement defining the boundary of the French and English spheres of influence in the direction of Harrar, which place neither party is at liberty to annex.

### MADAGASCAR.

*Governor-General (Antananarivo), M. Picquié.*  
*Administrator of Mayotte (D'zaoudzi), M. Carton.*

*Governor of Réunion (St. Denis), M. Rodier.*

MADAGASCAR is an island 975 miles long and 350 miles broad at its greatest width, off the east coast of the African continent, in the Indian Ocean. The total area is about 226,000 square miles, and the native population in 1912 amounted to 3,293,552, the Hova being the dominant tribe. In addition, there were 10,325 French and 2,228 other Europeans and Mauritians. Christian missions have been active in the island, and about 450,000 of the natives are Protestants, and about 50,000 Roman Catholics. French interests have been paramount in the island since 1662, but it was not until 1885 that active steps were taken to make their influence felt, and in 1894-1895 a military expedition captured the capital and deposed the queen, the island being declared a French possession in 1896. A railway, of a length of about 170 miles, from Brickaville on the coast to the capital (Antananarivo or Tananarive), has been constructed and was open to traffic on October 1, 1909, has been continued from its present eastern terminus at Brickaville to the port of Tamatave, a distance of 60 miles. This last section was open to traffic in March 1913. There are over 4,000 miles of telegraph line and two lines of telephone.

The island produces rice, manioc, arrowroot, sugar-cane, tobacco, hemp, cotton, vanilla, tea and coffee, while caoutchouc and gum-copal are indigenous, and there is a wealth of timber. The minerals include gold (5,989 kilograms in 1912), silver, iron, copper, lead and zinc. Agriculture and cattle-raising are the principal industries. The total exports (59,844,294 francs in 1912) include gold, cattle, bark, manioc, butter beans, hides, skins, fibre, rice, timber, and rubber; the imports are principally cottons, metal manufactures, wine and spirits, coal, clothing, lime and cement, and amounted in 1912 to 50,034,848 francs. A high protective tariff was erected in 1897.

The local revenue in 1912 was 32,800,000 francs. The capital, Tananarive (called by the natives Antananarivo), had in 1911 70,000 inhabitants. Tamatave is the chief port, others being Majunga, Diego-Suarez, Mananjary, Tuléar, Andoveranto and Vohémar. Madagascar has immediate dependencies in the islands of NOSSI BÉ and SAINTE MARIE, while further east (450 miles from Madagascar) is the island of REUNION (capital St. Denis, population of about 30,000), with an area of 965 square miles, population estimated in 1906 at 177,677; revenue in 1908 estimated at £184,740; imports in 1908, £472,500; exports, £607,160; with the MAYOTTE-COMORO Islands, halfway between Madagascar and the coast, and the uninhabited islands of ST. PAUL, and AMSTERDAM and KERGUELEN to the south-east.

## AMERICAN POSSESSIONS.

*St. Pierre et Miquelon*, Administrator (St. Pierre), M. Didelot.  
*Martinique*, Governor (Fort de France), M. Leveque.  
*Guadeloupe and Dependencies*, Governor (Pointe-à-Pitre), M. Mervoart.  
*French Guiana*, Governor (Cayenne), M. F. E. Léveque.

France possesses two small groups of islands off the south-east coast of Newfoundland, of which ST. PIERRE and MIQUELON are the largest respectively; their combined area is about 95 square miles, with a total population in 1907 of 4,768, and they form an excellent basis for the French cod fishery. Local revenue in 1910, 500,000 francs; imports (1910), 5,000,000 francs. In the *West Indies* two of the most fertile of the Lesser Antilles belong to France, viz., MARTINIQUE (capital Port de France), area about 380 square miles; population in 1910 of 184,004 (local revenue in 1912, 5,326,390 francs; total imports, 1912, 21,520,301 francs; exports, 30,523,452 francs); and GUADALOUPE and BASSE TERRE (capital Pointe-à-Pitre), area 687 square miles, population 190,273 in 1906 (local revenue in 1910, 5,000,000 francs; total imports, 1910, 15,000,000 francs; exports, 17,500,000). They have six dependencies: MARIE GALANTE and ILE DES SAINTES to the south and south-east, and PETITE TERRE on the east (part of the administrative island), with ST. BARTHOLOMEW and the northern half of ST. MARTIN, about 150 miles north-west and almost due south of Anguilla (British). In *South America*, CAYENNE or FRENCH GUIANA has an area of 33,880 square miles, and an estimated population of about 39,117 in 1906 (town population 12,426). The total revenue of the colony in 1910 amounted to 3,500,000 francs (imports, 1910, 12,500,000 francs, exports, 13,000,000 francs).

## PACIFIC AND OCEANIA.

*New Caledonia and Dependencies*, Governor (Noumea), M. Aug. Brunet.  
*Wallis Isles, etc.*, Resident, Dr. Brochard.

*Society Islands, etc.*, Governor (Papeete, Tahiti), M. A. J. Fawtier.  
*Marquesas*, Administrator (Port Vila), Dr. Lailheuge.  
*Austral or Leeward Isles*, Administrator, Dr. Vaillant.  
*Low Archipelago*, Administrator, M. Marcadé.  
*Gambier Isles*, Administrator, M. Gardrat.

In *Oceania*, France possesses the penal colony of NEW CALEDONIA (capital Noumea), but owing to the suppression of transportation no convicts have been sent from France since 1899. New Caledonia is a large island containing an area of 7,200 square miles (population, 1913, estimated at 50,608, of whom about 13,138 are of free and 5,671 of convict origin, whilst there is a native population of about 28,075), with its dependencies, Isle of Pines, Loyalty Islands, Huon Islands, Chesterfield Islands, and the Wallis Archipelago, annexed in 1853 (local revenue in 1913, 4,342,621 francs; total imports into New Caledonia, 1912, 15,316,755 francs, exports, 13,934,715 francs); and the SOCIETY ISLANDS, Tahiti, Moorea, &c. (local revenue in 1910, 1,330,000 francs, imports (1911), 7,200,000 francs, exports 7,519,000 francs), the LOW ARCHIPELAGO or Tuamotu, the MARQUESAS, and the AUSTRAL ISLES or Tubuai, and the GAMBIE ISLANDS, altogether amounting to about 1,182 square miles, with about 30,563 inhabitants in 1906. By a convention with Great Britain of Nov. 16, 1887, it was agreed that the protection of persons and property in the NEW HEBRIDES (5,106 square miles, population 70,000) should be secured by means of a mixed commission of naval officers belonging to the French and British naval stations in the Pacific. This arrangement has, however, been superseded by the conclusion of a convention signed on Oct. 20, 1906, by which the group of the New Hebrides, including the Banks and Torres Islands, shall form a region of joint influence under the administration of two High Commissioners appointed by Great Britain and France.

## The Metric System.

## METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The names of the sub-divisions and multiples of each of the standard measures of the Metric system are as follows.

For the sake of comparison, the equivalent value of the nearest British measure is given.

## 1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH.

10 millimetres	= 1 centimetre	= 0·3937 inch.
(mm.)	(cm.)	
10 centimetres	= 1 decimetre	= 0·328084 foot.
	(dm.)	
10 decimetres	= 1 METRE (m.)	= 1·093614 yard.
10 metres ...	= 1 dekametre	= 1·0884 poles.
	(dam.)	
10 dekametres	= 1 hectometre	= 0·4971 furlong.
	(hm.)	
10 hectometres	= 1 kilometre	= 0·6214 mile.
	(km.)	

## 2.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

10 milligrams	= 1 centigram	= 0·1543 grain.
(mg.)	(cg.)	
10 centigrams	= 1 decigram	= 1·5432 „
	(dg.)	

10 decigrams	= 1 gramme ...	= 15·4323 grain.
	(gm.)	
10 grammes	= 1 dekagram	= 5·6438 drams.
	(dag.)	
10 dekagrams	= 1 hectogram	= 3·5274 oz.
	(hg.)	
10 hectograms	= 1 KILOGRAM	= 2·204622 lb.
	(kg.)	
10 kilograms	= 1 myriagram	= 1·5747 stons.
10 myriagrams	= 1 quintal (q.)	= 1·0684 cwt.
10 quintals...	= 1 tonne (t.)...	= 0·9842 ton.

## 3.—MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

10 millilitres	= 1 centilitre (cl.)	= 0·0704 gill.
(mil.)		
10 centilitres	= 1 decilitre (dl.)	= 0·1759 pint.
10 decilitres	= 1 LITRE (lit.)	= 0·8799 quart.
10 litres .....	= 1 dekalitre...	= 2·1997 galls.
	(dal.)	
10 dekalitres	= 1 hectolitre	= 2·7497 bushels.
	(hl.)	

## 4.—MEASURES OF LAND.

100 sq. metres	= 1 are (a.)	= 0·0088 rood.
100 ares .....	= 1 hectare (ha.)	= 2·4711 acres.

## The German Empire.

Deutsches Reich.

## AREA AND POPULATION.

States and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		Census 1900.	Census 1910.
<i>Kingdoms :—</i>			
Bavaria (Munich) .....	29,292	6,176,057	6,887,291
Prussia (Berlin) .....	134,616	34,472,509	40,165,219
Saxony (Dresden) .....	5,789	4,202,216	4,806,661
Württemberg (Stuttgart) .....	7,534	2,169,549	2,437,574
<i>Grand Duchies :—</i>			
Baden (Karlsruhe) .....	5,823	1,866,584	2,142,833
Hesse (Darmstadt) .....	2,966	1,119,893	1,282,051
Mecklenberg-Schwerin (Schwerin) .....	5,068	607,770	639,958
Mecklenberg-Strelitz (Neu-Strelitz) .....	1,131	102,602	106,442
Oldenburg (Oldenburg) .....	2,482	398,500	483,042
Saxe-Weimar (Weimar) .....	1,397	362,873	417,149
<i>Duchies :—</i>			
Anhalt (Dessau) .....	888	316,085	331,128
Brunswick (Brunswick) .....	1,418	464,333	694,339
Saxe-Altenburg (Altenburg) .....	511	194,914	216,128
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Coburg and Gotha) .....	764	229,550	257,177
Saxe-Meiningen (Meiningen) .....	953	250,731	278,762
<i>Principalities :—</i>			
Lippe (Detmold) .....	469	138,952	150,937
Reuss—Elder Line (Greiz) .....	122	68,396	72,769
Reuss—Younger Line (Gera) .....	319	139,210	152,752
Schaumburg-Lippe (Bückeburg) .....	131	43,132	46,652
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt (Rudolstadt) .....	363	93,059	100,702
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen (Sondershausen) .....	333	80,898	89,917
Waldeck (Arolsen) .....	433	57,913	61,707
<i>Hanse-Towns :—</i>			
Bremen .....	99	224,882	299,526
Hamburg .....	160	768,349	1,014,664
Lübeck .....	115	96,775	116,599
<i>Reichsland :—</i>			
Alsace-Lorraine (Strassburg) .....	5,604	1,719,470	1,874,014
Total .....	208,780	56,367,178	64,925,993

## Increase of the People, 1907-1911.

## Quinquennial Increases, 1871-1910.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Oversea Emigrants.	Marriages.	Census Year.	Population.	Census Year.	Population.
1907	2,060,973	1,178,349	31,696	503,964	1871	41,058,792	1895	52,279,901
1908	2,076,660	1,197,098	19,883	500,620	1875	42,727,360	1900	56,367,178
1909	2,038,357	1,154,296	24,921	494,127	1880	45,234,061	1905	60,641,489
1910	1,982,836	1,103,723	25,531	496,396	1885	46,855,704	1910	64,925,993
1911	1,927,039	1,187,094	22,690	512,819	1890	49,428,470		

## Religions and Languages.

Religions.	1900.	1910.	Languages.	1900.	1910.
Protestants .....	35,231,104	39,991,421	German .....	51,883,131	Not yet published
Catholics .....	20,327,913	23,821,453	Polish .....	3,328,751	
Other Christians .....	213,793	283,946	French .....	223,551	
Jews .....	586,833	615,021	Danish .....	141,061	
Others (or of unknown religions) .....	17,535	214,152	Czech .....	107,398	
			Lithuanians .....	106,305	
			Others .....	224,063	

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

*Boundaries.*—The German Empire is a Federation of Central European States, extending from the Alps on the south to the Baltic on the north. The Empire lies between  $47^{\circ} 16' - 55^{\circ} 54'$  North latitude and  $5^{\circ} 52' - 22^{\circ} 53'$  East longitude, and is bounded on the east by Russia, on the south by Austria, Liechtenstein, and Switzerland, on the west by France, Luxemburg, Belgium, and the Netherlands, and on the north by Denmark and the North Baltic Seas.

*Relief.*—The land surface is divisible into a southern plateau and a northern plain, the dividing line reaching from the Fichtel Gebirge, in Northern Bavaria, to the junction of the River Main with the Rhine, at Mainz. The Vosges or Wasgau Mountains (Alsace), the Hardt Mountains (Rhine Palatinate), the Schwarzwald or Black Forest (Baden and Württemberg), the Schwabischer Jura (Württemberg), the Franconian Jura and Fichtel, Elster and Erz Mountains (Bavaria), and the Bayerische and Böhmer Wald (East Bavaria) are the principal mountains of the southern plateau. In the northern division are the Hartz Mountains (Central Prussia), with the mist-enveloped Brocken (3,750 feet) and the Taunus (Southern Prussia).

*Rivers.*—The principal rivers of Northern Germany are the Memel or Niemen, Pregel, Vistula and Oder (flowing into the Baltic), and the Elbe, Weser and Ems (North Sea). The Baltic coast is low and sandy, with large lagoons (*Haffe*) at the mouths of the Memel, Pregel, Vistula and Oder (Stettiner Haff, Frisches Haff and Kurisches Haff), and some ports are ice-bound for part of the winter. The *Oder* (600 miles) rises in the Moravian highlands of Austria and flows into the Baltic at Stettin; it is navigable for nearly 500 miles to Ratibor (Silesia) and flows through Breslau, with the Warthe-Netze as tributaries and canal connexion with the Vistula. The *Vistula* (650 miles) rises in the Carpathians (Austria) and enters German territory at Thorn, flowing into the Frisches Haff and Danzig Bay, being navigable throughout its 150 miles in German territory. The *Elbe* (700 miles) rises in the Riesen-Gebirge (Bohemia) and flows through a gorge in the Erz Gebirge to Dresden, and thence to Hamburg, with tributaries in the Moldau, Mulde, Saale and Havel-Spree. It is navigable for nearly the whole of its course in the Empire (500 miles). The *Weser* (400 miles) with its tributary, the Leine, from Göttingen, flows through the Westphalian Gate (near Minden) and reaches the North Sea by Bremen and Bremerhaven.

The great rivers of Southern Germany are the Rhine and the Danube. The *Rhine* (800 miles) from Lake Constance to Basel (120 miles) forms a boundary with Switzerland; at Mannheim it is joined by the *Neckar* from Württemberg; at Mainz by the *Main* from Bavaria; and at Coblenz (confluence) by the *Moselle* from Lorraine. The Rhine is navigable throughout its course in the Empire, while the Neckar is navigable to Esslingen (near Stuttgart), the Main to Bamberg (Bavaria) and the Moselle to Metz (Lorraine). After its confluence with the Moselle, the Rhine flows through Cologne and leaves German territory at the Netherlands' boundary, whence it reaches the North Sea, in confluence with the Meuse. The *Danube* (1750 miles) rises in the Schwarzwald (Baden), its principal tributaries being the Iller, Lech, Isar and Inn (all of which rise in the Alps), and the Altmühl from the north. Only 350 miles of its course is in German territory, and it is navigable for 220 miles to Ulm (Württemberg), and its tributaries are also navigable for a great part of their length.

*Climate.*—Owing to the extent and diversity of the land surface there is a great variety in the climatic conditions. In the west the climate is maritime and in the east continental, while the north has low thermometer readings in the winter, and in the south there is a continental summer, which ripens the grapes on the slopes in the valleys of the Rhine and Main. The Elbe is closed for navigation for a short time in severe winters, and the Vistula is generally ice-bound for some months every year.

# CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

The Empire, according to the Constitution of April 16, 1871, is a Confederate League, bearing the name German Empire—*Deutsches Reich*—under the hereditary presidency of the King of Prussia, who holds the title of German Emperor—*Deutscher Kaiser*—and whose eldest son is styled His Imperial and Royal Highness. The Emperor as such represents the Empire in all matters affecting international law; in the name of the Empire he declares war and makes peace, concludes alliances and treaties with foreign States, and accredits and receives Ambassadors. Except to repel an attack on the territory or the coasts of the League, the Emperor cannot declare war without the consent of the Federal Council, *Bundesrat*, which represents the sovereignty of the Federated States of the Empire. The consent of the Federal Council and Reichstag is necessary for international treaties concerning matters which are within the legislative competence of the Reichstag and Bundesrat. The Bundesrat, with the Emperor's consent, has the power to dissolve the Reichstag. Amongst the matters belonging to the competence of the Empire are all those that refer to the army and navy; the common, civil and penal law of the Empire; posts and telegraphs (excluding Bavaria); inland navigation; customs; weights and measures; coinage; banking; patents; copyright; foreign trade; the German mercantile marine; the Press; everything relating to the right of forming corporations; police; sanitation; colonisation; a movement to imperialise the railways still exists, but makes little progress. A majority of the Federal Council and Reichstag is necessary, and also sufficient, for the validity of a law. The laws of the Empire take precedence of the laws of the Federated States within the scope of the Constitution of the Empire; they are compulsory on all Governments of the Empire.

## Reigning Sovereign.

His Imperial Majesty WILLIAM II., GERMAN EMPEROR, King of Prussia, born at Berlin, Jan. 27, 1859 (son of the Emperor Frederic III. and the Empress Frederic, *née* Princess Royal of the United Kingdom); married Feb. 27, 1881, to Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein (born Oct. 22, 1858); succeeded his father June 15, 1888. Their Majesties have issue:—

1. H.I. & R.H. William, *Crown Prince*, born May 6, 1882, married June 6, 1905, Cecile, Duchess of Mecklenburg, having issue:—

- (i) H.R.H. Prince Wilham of Prussia, born July 4, 1906
- (ii) H.R.H. Prince Louis Ferdinand, born Nov. 9, 1907.
- (iii) H.R.H. Prince Hubert, born Sept. 30, 1909.
- (iv) H.R.H. Prince Friedrich Georg, born Dec. 19, 1911.

2. H.R.H. Prince Eitel Frederick of Prussia, born July 7, 1883, married (1906) Sophie, Duchess of Oldenburg.

3. H.R.H. Prince Adalbert of Prussia, born July 14, 1884.

4. H.R.H. Prince Augustus William of Prussia, born Jan. 29, 1887, married (1908) Alexandra, Princess of Schleswig-Holstein; (and has issue a son).

5. H.R.H. Prince Oscar of Prussia, born July 27, 1888.

6. H.R.H. Prince Joachim of Prussia, born Dec. 17, 1890.

7. H.R.H. Princess Victoria Louisa of Prussia, born Sept. 13, 1892, married (1913) Prince Ernest Augustus of Brunswick-Luneburg, Reigning Duke of Brunswick.

## BROTHER OF THE SOVEREIGN.

H.R.H. Prince Henry of Prussia, born Aug. 14, 1862, married (1888) Irene, Princess of Hesse, having issue:—

- (i) H.R.H. Prince Waldemar, born March 20, 1889.
- (ii) H.R.H. Prince Sigismund, born Nov. 27, 1896.

## THE EXECUTIVE.

The chief Executive officer is the *Reichskanzler* or Imperial Chancellor, who presides over the Bundesrat and exercises a general supervision over the work of the Secretaries of State.

*Imperial Chancellor*, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg (President of the Prussian Ministry and Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs).

### Secretaries of State.

*Foreign Affairs*, Herr von Jagow.

*Interior*, Dr. Delbrück.

*Navy*, Admiral von Tirpitz.

*Justice*, Dr. Lisco.

*Treasury*, Dr. Kühn.

*Colonies*, Dr. Solf.

*Posts & Telegraphs*, Herr Kraetke.

### Presidents of Bureaus, etc.

*Debt Commission*, Herr von Bischoffshausen.

*Imperial Railways*, Dr. Schulz.

*Accounts*, Herr von Magdeburg.

*Military High Court*, General Graf von Kirchbach.

*Imperial Bank*, Herr Havenstein.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

The legislative power of the Empire is exercised within certain prescribed limits by the Bundesrat (or Federal Council) and the Reichstag. The Bundesrat is composed of 61 plenipotentiaries nominated by the governments of the States which form the Empire, viz.:—Prussia (17), Bavaria (6), Saxony and Württemberg (4), Baden and Hesse (3), Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Brunswick (2), the remaining States and the three Hanse Towns (1 each), and Alsace-Lorraine 3 delegates (with limited voting powers). The Reichstag is composed of 397 Deputies, elected by universal suffrage for a maximum of 5 years. The Federal Council and Reichstag must be summoned to meet every year. Bills are brought before the Reichstag in the name of the Emperor after acceptance by the Federal Council; but the Reichstag has the right to initiate legislation. Laws are promulgated by the Emperor in the name of the German Empire after acceptance by the Federal Council and the Reichstag. All edicts and orders of the Emperor made in the name of the Empire must be countersigned by the Chancellor, who is thereby responsible for them. Members of the Bundesrat have the right of attending meetings of the Reichstag. The elections of Jan. 1912 resulted in the following grouping of parties in the Reichstag:—Conservatives (43), Free Conservatives (14), Anti-Semites, etc. (17), National Liberals (45), Progressive People's Party (42), Clerical Centre (50), Poles (18), Social Democrats (110), Independents, etc. (18).

President of the Bundesrat, The Imperial Chancellor.

Vice-President, Dr. Delbrück.

President of the Reichstag, Dr. Kämpf.

Vice-Presidents, Herren Paasche and Dove.

## THE JUDICATURE.

The Supreme Court of the Empire is the Reichsgericht with a President and 100 Judges, appointed by the Emperor, with the advice of the Bundesrat. This is a Court of Appeal from the remaining courts, which are State appointed and maintained, the legal system being identical in each. Magistrates' Courts (Amtsgerichte) are subject to the more authoritative Landesgerichte and to the periodical jury courts (Schwurgerichte), all being inferior to the Oberlandesgericht, or State Court of Appeal. (Bavaria has a further Court of Appeal in its Oberste Landesgericht.)

President of the Reichsgericht (Leipzig), Dr. von Seckendorff.

## DEFENCE.

The Emperor is the Bundesfeldherr, or Federal Commander-in-Chief of the whole German Army. In time of war he holds supreme command: in time of peace the Kings of Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg retain their sovereign rights as heads of their respective armies. In time of peace the Bavarian army administration is wholly independent of that of the rest of the German army, and only falls under the direct command of the Emperor when the army is mobilised for war. The rights of the Kings of Saxony and Württemberg in time of peace are not quite so extended as those of the King of Bavaria; but their armies remain distinct and form separate army corps. The contingents of

all the other Federal States are under the direct command of the King of Prussia, and under Prussian administration. The troops of all the Federal States swear loyalty to their respective sovereigns and obedience to the orders of the Emperor—in the case of Bavaria this obedience is limited to war-time. On the other hand, the German Navy is Imperial (kaiserlich), and the Emperor as such is the supreme Admiral-in-Command of the Imperial German Navy in peace as well as war.

## Army.

Service in the Army is universal and compulsory on all German subjects between the ages of 17 and 45, service commencing at the age of 20. Recruits join (1) Active Army, 2 or 3 years; then Active Reserve, 5 or 4 years, 2 trainings each 2 months; then Landwehr 1st Ban, 5 or 3 years, 2 trainings each 14 days for dismounted branches only; do. and Ban to age 40, no training; then, [Landsturm, and Ban to age 45]. Or, (2) Ersatz Res., 12½ years, 3 trainings of 10, 6, and 4 weeks; then [Landsturm 1st Ban]; the training of the Ersatz Reserve has of late years been suspended. Or, (3) [Landsturm 1st Ban to age 39, do. and Ban to age 45]. One-year volunteers, accepted on approved educational certificates, defray expenses of their service.

## Peace Establishment, 1913.

Arm.	Officers.	Officers and Men.	Horses.
Infantry .....	16,361	515,216	6,152
Cavalry .....	2,877	85,593	80,248
Artillery .....	4,755	126,042	45,998
Pioneers .....	870	24,010	650
Communication			
Troops .....	757	18,949	2,469
Train .....	478	11,592	7,561
Special formations..	610	3,825	—
Non-regimental.....	3,545	5,551	—
Total .....	30,253	790,778	157,816

The War Effective of the Mobilised Field Army is 1,200,000; Landwehr, 750,000; Ersatz and Landsturm, 2,000,000.

The small arm of the Infantry is a Mauser magazine rifle (7.9 mm.) and of the Cavalry a similar carbine. The Artillery have a quick-firing field-gun (18-pr.). The Empire is divided into 10 military districts (Festungs-Inspectionen), each containing a chain of fortified centres.

## Navy.

The Navy on March 31, 1913, consisted of the ships given in the following table. Seamen are recruited by compulsory service of the maritime population and by voluntary enlistment. The personnel in 1913 was 73,115 of all ranks. The Naval Expenditure of the Empire for 1913-14 is 467,363,840 marks, of which 228,710,000 marks is for new construction.

The Imperial German Navy is the second in respect of tonnage and armament, and is only exceeded by the British Navy, the additions made from time to time, under a settled plan of development, actually exceeding, in some years, those made by the United Kingdom (1909, German warships launched amounted to 83,184 tons; British, 92,957 tons; 1910, German, 101,830 tons; British, 176,582 tons).

## PRINCIPAL SHIPS.

Name. (§=Turbines.)	L'chd	Tons.	Main Armament
<b>Battleships:</b>			
<i>König Albert</i> .....	1912	24,700	10×12 in.
<i>König</i> .....	—	—	—
<i>Grosser Kurfürst</i> .....	—	—	—
<i>Markgraf</i> .....	—	—	—
<i>Ersatz Brandenburg</i> .....	—	—	—
<i>Ersatz Wörth</i> .....	—	—	—
<i>Kaiserin</i> .....	1911	24,700	10×12 in.
<i>Pr. Luitpold</i> .....	1912	"	"
<i>Kaiser</i> .....	1911	"	{ 10×12 in. 14×5'9 in.
<i>Fr. der Grosse</i> .....	1911	"	"
<i>Oldenburg</i> .....	1910	22,800	{ 12×12 in. 14×5'9 in.
<i>Thüringen</i> .....	1909	"	"
<i>Ostfriesland</i> .....	1909	"	"
<i>Helgoland</i> .....	1909	"	"
<i>Rheinland</i> .....	1908	18,900	{ 12×11 in. 12×5'9 in.
<i>Posen</i> .....	1908	"	"
<i>Nassau</i> .....	1908	"	"
<i>Westfalen</i> .....	1908	"	"
<i>Schl. Holstein</i> .....	1906	13,200	{ 4×11 in. 14×6'7 in.
<i>Schlesien</i> .....	1906	"	"
<i>Hannover</i> .....	1905	"	"
<i>Pommern</i> .....	1905	"	"
<i>Deutschland</i> .....	1904	"	"
<i>Lothringen</i> .....	1904	"	"
<i>Hessen</i> .....	1903	"	"
<i>Preussen</i> .....	1903	"	"
<i>Elsass</i> .....	1903	"	"
<i>Braunschweig</i> .....	1902	"	"
<i>Schwaben</i> .....	1901	11,611	{ 4×9'4 in. 18×5'9 in.
<i>Mecklenberg</i> .....	1901	"	"
<i>Wettin</i> .....	1901	"	"
<i>Zähringen</i> .....	1901	"	"
<i>Wittelsbach</i> .....	1900	"	"
<i>Kr. Karl der Grosse</i> .....	1899	10,474	"
<i>Kr. Barbarossa</i> .....	1900	"	{ 4×9'4 in. 14×5'9 in.
<i>Kr. Wilh. der Grosse</i> .....	1899	"	"
<i>Kr. Wilh. II.</i> .....	1897	"	"
<i>Kr. Friedr. III.</i> .....	1896	"	"
<i>Brandenburg</i> .....	1891	10,060	6×11 in.
<i>Wörth</i> .....	1891	"	"
<b>Armoured Coast Defence Ships:</b>			
<i>Aëgir</i> .....	1895	4,084	3×9'4 in.
<i>Odin</i> .....	1894	"	"
<i>Hagen</i> .....	1893	4,034	"
<i>Heimdall</i> .....	1892	"	"
<i>Hildebrand</i> .....	1892	"	"
<i>Beowulf</i> .....	1890	"	"
<i>Frithjof</i> .....	1891	"	"
<i>Siegfried</i> .....	1889	"	"
<b>Armoured Cruisers:</b>			
<i>Derfflinger</i> .....	—	—	—
<i>Ersatz Kaiserin</i> .....	—	—	—
<i>Augusta</i> .....	—	—	—
<i>Ersatz Hertha</i> .....	—	—	—
<i>Seydlitz</i> .....	1912	25,000	10×11 in.
<i>Goeben</i> .....	1911	23,000	{ 10×11 in. 12×5'9 in.
<i>Moltke</i> .....	1910	"	"
<i>Von der Tann</i> .....	1909	19,400	{ 8×11 in. 10×5'9 in.
<i>Blücher</i> .....	1908	15,800	{ 12×8'2 in. 8×5'9 in.
<i>Gneisenau</i> .....	1906	11,600	{ 8×8'2 in. 6×5'9 in.

## PRINCIPAL SHIPS—continued.

Name. (§=Turbines.)	L'chd.	Tons.	Main Armament.
<i>Scharnhorst</i> .....	1906	11,600	{ 8×8'2 in. 6×5'9 in.
<i>Yorck</i> .....	1904	9,500	{ 4×8'2 in. 10×5'9 in.
<b>Armoured Cruisers —continued.</b>			
<i>Roon</i> .....	1903	9,500	{ 4×8'2 in. 10×5'9 in.
<i>Fr. Carl</i> .....	1902	9,000	"
<i>Pr. Adalbert</i> .....	1901	"	"
<i>Pr. Heinrich</i> .....	1900	8,900	{ 2×9'4 in. 10×5'9 in.
<i>Fürst Bismarck</i> .....	1897	10,690	{ 4×9'4 in. 12×5'9 in.
<b>Protected Cruisers:</b>			
<i>Rostock</i> .....	1912	4,900	12×4'1 in.
<i>Karlsruhe</i> .....	1912	"	"
<i>Ersatz Irene</i> .....	—	—	—
<i>Ersatz Princess Wilhelm</i> .....	—	—	—
<i>Ersatz Gefion</i> .....	—	—	—
<i>Ersatz Hela</i> .....	—	—	—
<i>Breslau</i> .....	1911	4,550	12×4'1 in.
<i>Magdeburg</i> .....	1911	—	—
<i>Strassburg</i> .....	1911	—	—
<i>Stralsund</i> .....	1911	—	—
<i>Augsburg</i> .....	1909	4,280	12×4'1 in.
<i>Cöln</i> .....	1909	"	"
<i>Mainz</i> .....	1909	"	"
<i>Kolberg</i> .....	1908	"	"
<i>Emden</i> .....	1908	3,592	10×4'1 in.
<i>Dresden</i> .....	1907	"	"
<i>Stettin</i> .....	1907	3,494	"
<i>Nürnberg</i> .....	1906	3,400	"
<i>Stuttgart</i> .....	1906	"	"
<i>Königsberg</i> .....	1905	3,350	"
<i>Danzig</i> .....	1905	3,200	"
<i>Leipzig</i> .....	1905	"	"
<i>München</i> .....	1904	"	"
<i>Lübeck</i> .....	1904	"	"
<i>Berlin</i> .....	1903	"	"
<i>Bremen</i> .....	1903	"	"
<i>Hamburg</i> .....	1903	"	"
<i>Hansa</i> .....	1898	5,890	{ 2×8'2 in. 6×5'9 in.
<i>Vineta</i> .....	1897	"	"
<i>Freja</i> .....	1897	5,660	"
<i>Vict. Luise</i> .....	1897	"	"
<i>Hertha</i> .....	1897	"	"
<i>Gefion</i> .....	1893	3,705	10×4'1 in.
<i>Hela</i> .....	1895	2,036	2×3 in.
<i>Kn. Augusta</i> .....	1892	6,060	12×5'9 in.
<i>Irene</i> .....	1887	4,223	{ 4×5'9 in. 8×4'1 in.
<i>Pss. Wilhelm</i> .....	1887	"	"
<i>Undine</i> .....	1902	2,656	10×4'1 in.
<i>Arcona</i> .....	1902	"	"
<i>Frauenlob</i> .....	1902	"	"
<i>Amazona</i> .....	1900	2,608	"
<i>Medusa</i> .....	1900	"	"
<i>Ariadne</i> .....	1900	"	"
<i>Thetis</i> .....	1900	"	"
<i>Nymphe</i> .....	1899	"	"
<i>Niobe</i> .....	1899	2,558	"
<i>Gazelle</i> .....	1898	"	"
<b>Unprotected Cruisers:</b>			
<i>Geier</i> .....	1894	1,590	8×4'1 in.
<i>Seeadler</i> .....	1892	1,602	"

Torpedo-Boat-Destroyers: Built, 12; building, 12.

Torpedo Boats: 70.

Submarines: Built, 14; building, 13-25.

## EDUCATION.

The German educational system is remarkable for the ease with which it meets the requirements of every social class. Its efficiency is best exemplified by the annual military recruiting statistics, which in 1907 disclosed a proportion of only .02 per cent. of illiterate recruits. It is, moreover, practically homogeneous in all branches throughout the Empire. The Prussian administration may be cited as typical, comprising (i.) a general control by the Minister of Public Instruction over all educational establishments, public or private, save those special schools dependent on other ministries, (ii.) a provincial organisation charged with management of public elementary schools, and (iii.) Special Provincial Boards charged with the management of Secondary and Normal Schools, their curricula, appointment of teachers, and leaving examinations. (i.) *Primary: Compulsory and free, age 6-14.* Average attendance, 95 per cent. Maintained by local taxation, with State grants. (ii.) *Secondary:* Evening continuation schools for children of working classes (partly compulsory); city intermediate schools in two grades; gymnasia (some State-maintained) preparing for university and learned professions with a 9-years' course. The standard to qualify for military service as a 1-year volunteer is that for advancement from the lower to the upper second class of a State Gymnasium; Progymnasia, similar, but lacking the highest class of Gymnasia; Realgymnasia confining classical instruction to Latin; Realprogymnasia similar, but lacking higher classes of the foregoing; Oberrealschulen and Realschulen making a special feature of modern languages; Lehrer-Seminarien and Fachschulen supplying specialised instruction. Private institutions are comparatively few. For girls, special Töchtereschulen (high schools). Here private establishments predominate. (iii.) *Special Schools* are very numerous throughout the Empire, special attention being devoted to agriculture, commerce, mining, forestry and music. *Polytechnica* grant degrees in engineering, &c. *Secondary Education* generally is neither free nor compulsory, but abatement or remission of charges is discretionary. (iv.) *Universities*, State-maintained and administered, are: Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Erlangen, Freiburg, Giessen, Göttingen, Greifswald, Halle, Heidelberg, Jena, Kiel, Königsberg, Leipzig, Marburg, München, Münster, Rostock, Strassburg, Tübingen and Würzburg. Plans to found new universities at Hamburg, Dresden, Frankfurt. Posin, and elsewhere are under consideration.

## FINANCE.

The Revenue of the Empire is derived mainly from Customs and Excise, stamps, posts and telegraphs, railways, and contributions in lieu of Customs and Excise duties from certain states, with matricular levies on the constituent States of the Empire, and (since 1913) a direct Property Tax. The principal heads of expenditure are defence, posts and telegraphs, justice, and the debt-service. The ordinary and extraordinary revenue for the five years ending March 31, 1909-1913, are stated as follows in marks (20'428 = £1 sterling).

## REVENUE, 1909-1913.

Year.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Total.
1909 ...	2,203,110,600	255,822,300	2,458,932,900
1910 ...	2,653,220,400	756,092,600	3,409,313,000
1911 ...	2,663,051,000	190,730,000	2,853,781,000
1912 ...	2,707,814,000	216,976,000	2,924,790,000
1913 ...	3,577,398,700	118,634,500	3,696,033,200

## EXPENDITURE, 1913.

Head of Expenditure.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.
Recurring		
Expenditure:—		
Reichstag .....	2,235,800	—
Chancery .....	318,600	—
Foreign Office .....	18,975,200	—
Interior .....	96,708,000	4,000,000
Army .....	775,385,300	12,700,000
„ High Court.....	534,300	—
Navy .....	197,396,300	49,650,000
Justice.....	2,829,000	—
Treasury .....	40,632,100	—
Colonial Office .....	20,930,700	—
Railway Office .....	471,100	—
„ Administrat'n .....	108,231,300	17,284,500
Debt.....	237,783,100	—
Accountancy.....	1,323,600	—
Pensions .....	142,542,100	—
Posts and Telegraphs .....	699,334,900	35,000,000
Printing Office .....	8,862,300	—
General Financial Administration ...	113,258,500	—
Non-Recurring	2,449,759,200	—
Expenditure .....	1,127,639,500	—
Total Ord. Exp....	3,577,398,700	118,634,500

## DEBT.

	Dec. 31, 1911. Marks.	Dec. 31, 1912. Marks.
Interest bearing:—		
4% Loan .....	860,474,300	961,592,800
3½% Loan .....	1,982,202,200	1,974,787,200
3% Loan .....	1,680,980,200	1,645,862,000
4% Bonds.....	300,000,000	—
Total .....	4,523,656,700	4,582,242,000
Bearing no interest:—		
Treasury Bonds .....	300,000,000	220,000,000
Paper Money.....	120,000,000	120,000,000
Total Debt.....	4,943,656,700	4,922,242,000

The *Imperial War Treasure* stored in the Julius Tower at Spandau amounted, March 31, 1911, to 120,000,000 marks (£5,873,715). Under the law of 1913, this amount is to be doubled, and in addition a silver reserve created amounting to 120,000,000 marks.

## PENSIONS.

OLD AGE AND INFIRMITY INSURANCE.—The German scheme of social legislation gives all subordinate bread-winners in the Empire a legal right to pecuniary subvention when unfitted for work through sickness, accident, premature infirmity, or old age. Insurance is compulsory. The National Insurance is based on mutual insurance and self-administration. The Infirmary Insurance Act came into force January 1, 1900. In 1911, a total of Mk. 203,866,300 was paid out under the Act, Mk. 151,330,100 being as pensions to invalids (i.e., persons unfit for work); Mk. 14,468,300 as old age pensions; Mk. 23,079,300 for medical treatment; Mk. 1,656,000 for support of dependents, &c.; Mk. 910,800 as home relief for

infirm workmen; Mk. 3,175,300 for sick pensions; Mk. 10,246,500 refunded. Of the total the State contributed Mk. 53,283,100. The insured are divided into five classes, according to the amount of their annual earnings, of Mk. 350, 550, 950, 1,150, and 2,000 respectively. Contributions are paid weekly, viz., 15 pfennig, 20, 24, 27 and 35 pfennig respectively—one half by the employer, the other by the employed: the State contributes a subsidy of Mk. 50 to the pension. The *infirmity* pension amounts respectively (including the State subsidy) to Mk. 162, 225, 270, 315, and 360; the *old age* pensions to Mk. 110, 140, 170, 200 and 230 respectively. The insured include all persons working for wages or salary as workpeople, artisans, journeymen, apprentices, domestic servants, laundresses, dressmakers, sempstresses, housekeepers, charwomen; overseers, foremen, engineers, assistants, clerks and apprentices in merchants' offices (excepting assistants and apprentices in chemists' shops), schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, tutors and governesses—in so far as the incomes do not exceed Mk. 2,000—including foreigners working in Germany under these categories. Pensions for premature infirmity are given to insured persons when unfit for work; old age pensions to all insured persons on attaining the age of 70, though still capable of work. A comprehensive project of reform of the State insurance legislation became law in 1911. The new law codifies previous legislation, establishes new Insurance Authorities, reduces working-class influence in the Accident Insurance organisations, provides pensions for widows and orphans, and makes other changes of importance. A second Bill extending Insurance benefits to private officials, clerical employés and others above the class of manual workers, became law in 1911. The Government Insurance Fund amounted, March 31, 1911, to 35,478,400 marks.

#### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

**OCCUPATIONS.**—In 1907, 32.6 per cent. of the population were supported by agriculture, 37 per cent. by industries and mining, and 11.5 per cent. by trade and traffic. The approximate number of persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits (exclusive of their dependents) in 1907 was 9,750,000; in mining and industries, 11,230,000; in trade and commerce, 3,500,000; and in domestic and other service, 1,750,000.

**Agriculture and Live Stock.**—Of the total area in 1907, 78,632,139 acres were cultivated (including 60,347,914 acres arable) and 34,272,141 acres were woods and forests. In 1912 the corn area included 1,925,746 hectares under wheat (yielding 4,360,624 tons), 1,589,773 hectares under barley (3,481,974 tons), 4,387,404 hectares under oats (8,520,183 tons), and 6,268,251 hectares under rye (11,598,289 tons). There were also 3,341,606 acres under potatoes (50,209,466 tons), 108,840 hectares of vineyards yielding 2,019,392 hectolitres of grape juice, and 1,130,563 acres under sugar beet (1909) yielding 12,684,874 tons of sugar. The *Live Stock* included (1912) 20,158,738 cattle, 5,787,848 sheep and lambs, 3,383,971 goats, 21,885,073 pigs, and 4,516,297 horses. About 90 per cent. of the population are supported by home-grown produce.

**Fisheries.**—Sea fish to the value of nearly 75,000,000 marks were consumed in 1912, the amount imported being valued at 46,000,000 marks. About 35,000 persons were employed in the fisheries (sea, 14,000, land, 21,000).

**Minerals.**—Prussia contains the principal mining districts (in Silesia, Rhineland and Saxony), coal, lignite and iron ore being largely produced; the Reichsland also contains valuable coal and iron ore, and the Hartz mountains yield copper and silver. The total mineral produce amounted in 1911 to 77,714,100 English tons, including coal, lignite, iron ore, kali, kainit and other kali salts, rock-salt, lead-ore, gold and silver ore, graphite, asphalt, petroleum, Epsom-salts, boracite, tin-ore, quicksilver-ore, antimony-ore, cobalt-ore, nickel-ore, arsenic-ore, manganese-ore, bismuth-ore, uranium-ore, wolfram-ore, pyrites, vitriolic-ore, and alum-ore. The total value of minerals won in 1911 was 2,085,566,000 marks, including 160,747,100 tons of coal, 73,774,100 of lignite and 29,879,400 of iron-ore. There are celebrated mineral springs in the Wiesbaden district of Nassau (Prussia).

**Manufactures.**—Germany is becoming more and more a manufacturing country, the industries centring round the coal and iron fields, particularly in Prussia, the Reichsland, Bavaria, and Saxony. In Prussia (iron, linens, glass, &c.) the principal industrial centres are Berlin, Breslau, Cologne, Aix, Düsseldorf, Dortmund, Magdeburg, and Cassel, while Solingen and Essen are the centres of the steel industry. In Saxony the woollen industry of Chemnitz, the machinery of Zwickau, and the book trade of Leipzig vie with the "Dresden china" industry of Meissen. In Bavaria and the Reichsland, cottons and silk; and in almost all the kingdoms and States, brewing. Gotha contains the largest and most justly famous geographical institute in the world. Internal commerce is largely aided by fairs, of which the principal are those of Frankfort and Leipzig. The textile industries increase annually in importance and centre in Crefeld, Elberfeld-Barmen, Mühlhausen, Chemnitz, and the provinces of Westphalia and Silesia.

#### EXTERNAL TRADE.

The Imports and Exports of the Customs Union or *Zollverein* (which includes almost the whole Empire, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg and 2 Austrian Communes) for the 10 years, 1903-1912, are stated as follows (in marks):—

##### IMPORTS.

Year.	Merchandise.	Bullion.	Total.
1903	6,002,700,000	318,500,000	6,321,200,000
1904	6,354,000,000	500,100,000	6,854,100,000
1905	7,128,800,000	307,400,000	7,436,200,000
1906	8,021,900,000	416,700,000	8,438,600,000
1907	8,746,678,000	256,645,000	9,003,323,000
1908	7,664,021,000	413,072,000	8,077,093,000
1909	8,520,125,000	340,285,000	8,860,410,000
1910	8,934,126,000	375,866,000	9,309,992,000
1911	10,387,300,000	297,300,000	10,684,600,000
1912	11,572,100,000	327,400,000	11,899,500,000

##### EXPORTS.

Year.	Merchandise.	Bullion.	Total.
1903	5,014,600,000	115,600,000	5,130,200,000
1904	5,222,600,000	92,800,000	5,315,400,000
1905	5,731,600,000	110,200,000	5,841,800,000
1906	6,359,000,000	119,600,000	6,478,600,000
1907	6,850,890,000	249,693,000	7,100,583,000
1908	6,398,527,000	82,926,000	6,481,453,000
1909	6,592,242,000	266,451,000	6,858,693,000
1910	7,474,661,000	169,537,000	7,644,198,000
1911	8,773,900,000	118,300,000	8,892,200,000
1912	9,684,200,000	142,900,000	9,827,100,000

The exchange of merchandise in 1912 was with the principal countries as under (values in marks, 000 omitted):—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
U.S.A. ....	1,586,000	697,600
United Kingdom ....	842,600	1,161,100
Russia .....	1,527,900	679,800
Austria-Hungary .....	829,600	1,035,300
France .....	552,200	689,400
Netherlands .....	345,000	608,500
Belgium .....	386,600	493,300
Argentina .....	444,900	239,400
Italy .....	304,600	401,200
Switzerland .....	205,700	520,500
India .....	533,200	107,500
Brazil .....	313,200	192,800
Denmark .....	202,200	254,200
Sweden .....	214,000	197,400
Australia .....	276,700	87,600
Spain .....	189,800	112,900
Chile .....	209,700	112,000
Norway .....	63,800	144,700
China .....	197,000	81,700
Rumania .....	138,200	131,700
Japan .....	43,100	110,600
Egypt .....	111,700	38,000
South African Union .....	67,200	44,500
Turkey .....	77,600	112,800

The trade of 1911 and 1912 was valued as follows (in marks, 000 omitted):—

Classification.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.
Food and Drink .....	2,761,100	2,944,600	785,600	789,800
Live Animals .....	231,600	256,000	12,500	8,900
Raw Material .....	5,270,800	5,882,600	2,029,700	2,370,600
Manufactures .....	1,442,500	1,608,200	5,278,300	5,787,500

### COMMUNICATIONS.

**Railways, etc.**—In 1912 there were 56,062 kilometres (35,380 miles) of State railways and 3,701 kilometres (2,300 miles) of private lines, with 2,215 kilometres of narrow gauge line. The revenue in 1911 was Mk3,271,000,000, and the expenditure Mk2,152,000,000, the cost of construction being Mk297,300 per kilometre. The number of registered automobiles and motor cycles on 1st Jan., 1913, was 77,789.

**Waterways.**—In addition to some 6,000 miles of navigable rivers there are over 1,500 miles of canals and 1,600 miles of ship canals. The navigable rivers are noted under "Physiography," *q.v.*

**Posts and Telegraphs** (including Bavaria and Württemberg), 1911:—Length of telegraph lines, 228,600 kilometres (length of wires, 1,907,200 kilometres); telegrams handed in, 49,533,000; post offices, 40,987; telegraph offices, 46,444; wireless stations, 14; telephone call-stations, 37,970; letters delivered, 5,994,300,000; cash on delivery orders, Mk1,280,200,000; money orders, Mk9,253,000,000; telegrams despatched, 49,533,000; telegrams received, 49,643,000. The number of employés in the service of posts, telegraphs and telephones was 310,363.

**Shipping.**—On January 1, 1913, the Mercantile Marine consisted of 2,098 sea-going steamers of 17'65 register tons and upwards (4,380,348 tons gross register), and of 2,420 sailing vessels (447,870 tons gross register); number of seamen, 77,746 (January 1, 1912, 75,130). Germany now ranks second in the list of maritime countries. There were completed in 1912 at German yards for German firms, 659 sea-going ships of 383,090 tons gross, and at German yards for foreign firms, 124 sea-going ships of 31,238 tons gross.

### TOWNS.

#### CAPITAL OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE, BERLIN.

There were 48 towns at the Census of December, 1910, with a population exceeding 100,000, viz.:—

<b>Prussia:—</b>	Erfurt.....	111,461
*Berlin .....	Wilmersdorf ..	109,716
Cologne .....	Wiesbaden ...	109,033
Breslau .....	Saarbrücken ..	105,089
Frankfort-on-M.	Hamborn .....	101,703
Düsseldorf .....	<b>Bavaria:—</b>	
Charlottenburg	Munich .....	595,053
Hanover .....	Nürnberg .....	332,651
Essen .....	Augsburg .....	102,293
Magdeburg .....	<b>Saxony:—</b>	
Königsberg ...	Leipzig .....	587,635
Rixdorf .....	Dresden .....	546,882
Stettin .....	Chemnitz .....	287,340
Bischofsberg .....	Plauen .....	121,104
Dortmund .....	<b>Württemberg:—</b>	
Kiel .....	Stuttgart .....	285,589

Halle on Saale .....	180,551	<b>Baden:—</b>	
Altona .....	172,533	Mannheim ...	193,379
Schöneberg ...	172,202	Karlsruhe .....	134,161
Danzig .....	170,347	<b>Hesse:—</b>	
Elberfeld .....	170,118	Mayence .....	110,634
Gelsenkirchen	169,530	<b>Brunswick:—</b>	
Barmen .....	169,201	Brunswick .....	143,534
Posen .....	156,696	<b>Hanse Towns:—</b>	
Aix La Chapelle	156,044	Hamburg .....	932,078
Cassel .....	153,078	Bremen .....	246,827
Bochum .....	136,916	<b>Reichsland:—</b>	
Crefeld .....	129,412	Strassburg .....	178,290
Mülheim ...	112,602		

\* The population of Berlin with suburbs, as unified in the new Zweckverband, is over 4,000,000.

### WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is compulsory.

The *Monetary Unit* is the Mark of 100 Pfennige.

*Comparisons:—*

1 mark	= 100 Pfennige.
£1	= 20'428 marks.
1 mark	= 1'23 francs.
1 mark	= 23'8 cents (U.S.).
\$1 (U.S.)	= 4 marks 81 pfennige.

## States of the German Empire.

## KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA.

Prussia comprises the larger portion of Germany, and consists of 13 provinces, with area and population at Census of 1910:—

Provinces and Capitals.	Sq. Miles.	Population.
East Prussia (Königsberg) ...	14,266	2,064,175
West Prussia (Danzig) .....	9,856	1,703,474
Brandenburg (Brandenburg) .....	15,377	4,092,616
City of Berlin .....	24	2,071,257
Pomerania (Stettin) .....	11,626	1,716,921
Posen (Posen) .....	11,182	2,099,831
Silesia (Breslau) .....	15,563	5,225,962
Prov. Saxony (Magdeburg) ...	9,748	3,089,275
Schleswig-Holstein & Heligoland (Schleswig) .....	7,335	1,621,004
Hanover (Hanover) .....	14,865	2,942,436
Westphalia (Münster) .....	7,801	4,125,096
Hesse-Nassau (Frankfort) ...	6,059	2,221,021
Rhineland (Cologne) .....	10,420	7,121,140
Hohenzollern (Sigmaringen) ..	440	71,011
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>134,558</b>	<b>40,165,219</b>

Of the total population 19,847,725 are males and 20,317,494 females. According to Religions, Evangelicals (i.e., National Church) number 23,341,502; Roman Catholics, 13,352,444; and Jews, 409,501. There are 33 towns with over 100,000 inhabitants.

**GOVERNMENT.**—The government is that of a constitutional monarchy, the Crown being hereditary in the male line. The executive is vested in the King, aided by a Council of Ministers.

King, William II., German Emperor (q.v.).

## Council of Ministers.

*President of the Ministry and Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.

*Interior*, Herr von Dallwitz.

*Finance*, Herr von Lentze.

*War*, General von Falkenhayn.

*Public Works*, Herr von Breitenbach.

*Agriculture, Woods and Forests*, Herr von Schorlemer-Lieser.

*Trade and Commerce*, Herr Sydow.

*Instruction and Worship*, Herr von Trott zu Solz.

*Minister of Justice*, Dr. Beseler.

**LEGISLATURE.**—The Parliament (*Landtag*) consists of the *Herrenhaus* of Princes, heads of noble families, elected peers, appointed life members, and representatives of universities and towns; and the *Abgeordnetenhaus*, or Chamber of Deputies, of 433 members elected indirectly for a maximum of five years. Members of the Chamber receive 15 marks a day.

*President of Herrenhaus*, Herr von Wedel Piesdorf.

*President of Abgeordnetenhaus*, Graf von Schwerin-Löwitz.

**PHYSIOGRAPHY, ETC.**—Prussia possesses a large number of navigable rivers intersecting the country—viz., the Niemen, Pregel, Vistula, Oder, Elbe, Weser, and Rhine. The coasts of the Baltic and North Seas form a number of gulfs and bays. The principal mountains are the

Harz and the Giant Mountains, the latter reaching an altitude of 5,255 feet. The forests are extensive, occupying an area of nearly 20,435,491 acres, chiefly consisting of fir. Minerals consist of iron, copper, lead, alum, nitre, zinc, cobalt, sulphur, nickel, arsenic, baryta, amber, agate, jasper, onyx, &c., and to a small extent, silver. Salt (from the brine springs of Prussian Saxony) is abundant, also coal. Metallic ores, salt, precious stones belong partially, and amber totally, to the Crown.

**INDUSTRIES.**—Agriculture and the rearing of cattle are the industries employing the largest number of persons, but Prussia has long ceased to be a mainly agricultural State. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, peas, millet, rape-seed, maize, linseed, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, &c., are extensively cultivated. Prussia's manufactures comprise practically all branches. The cotton works are extensive, and there are numerous manufactories of silk, woollen, mixed cotton and linen fabrics, including shawls, carpets, &c., and woollens, with leather, earthenware, glass, paper, and tobacco manufactures, as well as metallurgical works of great importance and large output. Brewing is a business of great importance.

Prussia provides 18 Army Corps (I.—XI., XIV.—XVIII., and XX. and XXI.) and a Corps of Guards to the Imperial Army, the headquarters being Königsberg, Stettin, Berlin, Magdeburg, Posen, Breslau, Münster, Coblenz, Altona, Hanover, Cassel, Karlsruhe, Strassburg, Metz, Danzig, Frankfort-on-M., Allenstein, and Saarbrücken.

	1911.	1912.
Revenue (Budget) ...	£187,248,000	£201,133,000
Expenditure do. ...	187,248,000	201,133,000
Total debt, March 31	476,583,000	471,443,000

**CAPITAL**, Berlin. Population (1910), 2,071,257.

## KINGDOM OF BAVARIA.

The second Kingdom in size and population of the German Empire. It is divided into two unequal parts. The eastern portion, comprising eleven-twelfths of the whole, is situated between 47° 16'—50° 34' N. lat. and 9° 01'—13° 50' E. long.; the western part, forming the Palatinate, on the left bank of the Rhine.

Governments and Capitals.	Sq. Miles.	Population (1910).
Upper Bavaria (Munich) .....	6,456	1,532,065
Lower Bavaria (Landshut) ...	4,152	724,331
Palatinate (Spire) .....	2,288	937,085
Upper Palatinate (Regensburg) .....	3,728	599,461
Upper Franconia (Bayreuth) ..	2,702	661,862
Middle Franconia (Ansbach) ..	2,925	931,691
Lower Franconia (Würzburg) ..	3,243	710,943
Swabia (Augsburg) .....	3,792	789,853
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>29,286</b>	<b>6,887,291</b>

Of the total population 3,379,580 are males and 3,507,711, females. According to Religions, 4,862,233 were Roman Catholics, 1,942,385 Protestants, and 55,065 Jews.

## GOVERNMENT.

The Crown is hereditary in the male line; the executive power is in the Sovereign, who acts through a responsible ministry or *Staatsrat*.

*King*, Ludwig III., b. Jan. 7, 1845, proclaimed King Nov. 5, 1913; *mar.* Feb. 20, 1868, the Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria-Este, Princess Royal of Hungary and of Bohemia.

*Heir Apparent*, his son, Crown Prince Rupprecht, b. May 18, 1869.

*Ministers of State—President and Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Freiherr von Hertling; *Justice*, von Thelemann; *Interior*, Dr. Freiherr von Soden-Fraunhofen; *Instruction*, Dr. von Knilling; *Finance*, von Breunig; *Communications*, von Seidlein; *War*, Gen. Freiherr Kress von Kressenstein.

## LEGISLATURE.

There is a Parliament of two houses, the Chamber of *Reichsräte*—Princes, and hereditary nobles and members appointed for life, or by virtue of their office, and the Chamber of *Abgeordneten* (Representatives), elected directly for six years. Parliament meets every two years.

**PRODUCTION, ETC.** The rivers are the Danube, Rhine, Main, Lech, Isar, and Inn. Its forests are extensive, covering nearly a third of the country; the soil is highly productive, wheat, rye, oats, and barley being the chief products; buckwheat and maize are also grown, and tobacco is one of the staple articles. Wine is produced in the Palatinate, in Lower Franconia, and in Middle Franconia. The hop-plant is most extensively cultivated. The chief minerals are salt, coal, iron, copper, and pyrites; manganese is found in some places. Many important manufactures are carried on. The brewing of beer is carried to great perfection. The chief imports are sugar, coffee, woollens, silks, stuffs, drugs, hemp, cotton, tobacco, and flax; the chief exports are timber, grain, wine, hops, beer, leather, glass, jewellery, &c.

Bavaria contributes three *corps d'armées* (the I., II., and III. Bavarian Corps) to the forces of the German Empire; their strength is fixed at 72,645 men on a peace footing, their headquarters being at (I.) Munich, (II.) Würzburg, and (III.) Nuremberg.

Budget, 1912-1913 ..... Marks 691,930,633  
Public debt, Dec. 31, 1912 (including railway debt, M. 1,940,665,286) ... M. 2,478,639,645  
CAPITAL, Munich. Population (1910), 596,467.

## KINGDOM OF SAXONY.

A kingdom of Germany, the third in importance and population of the German Empire.

Governments and Capitals.	Sq. Miles.	Population (1910).
Bautzen (Bautzen).....	953	443,549
Chemnitz (Chemnitz).....	799	920,543
Dresden (Dresden).....	1,674	1,350,287
Leipzig (Leipzig).....	1,378	1,234,623
Zwickau (Zwickau).....	983	857,659
Total .....	5,787	4,806,661

Of the total population in 1910, 2,323,903 were males and 2,482,758 females. According to

Religions (1910), 4,502,510 were Protestants, 233,872 Roman Catholics, 30,548 other Christians, 17,587 Jews, and 6,613 unclassified.

## GOVERNMENT.

The Crown is hereditary in the male (and eventually the female) line. The Executive is vested in the King, aided by a Ministry of State.

*King*, Frederic Augustus III., b. May 25, 1865, *suc.* Oct. 15, 1904.

*Heir Apparent*, his son, Crown Prince George, b. Jan. 15, 1893.

*Ministers of State*, Freiherr von Hausen, Dr. Beck, Graf Vitzthum von Eckstädt, R. von Seydewitz, Dr. Nagel.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

The legislature (*Ständeversammlung*) consists of two co-ordinate houses, of which the first is made up of Princes, landed proprietors and official and appointed members; and the second of 91 members, elected directly by the people for six years.

**PRODUCTION, ETC.**—More than one-half of the surface is arable, and has always been in a high state of cultivation, producing the usual cereals and leguminous plants, with rape, buckwheat, flax, and fruits. The forests supply timber of excellent quality; minerals are rich and abundant (coal, silver, tin, bismuth, cobalt, iron, zinc, lead, nickel, arsenic, &c., besides marble, porcelain, earth, and various gems); special manufactures of Saxony are:—Machinery, cottons, worsted yarns, soft wool tissues, carriages, furs, clothing, jute, furniture stuffs, hosiery, gloves, and other knitted goods, laces, embroideries, curtains, paper, wood and straw pulp, bottle glass, musical instruments, chocolates, sweets, cigars, cigarettes, and Meissen porcelain. The imports are chiefly corn, wine, salt, cotton, silk, flax, hemp, wool, coffee, tea, &c. Its chief towns are Dresden (pop. 551,697), Leipzig (pop. 589,850), the great book-market, with, next to those of Berlin and Munich, the most frequented University of Germany (having 5,925 matriculated students in 1912-13); Freiberg (pop. 36,237), in the mining district; Plauen (pop. 121,272); Zwickau (pop. 73,542), and Chemnitz (pop. 293,761), the Manchester of Saxony.

The Saxon Army provides the XII. and XIX. Army Corps in the Imperial Army, with headquarters at Dresden and Leipzig.

Revenue and expenditure, 1912-13 ... £2,661,133  
Debt (railways), 1912..... 43,055,495

CAPITAL, Dresden. Population (1910), 551,697.

## KINGDOM OF WÜRTTEMBERG.

Württemberg is a Kingdom of South Germany, mainly between Bavaria and Baden, divided into the following *kreise* or government districts:—

District and Capital.	Sq. Miles.	Population (1910).
Neckar (Ludwigsburg).....	1,286	882,569
Black Forest (Reutlingen).....	1,844	570,820
Jagst (Ellwangen).....	1,985	414,969
Danube (Ulm).....	2,419	569,216
Total .....	7,534	2,437,574

Of the total population in 1910, 1,192,302 were males and 1,245,182 females; and according to

Religions, 1,671,183 Protestants, and 739,995 Roman Catholics.

#### GOVERNMENT.

The Crown is hereditary and the monarchy constitutional, the executive being vested in a Ministry of State.

King William II., b. Feb. 25, 1848; *suc.* Oct. 6, 1891; *mar.* (1) Princess Marie of Waldeck (*died* April 30, 1882); (2) Princess Charlotte of Schaumburg-Lippe.

#### Ministry of State.

*President*, Dr. von Weizsäcker.

*War*, General von Moltke.

*Interior*, Dr. von Fleischhauer.

*Justice*, Dr. von Schimmlin.

*Finance*, Herr von Gessler.

*Worship and Instruction*, Dr. von Habermaas.

#### LEGISLATURE.

There is a *Landstände* of two estates, the first chamber (*Ständesherren*) being of princely, noble or territorial rank, with certain official and nominated members; the second (*Abgeordnetenhaus*) consists of 92 members, elected by direct and secret ballot for six years.

**PRODUCTION, ETC.**—Württemberg possesses rich cultivated fields, orchards, gardens, and hills covered with vines; the forest, grain, and pasture-land being nearly equally distributed throughout. Spelt, wheat, rye, oats, barley, hemp, hops, potatoes, beans, maize, and turnips are the principal agricultural products. The minerals, consisting chiefly of salt, iron, granite, limestone, ironstone, fireclay, &c., abound in the kingdom; mineral springs are also numerous. The principal rivers are the Neckar and the Danube. The manufactures generally are linen, woollen and cotton fabrics, carpets, paper, leather, gunpowder, firearms, tobacco, iron and steel goods, pianos, clocks, pottery, cabinet work, &c. There are also many oil mills, breweries, and brandy distilleries. The principal exports are grain, cattle, wood, gunpowder, firearms, pianos, clocks, salt, oil, leather, woollen, hosiery, cotton and linen fabrics, staves, beer, wine, &c.

Württemberg furnishes the XIII. Corps to the German Army, consisting of 24,523 men on a peace footing.

	1912.	1913.
Revenue .....	£5,593,869	£5,923,950
Expenditure .....	5,593,869	5,941,425
Public debt, April .....	31,178,536	32,644,300
Of which for railways	30,105,159	31,668,925

**CAPITAL**, Stuttgart. Population (1910) 285,589.

### Grand Duchies.

#### BADEN.

Grand Duke, Frederick II., b. July 9, 1857; *mar.* Sept. 20, 1885, Princess Hilda of Nassau, b. Nov. 5, 1864; *Grand Duke*, Sept. 28, 1907. *Heir Presumptive*, Max, b. July 10, 1867. *President of Ministry*, Dr. Freiherr von Dusch.

District and Capital.	Sq. Miles.	Population.
Constance (Constance).....	1,610	325,924
Freiburg (Freiburg) .....	1,830	564,580
Karlsruhe (Karlsruhe).....	993	610,784
Mannheim (Mannheim) ...	1,386	641,545
<b>Total</b> .....	5,819	2,142,833

A State of the German Empire, situate in the south-western part. The Rhine forms its southern and western boundary, separating it from Switzerland and Alsace. There is a legislature of two houses. A great part of the surface is mountainous, and includes the Black Forest and Odenwald. Of the total area, 3,227 square miles are cultivated—corn, wine, fruit, potatoes, tobacco, and hops being the chief produce—and 2,290 forests. In 1910 there were 1,278,836 Catholics, 826,364 Protestants, 25,896 Jews, and 11,737 others. Mannheim (206,049), Karlsruhe (134,313), Freiburg (83,324), Pforzheim (73,786), and Heidelberg (56,016) have over 50,000 inhabitants. Principal industries are agriculture and manufactures (cigars, cotton and silk stuffs, brushes, jewellery and trinkets, clocks, chemicals, paper, and machinery).

Budget, 1913 (including railways).....£12,707,000  
Debt, Jan. 1, 1913 (only railways)..... 27,600,000

**CAPITAL**, Karlsruhe. Population (1910), 134,313.

#### HESSE.

Grand Duke, Ernest Louis, b. Nov. 25, 1868; *suc.* March 13, 1892; *mar.* Feb. 2, 1905, Princess Eleonore zu Solms-Hohensolms-Lich, b. Sept. 17, 1871.

*Heir Apparent*, George, b. Nov. 8, 1906.

*President of Ministry*, Dr. K. von Ewald.

Provinces and Capitals.	Sq. Miles.	Population.
Upper Hesse (Giessen).....	1,269	309,233
Rhenish Hesse (Mayence)	530	382,438
Starkenburg (Darmstadt).	1,169	590,380
<b>Total</b> .....	2,968	1,282,051

A central State in the west of Germany, comprising two disconnected territories nearly equal in size. There is a bicameral legislature. In 1910 there were 848,004 Protestants, 397,549 Catholics, and 24,063 Jews. The surface of the eastern portion of both parts is mountainous. The country is fertile, and agriculture is in a flourishing condition. Fruit is abundant, and the vine highly cultivated. Mayence (110,634), Darmstadt (87,089), Offenbach (75,583), Worms (46,819), and Giessen (31,153) are the principal towns.

Budget, 1913 .....£4,321,774  
Public debt, 1913 (mostly for railways) 21,976,705

**CAPITAL**, Darmstadt. Population (1910), 87,089.

#### MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

Grand Duke, Frederick Francis IV., b. April 9, 1882; *suc.* April 10, 1897; *mar.* June 7, 1904, Princess Alexandra of Brunswick and Luneburg, b. Sept. 29, 1882.

*Heir Apparent*, Friedrich Franz, b. April 22, 1910.

*Minister of State*, K. H. L. Graf von Bassewitz-Levetzow.

Comprises an area of 5,135 square miles on the Baltic, with a population of 639,958. The Legislative power is vested in representatives of the towns, and of the Knights' estates. Revenue (1912-13), £2,429,430; exp., £2,402,135; debt

1912 (more than covered by the State funds), £6,776,950.

CAPITAL, Schwerin. Population, 42,519. Rostock (65,383), Wismar (24,378).

### MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

*Grand Duke*, Adolphus Friedrich, b. July 22, 1848; *mar.* April 17, 1877, the Princess Elizabeth of Anhalt, b. Sept. 7, 1857.

*Heir Apparent*, Adolphus Friedrich, b. June 17, 1882.

Consists of two detached parts (Strelitz and Ratzeburg), separated by Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Area, 1,131 sq. miles; pop., 106,442. There is a diet of two estates, the *Ritterschaft* and *Land-schaft*. No proper budget. Finances in good condition.

CAPITAL, Neu-Strelitz. Population, 11,993.

### OLDENBURG.

*Grand Duke*, Frederic Augustus, b. Nov. 16, 1852; *suc.* June 13, 1900; *mar.* (1), Feb. 18, 1878, to the late Princess Elizabeth (second daughter of the late Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia), who *died* Aug. 28, 1895; and (2) to Princess Elizabeth of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, b. Aug. 10, 1869.

*Heir Apparent*, Nicholas, b. Aug. 10, 1897.

Divisions and Capitals.	Sq. Miles.	Population.
Oldenburg (Oldenburg) ...	1,958	391,246
Lübbeck (Eutin) .....	209	41,500
Birkenfeld (Birkenfeld) ...	312	5,096
Total .....	2,479	483,042

Oldenburg is situate on the North Sea and the Weser, between the sea and Hanover, with the detached Principalities. More than 80 per cent. of the inhabitants are Protestants. There is an executive ministry and a single chamber (*Landtag*) of 45 members, elected by direct votes. Revenue (1910), £697,670; exp., £654,792; debt, £3,692,361.

CAPITAL, Oldenburg. Population, 28,565.

### SAXE-WEIMAR-EISENACH.

*Grand Duke*, William Ernest, b. June 10, 1876; *suc.* Jan. 5, 1901; *married* Jan. 4, 1910, Theodora, Duchess of Saxe-Meiningen.

*Minister of State*, Dr. Rothe.

Divisions and Capitals.	Sq. Miles.	Population.
Weimar (Weimar).....	678	...
Eisenach (Eisenach).....	465	...
Neustadt (Neustadt) .....	254	...
Total .....	1,397	417,149

The Grand Duchy consists of three detached districts and 24 scattered enclaves, the population being mainly Lutherans. There is a British and American church at the capital. There is an executive ministry and a single chamber diet of 38 members, elected for six years. Revenue and exp. (1911-13), £612,769.

CAPITAL, Weimar. Population (1910), 34,582; Eisenach, 38,362; Jena, 38,487; Apolda, 22,610.

### Duchies.

#### ANHALT.

*Duke*, Friedrich II., b. Aug. 19, 1856; *suc.* Jan. 24, 1904; *mar.* July 2, 1889, Princess Marie of Baden; b. July 26, 1865.

*Heir Presumptive*, Prince Edward, b. April 18, 1861; *married*, Feb. 6, 1895, Princess Louise of Saxe-Altenburg.

A Duchy of Central Germany, in two principal portions, surrounded by Prussian Saxony, containing 906 square miles and a population of 331,128. Single chamber diet of 46 members, elected for six years. Budget, 1913-14, £862,745.

CAPITAL, Dessau. Population, 56,605; Bernburg, 33,724; Cöthen, 23,416.

#### BRUNSWICK.

*Duke*, Ernest Augustus, b. Nov. 17, 1887, *mar.* May 25, 1913, H.R.H. Princess Victoria Louise, daughter of the German Emperor; *proclaimed* Nov. 3, 1913.

A State of Northern Germany, consisting chiefly of three detached parts, comprising an area of 1,418 English square miles, and a population (1910) of 494,339, of whom 464,175 were Protestants, 25,888 Roman Catholics, and 1,757 Jews. Single chamber diet of 48 members, elected by direct vote for four years. Budget, 1913-14: income, M.15,368,800; exp., M.14,899,600; debt, M.40,294,666; reserve fund, M.41,624,488.

CAPITAL, Brunswick. Population (1910), 143,552.

#### SAXE-ALTENBURG.

*Duke*, Ernest, b. Aug. 31, 1871; *suc.* Feb. 7, 1908; *mar.* Feb. 17, 1898, Princess Adelheid of Schaumburg-Lippe, b. Sept. 22, 1875.

*Heir Presumptive*, Geo. Moritz, b. May 13, 1900.

Area, 512 sq. miles; pop. (1910), 216,128, of whom over 210,500 are Protestants. Single chamber diet of 32 members chosen for three years. Revenue and exp. (1911-13), £259,945; debt (1912), £44,372; reserve fund, £286,647.

CAPITAL, Altenburg. Population (1910), 39,976.

#### SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

*Duke*, Charles Edward (H.R.H. Duke of Albany), b. July 19, 1884; (*mar.* Oct. 11, 1905, Princess Victoria Adelaide of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and has issue two sons and two daughters); *suc.* July 30, 1900; assumed government July 19, 1905.

*Heir Apparent*, H.R.H. Prince Johann Leopold, b. Aug. 2, 1906.

*Minister of State*, Herr Dr. von Richter.

Divisions and Capitals.	Sq. Miles.	Population.
Coburg (Coburg) .....	217	74,818
Gotha (Gotha) .....	546	182,359
Total .....	763	257,177

A State consisting of two principal and several smaller detached portions. In 1910, 250,454 were Protestants. Capital, Gotha (pop. 39,553). Coburg (the other capital) has 23,789 inhabitants. Coburg has a diet of 11 and Gotha of 19 members, elected for four years. The diets meet in joint session for common affairs. The common State revenue is set down at £55,216; the State and domain revenues at £240,145 for Gotha and

£92,172 for Coburg. At Gotha there is the world famous geographical establishment of Justus Perthes, and an English church.

#### SAXE-MEININGEN.

*Duke*, George II., b. April 2, 1826; *suc.* Sept. 20, 1866; *mar.* (1) Princess Charlotte of Prussia (d. March 30, 1855), (2) Princess Feodora of Hohenlohe-Langenburg (d. Feb. 10, 1872), (3), morganatically, Helene, Baroness of Heldburg. *Heir Apparent*, Bernhard, b. April 1, 1851.

Area, 945 sq. miles; pop. (1910), 278,792. The single chamber diet has 24 members, elected for six years. Revenue and exp. (1912-14), £527,316; debt (1910), £310,950. Capital, Meiningen. Population (1910), 17,131.

#### Principalities.

##### LIPPE.

*Prince*, Leopold, b. May 30, 1871.

Area, 470 sq. miles; pop. (1910), 150,937. The diet contains 21 members, elected by direct vote for four years. Revenue (1913-14), 2,852,989 marks; exp., 2,616,283 marks; debt, 1,355,991 marks. Capital, Detmold. Population (1910), 14,295.

##### REUSS (Elder Line).

*Prince*, Henry XXIV., b. March 20, 1878; *suc.* April 19, 1902.

*Prince Regent*, Henry XXVII., b. Nov. 10, 1858.

Area, 120 sq. miles; pop. (1910), 72,769. The diet contains 3 nominated members and 12 elected for six years. Revenue and exp. (1913), £94,000. No debt. Capital, Greiz. Population (1910), 23,245.

##### REUSS (Younger Line).

*Reigning Prince*, Henry XXVII., b. Nov. 10, 1858, *suc.* March 29, 1913; *mar.* Princess Elise of Hohenlohe-Langenburg.

*Heir Apparent*, Henry XLV.

Area, 320 sq. miles; pop. (1910), 152,752. The diet contains 21 members (1 hereditary, 20 elected). Revenue (1911-13), £138,965; exp., £138,965; debt (1911), £52,027. Capital, Gera. Population (1910), 49,276.

##### SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.

*Reigning Prince*, Adolphus, b. Feb. 23, 1883; *suc.* April 30, 1911.

Area, 130 sq. miles; pop. (1910), 46,626. The *Landtag* contains 2 nominated and 13 elected members. Revenue and exp. (1910-11), £42,692; debt (1910), £16,516. Capital, Buckburge. Population (1910), 5,745.

##### SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.

*Prince*, Gunther, b. Aug. 21, 1852; *suc.* Jan. 19, 1890; *mar.* Princess Anna Louise of Schönburg-Waldenburg.

Area, 363 sq. miles; pop. (1910), 100,702. There is a *Landtag* of 16 members, elected for three years. Revenue and exp. (1912-14), M. 3,377,718. debt (1912), M. 4,603,000. Capital, Rudolstadt. Population (1910), 12,937.

##### SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.

*Prince*, Gunther (see Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt above).

Area, 333 sq. miles; pop. (1910), 89,917. The *Landtag* contains 6 nominated and 12 elected members. Revenue and exp. (1912), £170,887; debt (1913), £306,220 (£115,000 for railways). Capital, Sondershausen. Population (1910), 7,759.

#### WALDECK.

*Prince*, Frederick, Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, Count of Rappolstein, Seigneur of Hohenack and Geroldseck, Waszlegen, &c., b. Jan. 20, 1865; *suc.* May 12, 1893; *mar.* Aug. 9, 1895, Princess Bathildis of Schaumburg-Lippe, and has issue 4 children.

*Heir-Apparent*, Josias George William, b. May 13, 1896.

Area, 438 sq. miles; pop. (1910), 61,707. There is a *Landtag* of 15 elected members. Income and exp. (1913), M. 1,502,417; debt (1913), M. 1,418,400. Capital, Arolsen. Population, 2,793.

#### The Hanse Towns.

The Free Hanse Towns comprise the three cities of Lübeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, each with a small rural territory, retaining their sovereignty and local self-government, like the other States of the Empire; they are situated in the North of Germany, on the Trave, Weser, and Elbe, respectively. Lübeck is situate near the Baltic, and is connected with the Elbe by the Elbe-Trave Canal; its commerce is principally with Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Russia. Bremen is much smaller, but very prosperous, and only second in commercial importance to Hamburg. It is connected by railway with the outport of Bremerhaven, 35 miles distant, and carries on a very extensive American trade. Hamburg is the great emporium of Germany, and is 65 miles from Cuxhaven, to which port it is connected by railway.

##### Shipping (tonnage) 1912.

Port.	Entered.	Cleared.
Lübeck .....	885,460	894,696
Bremen .....	4,952,459	4,953,164
Hamburg .....	13,567,913	13,837,076

LÜBECK, area, 115 sq. miles; pop. 116,599. There is a Senate of 14 members and a *Bürgerschaft* of 120 members (see Hamburg).

*Burgomaster*, 1913-14, Dr. Georg Eschenburg.

	1912.	1913.
Public revenue.....	£822,209	£898,928
Public expenditure.....	844,283	903,830
Public debt .....	3,135,791	3,423,309

	1911.	1912.
Total value of imports	£25,818,627	£28,600,000
Total value of exports	20,990,196	24,800,000

BREMEN, area 99 sq. miles, pop. 313,433. There is a Senate of 16 members and a *Bürgerschaft* of 150 members (see Hamburg).

*President of the Senate*, 1914, Bürgermeister Karl Friedrich Heinrich Stadtländer.

	1911.	1912.
Public revenue .....	£2,498,776	£2,654,702
Public expenditure .....	3,027,448	3,457,541
Total value of imports...	106,236,479	115,207,180
Total value of exports...	102,390,690	110,416,654

HAMBURG, area 160 sq. miles; pop. (1912), 1,075,420. The executive is vested in a Senate, which with the *Bürgerschaft* forms the legislature. The Senate contains 18 members, elected for life, the *Bürgerschaft* 160 members, elected

for six years, one half renewable every three years. The Senate chooses two of its members annually as Burgomaster, of whom the first is President of the Senate.

*First Burgomaster, 1913, Dr. Schröder.*

	1911.	1912.
Public revenue .....	£8,074,615	£8,597,255
Public expenditure .....	8,360,970	8,943,740
Public debt.....	38,472,592	38,739,642
Total imports .....	356,915,340	388,925,920
Total exports.....	307,220,219	333,341,468

### Reichsland.

#### ALSACE-LORRAINE.

*Statthalter, Count Carl von Wedel (1907).  
Minister of State, Baron Zorn von Bulach.*

Districts and Capitals.	Sq. Miles.	Population.
Lower Alsace (Strassburg)	1,848	700,938
Upper Alsace (Kolmar) ...	1,354	517,865
Lorraine (Metz) .....	2,403	655,211
	5,605	1,874,014

Of the total population (1910), 965,625 were males and 908,389 females; while (1910) 1,428,343 were Catholics, 408,274 Protestants, and 30,483 Jews. French was spoken by about 200,000 persons.

The "Reichsland" of Alsace-Lorraine (Elsass-Lothringen), which was annexed by France from the old German Empire between 1648 and 1697, and restored to Germany in 1871, embraces the fertile plain between the Rhine and the Vosges, and stretches beyond these mountains as far as Luxemburg. Wine, tobacco, and hops, iron and coal are among its leading productions, and the cotton industry is most flourishing. There is a *Landtag* of two chambers, of which the first consists of representatives of the churches, university towns and professional classes, and the second of 60 members, elected by secret ballot.

Principal towns, Strassburg (pop. 178,891), Mülhausen (95,041), Metz (68,598) and Kolmar (43,808). Revenue and Exp. (1912-13) M.70,172,000; debt (1912), (Rentes M.1,311,760), M.43,726,000.

#### GERMAN-BRITISH TRADE.

Articles.	Imported by U.K. from German Empire. Value.	Imported by German Empire from U.K. Value.
Apparel .....	£ 1,121,202	£ 162,238
Motor Chassis and parts ...	1,093,688	...
Carriages other than above	114,948	...
Carriages, Cycles & Motor do.	...	45,919
Caoutchouc .....	278,699	...
Manufactures thereof	368,527	203,200
Boots and Shoes of do. ....	38,866	...
Chemicals .....	3,391,615	514,569
Painters' Colours.....	848,385	123,956
China and Earthenware ...	637,003	80,741
Hardware .....	832,160	64,556

Articles.	Imported by U.K. from German Empire. Value.	Imported by German Empire from U.K. Value.
Coal and Coke .....	£ ...	£ 4,180,725
Oats .....	544,373	...
Corn, Bran and Pollard.....	...	254,928
Fish, Herrings .....	...	2,512,258
All other sorts .....	7,944	222,163
Raw Cotton .....	106,328	...
Cotton Yarn .....	218,797	5,172,764
Cotton Manufs. (Misc.) :—	1,604,002	3,763,251
(1) Gloves .....	584,829	...
(2) Hosiery .....	1,802,449	...
(3) Lace .....	1,428,968	...
(4) Trimmings .....	725,736	...
(5) Unenumerated .....	644,697	...
Total (1) to (5) .....	6,790,681	3,763,251
Glass—		
Window .....	145,419	...
Plate .....	26,043	...
Flint.....	570,087	...
Bottles .....	289,507	...
Unenumerated .....	2,666	63,705
Leather—		
Boots and Shoes .....	1,534,051	741,426
Manufactures and Gloves	52,422	...
Unenumerated .....	658,202	...
Raw Hides .....	148,250	116,201
Linen Yarn .....	26,622	347,601
Manufactures .....	293,762	293,672
Metals, Ores and Manufs....	2,144,680	536,991
Iron and Steel .....	5,147,507	1,735,688
Electrical Goods .....	906,882	3,851
Instruments, etc. ....	542,586	111,325
Machinery .....	743,769	1,934,065
Sewing Machines.....	115,906	...
Oils .....	1,414,515	538,406
Petroleum .....	101,306	...
Oil Seed Cake .....	265,421	34,115
Paper of all sorts.....	1,356,421	82,760
Silk and Silk Yarn .....	198,689	79,761
Silk Manufactures .....	2,113,383	210,989
Skins and furs .....	1,596,240	266,051
Starch .....	381,634	...
Sugar, (1) Refined .....	5,311,318	...
(2) Unrefined .....	4,287,396	...
(3) Glucose .....	10,745	...
(4) Molasses .....	4,565	...
Total Sugar (1) to (4) ...	9,614,023	...
Toys and Games .....	1,013,194	...
Wood and Timber .....	511,375	...
Furniture .....	28,540	...
Unenumerated, etc. ....	104,253	...
Wool, Sheep or Lamb's .....	124,201	353,392
Other kinds.....	18,368	1,683,527
Woollen rags.....	207,035	...
Woollen and Worsted Yarn	455,780	3,626,067
Woollen Manufactures—		
(1) Cloths .....	249,329	...
(2) Hosiery .....	314,856	...
(3) Stuffs, Fannels, De- laines .....	1,207,737	...
(4) Carpets and Rugs .....	40,747	...
(5) All other kinds .....	305,785	...
Total (1) to (5) .....	2,118,454	2,398,925
Yarn Alpaca, Mohair and other sorts .....	...	1,770,933

## German Colonies.

## AREA AND POPULATION.

Colony and Capital.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Estimated Population.
<b>Africa :—</b>		
East Africa (Dar-es-Salaam) .....	384,079	7,645,000
South-west Africa (Windhuk) .....	322,348	120,000
Cameroon (Buea) .....	295,000	3,500,000
Togoland (Lomé) .....	33,659	1,000,000
<i>Total, Africa</i> .....	1,035,086	12,265,000
<b>Pacific :—</b>		
New Guinea (Rabaul) .....	90,000	463,300
Solomon Islands (Bougainville and Buka) .....	4,200	33,000
Marshall Islands (Jaluit) .....	160	10,550
Eastern Carolines (Ponapé) .....	800	78,600
Western Carolines (Jap) .....		
Samoa Islands (Apia) .....	1,050	34,500
<i>Total, Pacific</i> .....	96,210	619,950
<b>Asiatic :—</b>		
Kiao Chao (Tsingtau) .....	193	190,000
Sphere of Interest .....	2,750	84,000
<i>Total, Asiatic</i> .....	2,943	144,000
<i>Grand Total</i> .....	1,134,239	14,883,950

## AFRICAN POSSESSIONS.

## German East Africa.

Governor (Dar-es-Salaam), His Excellency Dr. Schnee.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA occupies the east central portion of the African continent, between  $1^{\circ}$  —  $11^{\circ} 45'$  S. lat. and  $26^{\circ} 50'$  —  $40^{\circ} 38'$  E. long. The territory is continuous with British East Africa, Uganda and the Belgian Congo on the north, with Nyasaland on the south-west, and with Portuguese East Africa on the south, the western boundary crossing Lakes Nyasa, Tanganyika, and Kivu. The eastern boundary is the Indian Ocean. The district has an area estimated at 384,079 English square miles, with a population of about 7,645,000 Wanyamwesi, Swahili, and other Bantu races, and Masai and Wakuah tribes of Hamito-Negroid origin, the majority being spirit worshippers, amongst whom Muhammadan and Christian missionaries are spreading their respective creeds. The principal part of the country is occupied by the Central African Plateau, from which rise many mighty mountains, including Mount Kilimanjaro, the highest point in the continent (19,322 feet) and Mount Meru (14,955 feet). The Rovuma, Rufiji, Pangani, Wami and Kingani Rivers flow into the Indian Ocean; the Mara and Kagera into Victoria Nyanza; the Malagarasi and some smaller streams into Tanganyika; the Songwa into Nyasa; and the Saisi and Rupa Songwe into

Lake Rukwa. Coffee, rubber, coco-nuts, tobacco, sugar-cane, cotton, vanilla, bananas, sorghum, maize, rice and hemp are cultivated, and rubber, teak and mahogany are obtained from the forests, the live stock including large herds of cattle, sheep and goats. Gold, coal, iron, graphite, copper and salt are produced, and garnets and other precious stones are found. The exports (valued in 1912 at 31,418,000 marks) include fibre, rubber, hides and skins, cotton, coffee, copra, ground nuts, beeswax, gold, sim-sim, ivory and mica; the imports (45,891,000 marks in 1912) being textiles, metals and hardware. Fifty-three per cent. of the trade is with Germany. A railway runs from Dar-es-Salaam to Tabora (500 miles), and is being extended towards Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika, in a north-westerly direction. Another line runs from Tanga (on the coast, opposite Pemba) to Moschi (219 miles). In 1912, 1,034 vessels (2,000,000 tons) entered the ports of German East Africa.

The CAPITAL is Dar-es-Salaam, population (1910) 967 Europeans and 21,248 natives. Other towns are Tanga (6,000), Bagamoyo (5,000), Kilwa (5,000), Pangani (4,000), Sadani, Lindi and Mikindani on the coast, and Tabora (40,000), Korogwe, Mrogoro, Ujiji or Kavele (15,000) and Wiedhafen in the interior.

## German South West Africa.

Governor (Windhuk), His Excellency Dr. Seitz.

GERMAN SOUTH WEST AFRICA lies approximately between  $17^{\circ}$   $18'$  —  $29^{\circ}$   $10'$  S. lat. and  $11^{\circ}$   $40'$  —  $21^{\circ}$  E. long., having an estimated area of 322,348

English square miles, and a population of about 120,000. Excluded from this area is the British enclave of Walfish Bay (*see* Cape of Good Hope). Parallel with the coast is a range of mountains (Omatako, 7,510 feet; Nubeh, 4,265 feet; Onyati, 6,697 feet; Awas, 8,147 feet); Schansberg, 7,647 feet, which form the western edge of the great Kalahari Plateau, the eastern edge of which merges into the *Kalahari Desert*. The northern and southern boundaries are the Kunene and Orange Rivers, but with these exceptions and the Great Fish River (500 miles) there are no streams of importance in the country. The inhabitants are Namaqua Hottentots, Bushma, and Bantu-Negro tribes, with a small sprinkling of Boer-Hottentot half-castes, the latter being Christians, but almost all the others spirit worshippers. The northern district is known as *Ovamboland*, the central part as *Damaraland* (or *Hereroland*), and the southern portion as *Great Namaqualand*. The European population in 1913 was 14,850. Agriculture and stock raising are the principal industries, the exports (valued at 28,500,000 marks in 1911) include live stock, guano, horns, hides, wool, meat, ostrich feathers, copper, ore, lead, marble and diamonds; the imports (45,300,000 marks in 1911) include food-stuffs, textiles, metal and hardware, principally from Germany. Railways run from Swakopmund on the coast to the capital (Windhuk) in the interior (240 miles), from Swakopmund north east to Grootfontein (366 miles), from Lüderitz Bay (in the south-west) to Keetmanshoop (227 miles), and from Windhuk to Keetmanshoop (315 miles).

The CAPITAL is Windhuk, other inland towns being Karibib, Otyimbingue, Tsumeb, Okahandja, Omaruru, Grootfontein, Usakos, Warmbad, Keetmanshoop, Gibeon and Bethany. The ports are Swakopmund, Lüderitz Bay and Sandwich Harbour.

#### Cameroon or Kamerun.

*Governor (Buea)*, His Excellency Dr. Ebermaier.

CAMEROON (*Kamerun*) is a German Protectorate on the west coast of Africa between (British) Nigeria and French Congo (the Spanish Muni River Settlements occupying a small intervening area), the approximate geographical limits being between 2°-12° N. lat. and 8° 48'-19° E. long. The coast line extends from the Rio del Rey to the Muni River. The south-eastern boundary (as re-arranged in 1911) is the confluence of the Sanga with the Congo River; the extreme northern limit is the southern shore of Lake Chad, and the extreme eastern limit (1911) is the Ubangi River. This territory, with an area of about 295,000 square miles, and a population estimated at 3,500,000, occupies the north-west corner of the Central African Plateau, with Cameroon Peak (13,370 feet) near the capital, on the coast, and the Chebchi and Mandara Mountains on the north-west frontier. Access was obtained to the Congo and Ubangi Rivers by the Agadir compensation treaty with France (1911), under which the area of the colony was increased by 102,300 square miles. The Sanga is a considerable river flowing into the Atlantic opposite Fernando Po; the Sanga and Dscha (or Ngoko) are tributaries of the Congo, and the Logone-Shari flows into Lake Chad. The inhabitants are Bantus and Sudanese, with some Haussas and Fula tribes, of whom the latter are Muhammadans and the remainder pagans. Protestant and Catholic missionaries are active

in the Protectorate. Cocoa cultivation is a highly successful industry of recent origin, and the Protectorate is rich in forest produce. The exports (valued at 23,336,000 marks in 1912) are rubber, palm oil, palm kernels, cocoa, and ivory; the imports (34,242,000 marks in 1912) are chiefly clothing and textile goods, meat, fish and provisions. Over 70 per cent. of the trade is with Germany. There were 170 miles of railway open in 1912.

The CAPITAL is Buea, on the slopes of Cameroon Mountain, the principal towns being Duala (22,000) on the Cameroon estuary, Victoria (in Ambas Bay), Campo, Garua, Dikoa, Kribi, Edea, Jaunde, and Kusséri.

#### Togoland.

*Governor (Lome)*, H.H. Duke Adolph Friedrich of Mecklenburg.

Togoland is situated on the Gulf of Guinea between the (British) Gold Coast Colony and (French) Dahomey, and is bounded on the south by the Atlantic and on the north by (French) Upper Senegal-Niger, and lies between 0° 15' W.-2° E. long. and 6°-11° N. lat. at its extreme limits, the coast line being only 28 miles in extent (1° 14'-1° 38' E. long.). The coast is fringed with lagoons, but for some 50 miles inland are undulating plains, which end in a plateau, about 1,000 feet in mean level, with Mount Agu (3,135 feet) and Mount Avaklu (3,250 feet) in the south-west. The country is watered by the Oti, which effects a confluence with the Volta at the western boundary of Togoland. The area is 33,659 English square miles, with a population of about 1,000,000. The Christian element is small. Coffee, cocoa, cotton, maize, kola and other tropical products are abundantly cultivated; palm oil, palm kernels, rubber, cotton, maize, ground nuts, vegetable butter, fibre, indigo, kola nuts, ebony, and other forest products are exported (total value of exports, 1912, 9,950,000 marks). The imports (valued at 11,428,000 marks in 1912) are textiles, metals, hardware, and spirits. The revenue exceeds the expenditure, and the colony is in a very flourishing condition. About 210 miles of railway are open, lines running from the capital to Anecho and to Misahöhe and Atakpame.

The CAPITAL is Lome, on the Guinea Coast, with a population of 7,000. Other towns are: Togo, Bagida, Porto Seguro, Anecho, Bismarckburg, Kete-Krachi Sagada, Atakpame, Palime, Kpandui, Ho and Bassari; with considerable native settlements at Yendi and Sansane Mangu, in the interior.

#### PACIFIC.

##### German New Guinea.

*Governor (Rabaul)*, His Excellency Dr. Hahl.

GERMAN NEW GUINEA is an administrative colony, consisting of Kaiser Wilhelmsland, the Bismarck Archipelago, the Solomon Islands, the Marshall Islands, the Eastern and Western Caroline Islands, and the Mariannes, with a total area of 95,160 English square miles, and an estimated population of 585,450. The seat of government is *Rabaul* in the island of New Pomerania.

KAISER WILHELMSLAND has an approximate area of 70,000 English square miles, and about 100,000 inhabitants. The German territory is a little less than one-third of the whole island, and occupies the north-eastern portion, between

2° 30'—8° S. lat. and 140°—148° E. long. Copra, cocoa and rubber are grown and exported. The principal harbours are Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, Konstantinhafen, Erimahafen, Stephansort, Adolphafen, Finschhafen and Berlinshafen.

THE BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO lies between 1°—7° S. lat. and 146°—153° E. long. and consists of the large island of New Pomerania, and of New Mecklenburg, New Hanover, the Admiralty Island, and certain other small islands, with a total area of about 20,000 English square miles and an estimated population of 200,000. *New Pomerania (Neu Pommern)* is nearly 9,500 square miles in extent, with a Melanesian population, who practise heathen rites. The principal town is Rabaul. *New Mecklenburg* (about 2,000 square miles) has a Melanesian population. *New Hanover*, with Squally Island and St. Matthias, lies to the west of New Mecklenburg. The *Admiralty Islands* consist of the island of Manus and about 40 islets, the inhabitants being cannibals.

THE SOLOMON ISLANDS (*Salomo-inseln*) were divided in 1899 between Germany and Great Britain, the German islands being Bougainville and Buka. *Bougainville* has an area of 3,900 English square miles and *Buka* 300 square miles, the population of the two islands being estimated at 33,000, of Melanesian stock and cannibal propensities.

THE MARSHALL ISLANDS lie between 4°—15° N. lat. and 161°—174° E. long., with a total area of 160 English square miles, and a population estimated at 15,000 of Micronesian stock and generally pagans. The islands consist of two parallel groups of *atolls* (coral reefs enclosing lagoons) of which the eastern group includes 15 atolls and is known as *Ratak*, while the western group (18 atolls) is known as *Ralik*. The seat of government is Jaluit, on the island of that name, in the western group.

THE CAROLINE ISLANDS lie between 5°—10° N. lat. and 135°—165° E. long. and have a total area of 380 English square miles, with a population estimated at 72,000; the area of the whole administration, which forms part of the German New Guinea government, being 800 square miles, with a population of 78,600. The islands were sold to Germany by Spain in 1899 for 1,750,000 marks, one of the islands, Guam (in the Ladrões), being ceded to the U.S.A. in 1898. The archipelagoes are subdivided into Eastern and Western Carolines, and included in the latter are the Ladrões, or Mariannes, and the Pelew Islands. Ponapé, Kusaie and Hogolu are the largest islands of the eastern group, the first-named containing the capital; the western group contains Yap, which provides the administrative centre for the division. The *Ladrões* (or *Mariannes*) lie to the north of the Western Carolines, in 12°—21° N. lat. and 145° E. long., and consist of Agrigan, Anatahan, Alamagan, Pagan, Rota, Tinian and Saipan. The total area of the group is 245 square miles, with a population estimated at 2,600. The *Pelew Islands*

(*Palauinseln*) are a group of twenty-six islands between 2° 35'—9° N. lat. and 130° 4'—134° 40' E. long., with a total area of 175 English square miles. The largest population estimated at 4,000. miles, and a islands are Babeltop, Urukapi, Korror, Angaur, Peleliu, and Eilmalk.

#### Samoa.

Governor (*Apia*), His Excellency Dr. Schultz.

THE SAMOAN COLONY consists of the islands of Savaii, Manono, Apolima, Upolu, Fanuatapu, Namua, Nuutele and Nuulua (the remaining islands of the Samoan group belonging to the U.S.), with a total area of 1,050 English square miles and a population estimated at 34,500. The largest islands are *Savaii* (660 square miles) and *Upolu* (340 square miles). Upolu contains the harbours of Apia and Saluafata, of which the former is the capital of the colony. In 1889 a disastrous tidal wave wrecked three U.S.A. warships and the "Eber" and "Adler" of the German Navy, *H.M.S. Calliope*, of the British Navy, effecting its escape. The disaster is recorded in "A Footnote to History" by R. L. Stevenson, whose home was at Vaillima (near Apia), where also he is buried. The natives of the islands are Christians of different denominations, including a few adherents of the Latter Day Saints (Mormons). Coco-nuts (copra), cocoa and rubber are the chief products of the islands.

#### ASIATIC.

##### Kiao Chao.

Governor (*Tsingtau*), His Excellency Captain Meyer Waldeck.

KIAO CHAO is a bay on the east coast of the Shantung Province of north-eastern China, and was leased to Germany for 99 years from the year 1898. The total area is about 193 English square miles, with a population estimated at 190,000. A railway (260 miles) runs from Chinan-fu, the capital of the Shantung Province, to the town of Tsingtau, on the northern shore of Kiao Chao Bay, and there is a considerable trade at that port (exports 25,000,000 *haikwaen taels*, imports 25,000,000 *haikwaen taels* in 1912), the ocean shipping entered in 1912 being 1,553 vessels of 2,399,751 tons. The capital, in Tsingtau, has a resident European population of about 5,000 (including the garrison). The dependency is administered by the Office of the Marine in Berlin, with a local government under a naval officer as governor. Tsingtau is a splendid seaside resort owing to the mild climate, the season being from July–September.

SPHERE OF INTEREST.—In connexion with the lease of Kiao Chao, Germany also obtained control of a sphere of interest in the Shantung Province, the total area of which is estimated at 2,750 English square miles, the population being about 84,000. In this sphere the Chinese government has relinquished the right of control and government, except under the direction of the governor of Kiao Chao. The area includes an ocean zone of 32 miles into the Yellow Sea.

## Greece.

(Hellas.)

## AREA AND POPULATION.

Departments (Nomoi) and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population (Census of 1907).
Acarania and Aetolia (Missolonghi).....	2,007	141,405
Achaea (Patras) .....	1,169	150,918
Arcadia or Morea (Tripolitsa) .....	1,682	162,324
Argolis (Nauplia) .....	995	81,943
Arta (Arta) .....	531	41,280
Attica (Athens) .....	1,207	341,247
Boeotia (Livadia) .....	1,196	65,816
Cephalonia (Argostoli).....	290	71,235
Corfu (Corfu) .....	270	99,571
Corinth (Corinth) .....	914	71,229
Cyclades (Hermopolis).....	1,042	130,378
Elis (Pyrgos) .....	775	103,810
Eubœa (Chalcis).....	1,505	116,903
Euritania (Karpenisi) .....	887	47,192
Karditsa (Karditsa) .....	1,022	92,941
Lacedemon (Sparta) .....	1,200	87,106
Laconia (Gythium) .....	493	61,522
Larissa (Larissa) .....	1,500	95,066
Leucas and Ithaca (Leucas).....	177	41,186
Magnesia (Macrinitsa) .....	785	102,742
Messenia (Messini) .....	645	127,991
Phocis (Salona) .....	810	62,246
Phthiotis (Lamia) .....	1,775	112,328
Trikkala (Trikkala) .....	1,178	90,548
Triphylia (Kyparissia).....	617	90,523
Zante (Zante) .....	160	42,502
	24,822	2,631,952
Acquired Territory—(Mainland .....	14,200	1,400,000
Islands .....	4,500	600,000
Total in 1913 .....	43,522	5,000,000

## Races and Religions.

The principal races are the Hellenes, the Albanians and the Vlachs, with a foreign element in which Turks preponderate. The Hellenes are the modern representatives of the ancient Greeks, the Albanians are descended from 14th century immigrants from the north; the Vlachs are believed to be descendants of the Roman colonists and owe their name to their rusticity (*βαλχας* = a bleater). The Orthodox Church is the official religion of the Kingdom.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

*Boundaries.*—Greece is a maritime kingdom of south-eastern Europe, the mainland and Eubœa lying between  $35^{\circ} 50'$ – $41^{\circ}$  N. lat. and  $19^{\circ} 20'$ – $26^{\circ} 15'$  E. long., and occupying the southern portion of the Balkan Peninsula, with certain islands in the surrounding seas. In 1912–13 Greece took part in a successful war of the *Balkan League* (Greece, Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro) against Turkey, gained a great extension of territory northward, and seized many of the *Ægean* islands. In July, 1913, war broke out between Greece and Servia on the one side and Bulgaria on the other, and against the last named Rumania threw in the weight of an unexhausted army. By the treaty of Bucharest the Greco-Bulgarian frontier was fixed to start from the new Serbo-Bulgarian frontier, on the east of the Belashitzza Range, to terminate at the mouth of the river Mesta, on the *Ægean*, leaving Serres, Drama and Cavalla to Greece, who thus increased her acquisitions at the expense of Bulgaria. An irregular land frontier on the north separates the kingdom from Albania, Servia and Bulgaria, and on the west, south and east are the Adriatic and Ionian, the

Mediterranean and the Ægean Seas. The mainland comprises the Peloponnese (Morea), joined by the narrow Isthmus of Corinth to a larger northern territory, which extends over portions of Albania and Macedonia wrested from Turkey in the war of 1912-13. In the western sea are the Ionian Islands of Corfu, Leucas, Ithaca, Cephalonia and Zante; in the Mediterranean are Crete, Cerigo and Cerigoto; and in the Ægean, the Northern Sporades, the Cyclades, and the islands of Samothrace, Lemnos, Strati, Mitylene, Psara, Chios, Nikaria, Themina, Samos, and other Ægean islands captured from the Turks in 1912-13.

*Relief.*—The kingdom is everywhere mountainous. In the north-west the Pindus range, from Epirus, continues south-east to the extremity of Attica, and in the north-east the range containing Mount Olympus extends along the eastern coast and down the Island of Eubœa. In the Peloponnese the mountains fringe the northern coast and extend down the promontories of Messenia, Laconia, Lacedemon and Argolis. In the north-eastern range are the famous mountains Kissovo, or *Ossa* (6,400 feet), and Plessidi, or *Pelion* (5,310 feet), the highest points in the kingdom being in the Ætolian group of Central Greece, where Kiona rises to 8,190 feet, and Liakoura (or *Parnassus*) to 8,054 feet, while the highest point in the Peloponnese is Hagios Elias (7,874 feet). The principal plains are those of Thessaly (Trikalla, Larissa, and Karditsa), Eubœa, Messenia, Argos, Elis, and Marathon, the last named (in Attica) being the site of battle of B.C. 490, in which the Athenians and Platœans defeated the armies of Persia. Macedonia extends three promontories southwards into the Ægean, and the easternmost of these peninsulas is known as *Mount Athos*, from the peak of that name (6,350) at the seaward end. Mount Athos is a semi-independent tributary state with a total area of about 200 square miles, belonging to twenty Christian monasteries, and is ruled by an elective committee of twenty members, who appoint an executive council. The population is close on 9,000, of whom 3,000 are monks and the remainder lay brothers.

*Hydrography.*—The rivers of Greece are generally short and torrential, but through the plains of Thessaly flows the Salambria (*Peneus*) from the Pindus range to the coast at the foot of Mount Ossa. Other streams are the Marvropotamo (*Cephissus*), Hellada (*Spercheios*), Aspropotamo (*Achelous*), Ruphia (*Alpheus*), and Vasiliko (*Eurotas*), the last named being the only river of the Peloponnese, the Styx (*Cocytus*) and the *Ilissus* being now inconsiderable. The largest lake, Copais, in Boeotia, has been drained, but smaller lakes are numerous.

*Climate.*—The climate is generally temperate and healthy, the heat of the summer being modified by the broken formation of the coast and the prevalence of sea breezes. The mean summer temperature is 79° Fahrenheit, and that of winter 48°-55°. Malaria occurs in the marshy districts and the towns are unsuitable for pulmonary patients on account of the recurrent dust storms.

**ISLANDS.**—In addition to the *Ionian Islands* (Corfu, Leucas, Ithaca, Cephalonia and Zante) and the Cyclades, and to the large island of Eubœa, Greece now possesses Crete and the greater number of the Turkish Archipelago, the principal islands being:—Lemnos (with Imbros and Samothrace), Mytilene, or Lesbos (with adjacent islets), and Chios (with Psara, Nikaria, Beros, Calymnus and Cos). *Lemnos* (150 square miles, pop. 25,000), *Imbros* (pop. 100,000), and *Samothrace* (80 square miles, pop. 4,000) lie in the Ægean Sea, while *Thasos*, which lies near the coast of Salonica, is the personal property of the Khedive of Egypt. *Mytilene*, or Lesbos, north of the Gulf of Smyrna, has an area of about 680 square miles and a population estimated at 130,000, of whom all but 10,000 are Greek Christians; its products are olives, mules and cattle. *Chios* is about 250 square miles in extent and has a population about 70,000; its products are figs and wine. *Crete*, or Candia (area 2,950 square miles, with a population of 270,000 Greek Christians and 40,000 Muhammadans), threw in its lot with the Greeks at the outbreak of the war and sent delegates to the *Boulè*. *Samos* has an area of 180 square miles, and a population of about 50,000.

#### GOVERNMENT.

Greece formed part of the Ottoman Empire from the middle of the fifteenth century until the awakening of the national spirit led to a Greek War of Independence, 1821-1829, which culminated in the *Treaty of Adrianople* (Sept. 12, 1829), whereby an Independent Monarchy was constituted. The independence was confirmed by the Convention of London (May 7, 1832), and a Bavarian prince reigned from 1832-1862 as King Otto I. In 1862 a revolution drove Otto from the throne, and by the *Treaty of London* (July 13, 1863) a new dynasty was inaugurated, the throne being accepted by Prince William George of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg (second son of King Christian IX. of Denmark), while the Ionian Islands Commonwealth (1815-1863) was transferred to the new government. Successful wars in 1912-13 against Turkey and Bulgaria increased the Hellenic dominions both on the mainland and in the Ægean. The constitution rests upon the

fundamental law of Nov. 28, 1864 (modified May 23, 1911), the crown being hereditary in the male (and eventually in the female) line of King George I., who reigned from 1863-1913.

#### Reigning Sovereign.

**KING OF THE HELLENES.**—*His Majesty* CONSTANTINE, born at Athens July 21 (Aug. 3), 1868; succeeded to the throne (on the assassination of his father, King George) March 18, 1913 (N.S.); married Oct. 15 (28), 1889, to the Princess Sophia, sister of Wilhelm II., German Emperor, born June 12 (25), 1870. Their Majesties have issue:

(1) *H.R.H. Prince George*, born July 7 (20), 1890; (2) *H.R.H. Prince Alexander*, born July 20 (Aug. 3), 1893; (3) *H.R.H. Princess Helena*, born April 20 (May 3), 1896; (4) *H.R.H. Prince Paul*, born Dec. 1 (14), 1901; (5) *H.R.H. Princess Irene*, born Jan. 31 (Feb. 13), 1904; (6) *H.R.H. Princess Catharine*, born May 4, 1913.

#### THE EXECUTIVE.

The Executive authority is vested in the sovereign, who governs through a Council of Ministers, appointed by himself, but responsible to the Chamber, of which they are members *ex officio*.

**Ministry** (Aug. 31, 1912).

*President of the Council and Minister of War*, E. Venizelos.

*Minister of Foreign Affairs*, D. Panas.

*Minister of Finance*, A. Diomedes.

*Minister of the Interior*, E. Repoulis.

*Minister of Justice*, C. Ractivan.

*Minister of Education and Religion*, J. Tsirimokos.

*Minister of Commerce and Agriculture*, A. Michalacopoulos.

*Minister of Marine*, C. Demerzis.

#### THE LEGISLATURE.

There is a single-chamber legislature (*Boulé*) of 177 deputies, elected for 4 years by the direct vote of all males over the age of 21. No law can be passed without a clear majority of the House, and no sitting is valid unless one-third of the total number are present. *President of the Boulé*, F. Tsirimikos.

#### THE JUDICATURE.

Justice is administered by correctional tribunals and justices of the Peace in minor cases, with 26 courts of first instance, 5 Courts of Appeal and a Court of Cassation (*Areopagus*) at Athens. Judges are appointed for a short term of years and are removable by the Executive.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each of the 26 departments has an elective council under the presidency of the *nomarchus* (governor of the *nomos*) nominated by the Government, and there are 445 communes under a mayor (*demarchus*) elected by the communal council. The police are under a central commission with an Inspector General, resident at Athens.

#### DEFENCE.

The land and sea forces are in process of reorganization.

Service in the **Army** is universal and compulsory between the ages of 21 and 57. Recruits join the Active Army for 2 years and are then passed into the Reserve for 20 years, with a further liability of 14 years in the Territorial Army and its Reserve. Army reforms contemplate the creation of 6 army corps of 11 divisions with centres at Larissa, Athens, Yannina, Salonika, Kuzani, and Drama, and of a brigade of cavalry, with headquarters at Serres. The **Navy**, which is being reorganized at the instance of the Government by a British Naval Mission, consisted in July 1913 of 4 ironclads, 1 modern cruiser, 14 destroyers, 4 corvettes, 13 torpedo boats, and 2 submarines. There is a naval school on the Piræus.

*Chief of the General Staff*, General V. Dousmani Sapountzakis.

*Head of the British Naval Mission*, Rear-Admiral Mark Kerr, C.B., M.V.O.

#### EDUCATION.

Primary education is maintained by local taxation, with State contributions, and is free and nominally compulsory between the ages of 5-12, but the attendances in the country districts are not high. Secondary education is State controlled but is backward, especially outside the municipal areas. *Special Schools* are ill-attended, but a School of Art at the capital is highly efficient. The *University of Athens* is attended mainly by Turkish subjects and others from abroad.

#### FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure for the five years 1911-1913 (budget estimates 1912-1913) are stated below:—

Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.
1911	£ 5,700,769	£ 3,501,075	£ 5,225,526	£ 1,820,152
1912	5,280,000	1,972,044	5,644,875	6,318,779
1913	6,046,440	5,568,044	9,638,260	3,771,607

The revenue is chiefly derived from customs and direct taxes and monopolies; one quarter of the ordinary expenditure is for debt service.

#### DEBT.

On December 31, 1912, the public Gold Debt of Greece amounted to £35,873,080, and the Currency Debt to £6,953,941. The total debt charges in 1913 were estimated at £1,591,572. The service of the Debt was entrusted (1898) to an International Commission, sitting at Athens, consisting of representatives of the Governments of Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. To them are assigned the revenues from (1) the State monopolies (salt, matches, petroleum, playing cards, cigarette paper, and emery), (2) the tobacco tax, and (3) the stamp duties, together with the revenue from the Piræus custom-house as a supplementary guarantee. The gross receipts from the first three sources mentioned are estimated at 28,900,000 drachmæ, out of which a minimum interest of 43 per cent. of the original interest on the Monopoly Loan (1887), and 32 per cent. of the original interest on all other loans contracted previous to 1898, as well as the full interest of 2½ per cent. on the loan of 1898, is guaranteed. If the receipts exceed 28,900,000 drachmæ, the surplus, less 18 per cent. for expenses of administration, is divided between the

Government and the bond-holders, in the following proportions: 30 per cent. for increase of interest, 30 per cent. for increase of sinking fund, and 40 per cent. to the Hellenic Government. Profit on exchange is distributed in the same proportions. If the receipts fall short of the estimate, the revenues from the custom-houses at Laurium, Patras, Volo and Corfu are successively assigned to make good the deficit. The gross receipts from all the assigned revenues amounted, in 1912, to 57,215,754 drachmæ, from which (in 1913) 61 per cent. of the original interest was paid on the Monopoly Loan (1887), 48 per cent. of the original interest on the loans of 1881, 1884, 1889, and 1890, and 50 per cent. of the original interest on the loan of 1893.

The agio on gold, which had been steadily declining during the last few years, has now entirely disappeared, and the exchange has remained steady at or about par during the last three years.

#### International Financial Commission.

MEMBERS:—*Austria-Hungary*, Chevalier Princing von Herwaldt; *France*, M. Patenôtre; *Germany*, R. Klehmet; *Great Britain*, H. D. Beaumont; *Russia*, Akimovitch; *Italy*, Count Mancinelli Scotti.

General Secretary, C. Papaloucas.

#### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture and Live Stock*.—Agriculture conducted by primitive methods is the principal industry of the kingdom, and employs about half the population. The total area is about 16,250,000 English statute acres, of which 2,750,000 acres are waste land, 2,000,000 acres forests, 7,500,000 acres meadows and pastures, 3,000,000 arable land, 300,000 acres vineyards, 250,000 olive groves, 200,000 currant plantations and 125,000 fig, mulberry and other fruit trees. In addition to European cereals, rice, beet, vegetables, cotton and tobacco, great quantities of currants are produced and form the principal export. The *Live Stock* included, in 1905, about 160,000 horses, 4,500,000 sheep, 3,000,000 goats and 500,000 cattle.

*Minerals*.—Silver, lead, zinc, emery, copper, magnesium, sulphur, salt and marble are produced in large quantities, and iron ore, magnesium, emery and marble are exported. About 10,000 persons are employed in the various mines and quarries.

*Manufactures*.—Industrial establishments are numerous, but generally small and unimportant. In addition to smelting works there are many small textile works, but the most active industry is shipbuilding. The industrial population does not exceed 30,000 hands.

#### EXTERNAL TRADE.

The imports and exports of merchandise for the five years 1908-1912 are stated as under in *drachmæ*:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1908	152,634,860	109,243,700	261,878,560
1909	137,548,200	101,686,900	239,245,100
1910	158,504,700	137,543,700	296,047,400
1911	172,202,194	140,902,651	313,104,845
1912	154,067,154	145,021,939	299,089,093

The principal imports are cereals, textiles and coal, the principal exports being currants,

metals, wine, tobacco and figs. The trade of 1911 was shared by the principal countries as follows (in *drachmæ*).

Country.	Imports from	Exports to
U.K.....	40,850,000	33,777,000
Austria-Hungary...	23,720,000	13,540,000
Russia .....	34,449,000	2,601,000
Germany .....	13,336,000	16,364,000
Turkey .....	8,931,000	4,803,000
France .....	10,438,000	13,732,000
U.S.A. ....	4,143,000	12,561,000
Italy .....	6,542,000	4,012,000
Netherlands .....	4,087,000	11,235,000
Belgium .....	3,214,000	9,340,000

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

*Railways*.—In 1912 there were 993 miles of railway in operation, but there is no through connexion with the European system, although the line is complete as far as the old Greek frontier.

*Posts and Telegraphs*.—In 1910 there were 1,150 post offices dealing with 36,000,000 letters, post-cards and packets. The telegraphs in 1909 had 4,951 miles of line and carried 1,600,000 dispatches.

*Shipping*.—The mercantile marine of Greece in 1912 consisted of 298 steamers (499,184 tons) and 110 sailing vessels (28,397), all vessels of 100 tons and upwards with many smaller vessels employed in the coasting and island trade. Much of the trade of the Ottoman Empire is carried in Greek vessels. In 1910 4,581 vessels (6,276,531 tons) entered and 5,008 vessels (6,600,528 tons) cleared at the various ports. A *Ship Canal* through the Isthmus of Corinth was opened for traffic in 1893, but its use is mainly confined to Greek vessels, owing to the higher rate of dues on foreign shipping. The principal harbours of Greece are the Piræus (the port of Athens), Syra, Patras, Volo, Corfu, Kalamata and Laurium.

#### TOWNS.

CAPITAL, ATHENS, in the south-east of Attica, a modern capital, occupying an extensive area round the site and remains of the classical city. There were, in 1913, 25 towns with a population exceeding 10,000, viz.:—

ATHENS .....	167,479	Syra .....	18,132
Salonica .....	174,000	Larissa .....	18,001
Piræus .....	73,579	Trikkala .....	17,809
Serres .....	50,000	Mitylene .....	16,000
Patras .....	37,724	Kalamata .....	15,397
Corfu .....	28,254	Pyrgos .....	13,690
Candia .....	25,000	Zante .....	13,580
Cavalla .....	25,000	Vodena .....	12,500
Canea .....	24,400	Kozani .....	11,000
Volo .....	23,563	Chalcis .....	10,958
Yannina .....	22,000	Tripolis .....	10,789
Drama .....	19,382	Laurium .....	10,007
Castri .....	10,000		

#### WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* was adopted in 1876, but some of the old Turkish standards are still used (see Turkey).

The *Unit of Currency* is the *drachma* of 100 *lepta*, identical in value with the franc of 100 centimes (25'22 = £1 sterling). The circulating medium is principally paper; with silver 1, 2, and 5 *drachmæ* and 50 and 20 *lepta*; nickel 20, 10, and 5 *lepta*, and copper 10, 5, and 2 *lepta* and 1 *lepton*.

# Guatemala.

(Republica de Guatemala.)

## AREA AND POPULATION.

Guatemala has a total area of 47,424 English square miles, with a population at the census of December 31, 1903, of 1,842,134 (914,406 males and 927,728 females). The estimated population on December 31, 1910, was 2,000,000, the births in that year numbering 74,500 and the deaths 35,100.

## DEPARTMENTS AND CAPITALS.

Alta Vera Paz (Coban).;	Petén (Flores).
Amatitlán (Amatitlán).	Quezaltenango (Quezaltenango).
Baja Vera Paz (Salama).	Quiché (Santa Cruz).
Chimaltenango (Chimaltenango).	Retalhuleu (Retalhuleu).
Chiquimula (Chiquimula).	Sacatepéquez (Antigua).
El Progreso (Progreso).	San Marcos (San Marcos).
Escuintla (Escuintla).	Santa Rosa (Barbarena).
Guatemala (Guatemala).	Sololá (Sololá).
Huehuetenango (Huehuetenango).	Suchetipéquez (Mazatenango).
Izabal (Livingston).	Totonicapam (Totonicapam).
Jalapa (Jalapa).	Zacapa (Zacapa).
Jutiapa (Jutiapa).	

## Races and Religions.

Of the total population more than half are pure-blooded Indians, mainly of the Maya and Quiché stock, the remainder being largely *mestizos*, or half-caste Spanish Indians, with a proportion of Spaniards, descendants of the colonists of the 16th—19th centuries. The foreign element, estimated at 12,000, includes Italians, Germans, and other Europeans, and many Jewish immigrants from the U.S.A. The language of the country is Spanish, and the majority of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. All religions are tolerated.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

*Boundaries.*—The Republic is the most northerly of the Central American States, and is situated between  $13^{\circ} 42' - 17^{\circ} 49'$  N. lat. and  $88^{\circ} 10' - 92^{\circ} 30'$  W. long. It is bounded on the west and north by Mexico, on the north-east by British Honduras, east by the Republic of Honduras, and south-east by the Republic of Salvador, with a coast line washed on the east by the Gulf of Honduras (Atlantic) and on the west and south by the Pacific Ocean.

*Southern Guatemala.*—The Sierra Madre traverses the country from west to east, and forms a precipitous barrier between the narrow plains of the Pacific Coast and the rest of the country. The coastal plains have an average breadth of 50 miles, and are low-lying, marshy, and generally unhealthy. The mountain barrier contains several volcanic peaks, and earthquakes are frequent. The highest summits are Tacana (14,000), Acatenango (13,620), Tajumulco (13,520), Fuego (12,800), Santa Maria (12,500), Agua (12,140), Atitlán (11,720), and Pacaya (8,400), all except the first named being dormant or active volcanoes. On the Atlantic side of the Sierra Madre are highlands between parallel ranges, of which the Sierra de Chama runs almost due west from the Mexican frontier to the boundary of British Honduras; the Sierra de Santa Cruz crosses the Republic to the Atlantic seaboard, and a central range, the Sierra de las Minas, runs in a similar direction from the Sierra Madre to the Golfo Dulce.

There are numerous rivers in Southern Guatemala, in addition to the torrents flowing from the Sierra Madre to the Pacific. The Rio Grande or Motagua has a total length of 250 miles from its source in the Atlantic, versant of the Sierra Madre to its outflow into the Gulf of Honduras; the Polochic (180 miles) and the Sarstoon also flow eastwards into the Gulf; while the Chixoy flows northwards into the Usumacuita of Mexico. Near the Atlantic coast is the Lago de Izabal, a fresh-water lake 35 miles long, the Rio Dulce flowing from it, through the Golfo Dulce (or Golfete), to the Gulf of Honduras. In the west are the Lake of Atitlán, surrounded by lofty summits of the Sierra Madre; the Lake of Amatitlán, close to the capital; and the Lake of Guija, across which runs the boundary with Salvador.

*Northern Guatemala.*—A northern extension of the republic from the Sierra de Chama to  $7^{\circ} 49'$  N. lat., and between Mexico and British Honduras, consists of the great *Plain of Peten*, with a total area of nearly 16,000 sq. miles, consisting of undulating pastures and

forests, with a fertile soil almost entirely uncultivated. Towards the north is the great Lake of Peten, 27 miles long, and in the south the Rio de la Pasion flows on its way to the Mexican frontier.

*Climate*.—The climate is generally healthy, but malarial fever is prevalent on the coasts. The temperature varies according to altitude, and the characteristics of the *tierra fria* (above 5,000 feet), *tierra templada* (plateaus and slopes of the Sierras), and *tierra caliente* (coastal) are presented as in other mountainous regions of the tropics. The rainfall is heavy, and the rainy season lasts from May to October in the interior.

### GOVERNMENT.

Guatemala was conquered by the Spaniards under Pedro de Alvarado early in the 16th century, and formed part of the Spanish colonial dominions until 1821, when the Captaincy-General, in which it was included, revolted and established its independence. In 1823 the country formed part of a larger republic of Central America, from which it seceded in 1847, and since that year it has been an independent republic. The government is that of a centralized republic, with a constitution fixed in the year 1879, and amended in 1887 and 1897. The President is elected by direct vote of the nation for six years, and is re-eligible for successive terms.

*President of the Republic* (March 15, 1911-1917), Manuel Estrada Cabrera, born Nov. 21, 1857, elected Oct. 2, 1898, re-elected 1904 and 1910.

### THE EXECUTIVE.

The President is assisted by a Cabinet of six Secretaries of State, with portfolios distributed as follows:—

*Interior and Justice*, J. M. Reina Andrade.

*Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Luis Toledo Herrate.

*War*, General Luis Ovalle.

*Public Works & Agriculture*, Luis F. Mendizábal.

*Finance*, Guillermo Aguirre.

*Public Instruction*, J. Ed. Girón.

### THE LEGISLATURE.

Congress consists of a Council of State and of a National Assembly. The *Council of State* contains 13 members, partly elected by the Assembly and partly nominated by the President. The *National Assembly* consists of 69 members elected for 4 years by universal adult male suffrage.

*President of Congress*, Arturo Ubico.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Republic is divided into twenty-three Departments, each under a *jefe politico*, and subdivided into districts and municipalities. There are municipal councils under the presidency of an *alcalde* (mayor), elected by direct vote of the inhabitants.

### THE JUDICATURE.

*Chief Justice* (March 15, 1912-1916), Manuel Cabral.

*Supreme Court* (March 15, 1912-1916)—*President* The Chief Justice; *Members*, Antonio G. Saravia, José A. Beteta, J. Manuel Klée, Quirino Flores y Flores.

### DEFENCE.

Service in the army is universal and compulsory on all subjects between the ages of 18-30, with a further term of 20 years in the reserve. The Peace Effective of the army is about 50,000; of the Reserve 30,000. The permanent force numbers about 7,000 in regular service.

### EDUCATION.

Primary education is free and nominally compulsory, but more than 75 per cent. of the inhabitants are absolutely illiterate. There are about 1,100 Government primary schools and a few private establishments in receipt of State grants. Large planters are compelled to provide elementary school accommodation for their em-

ployés' children free of cost to the public. There are secondary schools at the capital, and at Quezaltenango and Chiquimula, and special and technical schools at the capital, where also is an endowed school for German residents aided by a grant from Berlin.

### FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure for the five years 1908-9 to 1912-13 are stated in *paper pesos* (for the value of which see "Currency" at end of article) as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1908-9	37,336,000	44,930,000
1909-10	49,233,000	70,554,000
1910-11	51,571,000	45,959,000
1911-12	62,047,000	69,162,000
1912-13	71,014,726	44,970,483

The revenue is mainly derived from customs and excise; the service of the debt accounts for more than half of the expenditure.

### DEBT.

The amount outstanding on Dec. 31, 1912, was stated to be:—

4% External Debt.....£1,482,800  
4% Gold Debt (13,700,000 gold pesos)= 2,740,000  
Arrears of interest.....931,104  
Internal Debt

(84,786,000 paper pesos) = about £1,000,000 representing a total indebtedness of close on £6,000,000 sterling. By an arrangement concluded with the foreign bondholders in May, 1913, the government paid to them the current interest due on the loan for the fiscal year July 1, 1913-June 30, 1914, during the month of July. These payments are to be made annually.

### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture and Live Stock*.—*Agriculture* is the principal industry of the inhabitants, and coffee is the principal crop. Sugar, bananas, tobacco, cocoa, indigo, rubber, vanilla, grain, sweet potatoes and beans are also grown. The workers on the plantations are mainly Indians, and many of them are attached to the soil by the burden of undischarged debts, due to their improvident expenditure of wages paid in advance.

The coffee produced (over 70,000,000 lb. in 1912) is of the finest quality, and the industry is mostly in the hands of German settlers. The *Live Stock* included in 1911 about 250,000 cattle, 100,000 sheep, and 50,000 pigs, the principal pastoral districts being in the Plains of Peten and the plateaus of the south. The *Forest* produce includes cedar, mahogany, and other cabinet woods, rubber and dye woods.

*Minerals.*—Gold and silver are found, and have been worked for many centuries. There are indications of lead, tin, copper, mercury, antimony, coal, salt and sulphur, but the extent and value of the deposits are unknown. Two strong mining companies have commenced operations in the Departments of Huehuetenango and Chiquimula.

*Manufactures.*—Woollen and cotton goods, from the raw material grown in the republic, are manufactured in large quantities for home consumption, but textiles of a better quality are imported from abroad. Brewing and distilling and the tobacco industry are of local importance.

#### EXTERNAL TRADE.

The values of the imports and exports for the five years 1908-12 are stated as follows in gold pesos (pesos 5 = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1908	6,000,000	6,800,000	12,800,000
1909	5,250,000	10,000,000	15,250,000
1910	6,446,000	8,914,000	15,360,000
1911	8,166,670	11,005,835	19,172,505
1912	7,876,966	13,156,538	21,033,504

The principal imports are textiles, metal manufacture, and provisions; the principal export (more than four-fifths of the total value) being coffee. Imports are from U.S., 50 per cent.; Germany, 25 per cent.; U.K., 20 per cent.;

France, 4 per cent. Exports to Germany, 53 per cent.; U.S., 29 per cent.; U.K., 13 per cent.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

*Railways.*—In 1911 there were 430 miles of railway in operation, the lines crossing the country from Atlantic (Puerto Barrios) to Pacific (San José) via the capital, and extending along the Pacific coast between the ports of San José and Champerico. The western line runs from the port of Champerico to Quezaltenango, across the Sierra Madre.

*Posts and Telegraphs.*—In 1911 there were 311 post offices and 220 telegraph offices, with 3,370 miles of line. There is a telephone service in the principal towns.

*Shipping.*—In 1911 the mercantile marine consisted only of a few small sailing vessels. The Atlantic ports are Puerto Barrios, Estrada Cabrera and Livingston; those on the Pacific being San José, Champerico and Ocos. Vessels of the U.S. and Germany share five-sixths of the carrying trade, the remainder being principally British.

#### TOWNS.

CAPITAL, GUATEMALA (Guatemala) population (1912) about 90,000. Other towns are:—

Quezaltenango...	35,000	Santa Cruz del	
Totonicapam ...	30,000	Quiché .....	12,000
Coban .....	25,000	Salama .....	11,000
Solola .....	20,000	Huehuetenango	11,000
Escuintla .....	14,000	Atitlán .....	10,000
Chiquimula .....	13,000		

#### WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* has been officially adopted, but the *Old Spanish* system (see Peru) is still in general use. The unit of currency is the peso of 100 centavos of the nominal value of 4s. (5 = £1 sterling), but the actual currency is paper. The value of the paper peso fluctuates, and in 1903 75, 1904 70, 1905 58 pesos = £1 sterling. In 1910 the average exchange was 83, in 1911 87, and in 1912 about 90 = £1 sterling.

#### GOLD AND SILVER, 1903-1912.

YEAR.	BRITISH EMPIRE.		OTHER COUNTRIES.		Total.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
1903	£37,803,000	£4,139,000	£28,092,000	£46,533,000	£65,855,000	£50,672,000
1904	40,386,000	5,540,000	29,432,000	48,646,000	69,818,000	54,186,000
1905	45,097,000	6,094,000	30,830,000	50,343,000	75,927,000	56,437,000
1906	49,694,000	6,615,000	35,648,000	48,396,000	85,342,000	55,011,000
1907	50,142,000	9,327,000	35,374,000	45,193,000	85,516,000	54,520,000
1908	52,927,000	11,756,000	38,229,000	51,441,000	91,156,000	63,197,000
1909	53,418,000	13,061,000	40,836,000	51,635,000	94,254,000	64,696,000
1910	52,896,000	14,737,000	40,033,000	56,681,000	92,929,000	71,418,000
1911	54,275,000	15,071,000	41,432,000	60,506,000	95,707,000	75,577,000
1912	58,849,000	14,594,000	38,683,000	60,021,000	97,532,000	74,615,000
Totals..	£495,487,000	£100,934,000	£358,589,000	£519,395,000	£854,075,000	£620,329,000*

\* Value at present price, 28d. per oz. standard = £263,170,000.

The figures given in the above table are based on Returns prepared by the Director of the United States Mint and on those contained in "The Mineral Industry," published by the *Engineering and Mining Journal*.

Gold has been valued in the table at the legal rate of £3 17s. 10½d. per troy ounce standard and silver at its coining value in the United Kingdom, namely, 5s. 6d. per troy ounce standard.

## Haiti.

(République d'Haïti.)

## AREA AND POPULATION.

Departments and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population (1908).
Port au Prince (Port au Prince) .....	...	...
Cap Haitien (Cap Haitien) .....	...	...
Cayes (Les Cayes).....	...	...
Gonaïves (Gonaïves).....	...	...
Jérémie (Jérémie).....	...	...
	10, 200	2,029,700

## Races and Religions.

The inhabitants are almost entirely full-blooded negroes, descendants of the African slaves planted in the island by the Spaniards in the sixteenth century, with a small proportion of mulattos (about 10 per cent. of the whole). The religion of the country is Roman Catholic, with an archbishop at the capital and two bishops, but all creeds are tolerated and heathen rites are practised by some of the negroes in the interior, in spite of the opposition of the Church. Marriage is unusual and polygamy frequent. French is the official language, and the people generally speak a *patois* known as Creole.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Haiti (or San Domingo, or Hispaniola) is the second largest of the Greater Antilles, in the "West India" Islands, and lies between  $17^{\circ} 37' - 20^{\circ} 10'$  N. lat. and  $68^{\circ} 20' - 74^{\circ} 28'$  W. long. Two-thirds of the island form the Dominican Republic (*q.v.*), the western third, between  $18^{\circ} - 20^{\circ} 10'$  N. lat. and  $70^{\circ} 40' - 74^{\circ} 28'$  W. long., being the Republic of Haiti.

*Relief.*—A southern range of mountains extends to the limits of the western promontory at Cape Tiburon, its highest peaks being La Selle (9,800 feet) and La Hotte (7,400 feet). In the centre, the Sierra del Cibao, from the east of the island, terminates in a north-westerly curve towards the northern promontory (Cape St. Nicholas). The intervening country is also mountainous, with the valley of the Artibonite between the Gulf of La Gonave and the Dominican boundary. The mountains are heavily timbered and are capable of cultivation, almost to their summits. From the west coast project the peninsulas of St. Nicholas, in the north, and Tiburon, in the south, and between them lies the Gulf of La Gonave, in which lies the island of Gonave, 27 miles from the capital. North of the St. Nicholas promontory is the island of *Tortuga*, a former haunt of buccaneers; and south of Tiburon is La Vache island.

*Hydrography.*—The only considerable river is the Artibonite, which rises across the Dominican border and flows into the Gulf of La Gonave; the Guayamico, from the north-west effects a confluence with the Artibonite. Close to the eastern border is Lake Azuey, which occasionally forms a complete sheet of water with Enriquillo, across the border. Azuey is 16 miles long, but when joined to Enriquillo forms an expanse of 60 miles. In the Tiburon promontory is the smaller lake of Miragoane.

*Climate.*—The summer temperature at Port au Prince varies between  $80^{\circ} - 95^{\circ}$  Fahrenheit, the range of the winter temperature being  $70^{\circ} - 80^{\circ}$ , but other parts of the republic are less sheltered and cooler, particularly in the highlands. There is an abundant rainfall, the rainy season at the capital being from July to October. Generally speaking, the climate is not unhealthy.

## GOVERNMENT.

The island was visited on Dec. 6, 1492, by Christopher Columbus, who named it *Espagnola*, the native name being *Haïti* (mountainous) or *Quisquica* (vast). The Spaniards explored the island and almost exterminated the 2,000,000 native Indians, whom they replaced with African negroes. By the Treaty of Ryswick (1697) the western portion of the island was ceded to France, and in 1803 the territory was abandoned by the French, and a republic was proclaimed under the aboriginal name of Haïti. In 1822 the rule of the Haitian President was extended over the whole of the island, the eastern portion having declared its independence of Spain in 1821. Since 1844 the eastern portion has formed a separate republic (*see* Dominican Republic).

The government of the negro state of Haïti is that of a centralized republic, with a President elected for seven years by both houses of the legislature in joint session as the National Assembly.

*President of the Republic of Haiti* (May 4, 1913, to May 15, 1919), Michel Oreste.

### The Executive.

The President is aided by 6 Secretaries of State, with portfolios distributed as follows :—

*Secretary of State and Minister for War and Marine*, P. Argant.

*Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction*, E. Mathon.

*Interior and Police*, Seymour Pradel.

*Finance and Commerce*, A. Bonamy.

*Justice and Worship*, E. Latortue.

*Public Works and Agriculture*, E. Morel.

### THE LEGISLATURE.

The National Assembly consists of a Senate and House of Commons. The *Senate* contains 39 members, elected for 6 years (and renewable as to one-third every 2 years) by the Lower House from a list formed by the President and the electors. The *House of Commons* contains 95 members (1 from each of the 67 communes and 23 arrondissements), elected for 3 years by the direct vote of all adult male Haitians.

*President of the Senate*, Davilmar Theodore.

*President of the Commons*, Antoine Amisial.

### THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Court of Cassation at the capital, and civil, criminal, and correctional tribunals and commercial courts at the provincial centres, but justice is venal, corruption is spread through every department of the Government, and the police are inefficient.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The republic is divided into 5 departments and 23 arrondissements, each governed by a general, with 67 communes, under mayors, the latter having the assistance of elective communal councils.

### DEFENCE.

The *Army* numbers about 5,000 of all ranks, and is recruited by conscription for 7 years and by voluntary enlistment for 2 years. A serious attempt is being made to give the troops real training, and barracks are being built. The *Navy* consists of 5 small vessels of no fighting value.

### EDUCATION.

Elementary education is free and nominally compulsory, and there are about 400 primary schools. Secondary education is mainly in the hands of the Roman Catholic Church, and the children of the wealthier classes are generally sent to Paris to be educated. There is a lyceum and a school of law and medicine at the capital.

### FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure for the 5 years ending September 30, 1913, are stated as follows in *gourdes* (the gold *gourde* = 4s., the paper *gourde* varies from 5d. to 16d.).

Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	Gold.	Paper.	Gold.	Paper.
1908-09...	2,750,000	7,400,000	2,777,000	7,280,000
1909-10...	2,700,000	6,699,000	3,329,000	8,240,000
1910-11...	3,280,000	7,720,000	3,280,000	7,860,000
1911-12...	3,950,000	8,230,000	...	...
1912-13...	3,914,480	7,571,082	3,904,291	9,095,006

### DEBT.

The Debt amounted, on March 31, 1911, to the following sums :—

Foreign (Gold) Debt ..... \$26,350,000

Internal (Paper) Debt ..... 10,390,000

Paper and nickel circulation ... 14,000,000

### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture*.—The republic contains districts that are probably the most fertile in the whole of the West Indies, but enterprise is lacking and capital is not attracted owing to lack of stable government. All tropical plants and trees grow in perfection, and nearly all the vegetables and fruits of the temperate zones may be cultivated in the highlands. The principal agricultural products are coffee, cocoa, cotton, indigo, sugar, tobacco and honey, while the forest products include cabinet and dye woods. The live stock industry is entirely neglected.

*Minerals*.—There is no mineral production, but gold and silver, copper, iron, tin and coal are found, and there are indications of many other metals.

*Manufactures*.—There are few industrial establishments. Rum and other spirits are distilled, and soap and matches are manufactured on a small scale. Textiles, and even provisions, are imported.

### EXTERNAL TRADE.

The value of the imports and exports for the five years ended Sept. 30, 1911, are stated as follows in U.S. dollars :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1906-07	\$ ...	\$2,870,000	\$ ...
1907-08	...	2,225,000	...
1908-09	5,881,000	3,480,000	9,361,000
1909-10	6,100,000	4,200,000	10,300,000
1910-11	7,153,467	...	...

The imports are principally from the U.S. 60 per cent., France 10 per cent. and the U.K. 10 per cent., Germany 2 per cent. and other countries 18 per cent. Most of the coffee is sent to France.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

**Railways.**—Only 175 miles of railway were open in 1912, lines running eastwards from the capital to Thomazeau, and westward to Leogane, northward to St. Marc, and from Cap Haitien to Grande Rivière, and from Gonaives to Ennery; a line from Cap Haitien to Port au Prince has been authorized and commenced. The roads made a century ago by the French engineers have degenerated into bridle tracks.

**Shipping.**—The mercantile marine consisted (1910) of 8 sailing vessels aggregating 7,000 tons, with numerous smaller vessels engaged in the coasting trade. There is a fine harbour at Port au Prince, and south of the Tiburon peninsula are the ports of Cayes, Aquin, and Jacmel. Jérémie is a port on the northern side of the promontory.

**Posts and Telegraphs.**—There were 30 post offices in 1910 and about 150 miles of telegraph.

The republic is in telegraphic communication with the rest of the world, *via* Cuba, New York and Bermuda, and *via* Venezuela.

## TOWNS.

**CAPITAL, PORT AU PRINCE**, with a fine harbour in the Gulf of Gonave. Population (estimated), 100,000. Other towns are:—

Cap Haitien .....	30,000	Jérémie .....	11,000
Les Cayes .....	15,000	Port de Paix .....	10,000
Gonaives .....	13,000		

## WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is in general use. The *Unit of Currency* is the *gourde*, of 100 centavos, the gold *gourde* being of the approximate value of 4s. or 5'05 = £1 sterling. The paper *gourde* has a fluctuating value between 5d. and 16d.

## Honduras.

(República de Honduras.)

## AREA AND POPULATION.

Total Area, 42,658 Sq. Miles. Population (1910), 553,500.

Department.	Capital.
Atlántida.	—
Bay Islands.	Ruatan.
Choluteca.	Choluteca.
Colon.	Trujillo.
Comayagua.	Comayagua.
Copan.	Santa Rosa.
Cortez.	San Pedro.
Gracias.	Gracias.
Intibuca.	Intibuca.

Department.	Capital.
La Paz.	La Paz.
Olancho.	Juticalpa.
Paraiso.	Yuscaran.
Santa Barbara.	Santa Barbara.
Tegucigalpa.	Tegucigalpa.
Valle.	Nacaome.
Yoro.	Yoro.
Mosquitia Territory.	—

## Increase of the People.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1901 .....	214,276	230,848	445,124	1903 .....	16,842	8,081	1,411
1905 .....	243,952	256,184	500,136	1909 .....	18,023	8,427	2,112
1910 .....	270,722	282,724	553,446	1910 .....	21,054	10,301	2,238

## Races and Religions.

There are several elements in the population. The aboriginal Indians include Xicagues and Poyas in the eastern districts and Caribs in the coastal regions of the north and in the Bay Islands, where they were transported from the British island of St. Vincent at the end of the 18th century. The most numerous element is the Spanish-speaking half-caste or *mestizo*, while in the Mosquitia district are the mixed Indian-negroes, known as Sambos. All religions are tolerated, but the bulk of the population is Roman Catholic. The language of the country is Spanish.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

**Boundaries.**—Honduras is the middle state of Central America, between 13° 10'–16° N. lat. and 83° 10'–88° 40' W. long., bounded on the south by Salvador, on the east by Nicaragua, and on the west by Guatemala.

**Relief.**—Close to the southern boundary an eastern arm of the Sierra Madre traverses the republic from west to east with heights of 10,000 feet, and along the Atlantic coast the

Sierra de Pija rises to a considerable height. The rest of the country is generally mountainous, with intervening plains, of which the plains of Comayagua and Plancho are the most considerable.

**Hydrography.**—The largest rivers on the Atlantic side are the Ulua, the Chamelecon, the Roman, the Negro, and the Aguan, the Segovia (Wauks, or Coco) being mainly a river of Nicaragua (*q.v.*). Into the Pacific flow the Goascoran, the Nacome and the Choluteca. Between the Ulua and its tributary, the Humuya, is Lake Yojoa (or Taulébe), at an elevation of 2,000 feet above the sea; and on the north coast are Carataska and Brus Lagoons.

**Climate.**—The wet season lasts from May to November and the climate of the lowlands of the Atlantic coast is oppressive, but the elevated plateaus of the interior are salubrious and temperate. The maximum reading at the capital is 90° Fahrenheit in May and the minimum 50° Fahrenheit in December.

### GOVERNMENT.

Christopher Columbus landed at Cape Honduras in 1502, and in 1524 the country was settled by the Spaniards. In 1525 *Hernando Cortes* founded the city of Puerto Cortes, and from 1539 to 1821 the country formed part of the Captaincy-General of Guatemala. The republic was part of the Confederation of Central America from 1821 to 1839, but since that date has been independent.

The Constitution rests upon a charter proclaimed in October, 1894, and re-invoked in September, 1907. The Government is that of a centralized republic, with a President elected for 4 years by the direct vote of all male subjects of 21 years (or married citizens of 18 who can read and write). The President is eligible for one successive term.

*President of the Republic* (1913), Dr. Don Francisco Bertrand.

#### The Executive.

The President is aided by six Secretaries of State, with portfolios distributed as follows:—

*Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction*, Dr. Mariano Vasquez.

*Public Works and Agriculture*, General Maximiliano Rosales.

*Interior and Justice*, (vacant).

*Finance*, General Leopoldo Cordova.

*War and Marine*, Dr. Francisco J. Mejía.

### THE LEGISLATURE.

Congress consists of one house of 42 deputies, elected for 4 years by universal adult male suffrage.

*President*, Francisco Escobar.

### THE JUDICATURE.

The Supreme Court at the capital consists of five judges elected by the people, and there are four Courts of Appeal, with lesser courts in the departments and courts of first instance in the various districts.

*President of the Supreme Court*, Dr. Rafael Alvarado Mansauo.

### DEFENCE.

Service in the *Army* is universal and compulsory between the ages of 21 and 35, with a further liability of 5 years in the Reserve. The permanent force is limited to about 2,000 of all ranks, the effective war strength exceeding 50,000.

The *Navy* consists of the armed cutter *General Barahona*.

### EDUCATION.

Primary education is free, secular and compulsory, and there are schools in every centre. The proportion of illiterates is high among the Indians. Ability to read and write is the qualification for the franchise. There are Government secondary schools and training colleges in each department, a school of jurisprudence at Comayagua, and a central institute and university at the capital.

### FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of Honduras for the five years 1907-8 to 1910-11 are stated as follows in pesos (12 pesos = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1907-08	3,899,290	4,206,000
1908-09	3,503,200	3,504,000
1909-10	4,714,565	3,992,600
1910-11	4,720,000	4,714,065

### DEBT.

The interest on the Foreign debt has not been met since 1872. The totals of the various liabilities in 1909 and 1910 were stated as follows in £ sterling and pesos at 12 to the £:—

	1909	1910
Foreign debt .....	£5,398,570	£5,398,570
Internal debt.....	\$4,019,520	\$4,053,370

### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

**Agriculture.**—The principal agricultural products are bananas, coco-nuts, coffee, indigo and tobacco, while cereals, rubber, sugar and cocoa are also grown. The forest products include mahogany and other cabinet woods, and dye woods. The live stock includes cattle and pigs, which are extensively exported; dairy farming is also an important industry.

**Minerals.**—The republic contains great mineral wealth. Gold and silver are produced, and platinum, copper, lead, antimony, nickel, iron and coal, and nitrate deposits are believed to be fairly plentiful and await development.

**Manufactures.**—Almost all the common necessities of life are imported, including provisions, textiles and metal, and hardware, the only local industries being the plaiting of straw hats, distilling, and brick making.

## EXTERNAL TRADE.

The values of the imports and exports for the five years 1907-8 to 1911-12 are stated as follows in pesos (12 pesos = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1907-08	6,783,000	4,585,000	11,368,000
1908-09	6,196,000	4,870,000	11,036,000
1909-10	4,052,000	5,935,000	9,987,000
1910-11	6,480,000	5,840,000	12,320,000
1911-12	...	...	...

The principal export is bananas, others being coco-nuts, coffee, hides, rubber and timber; the imports are principally textiles, with metal and hardware, and provisions. Of the total imports 70 per cent. are from the U.S., 11 per cent. from the U.K., and 9 per cent. from Germany. The exports are mainly to the U.S.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

*Railways.*—The only lines open run from Puerto Cortes to Pimienta, a distance of 60 miles, the first section of a proposed Atlantic-Pacific line, and from La Ceiba to Masica (30 miles), while many other projects have been mooted. The main roads between the capital and other large centres are fair, but in the interior they are entirely neglected.

*Posts and Telegraphs.*—There were 264 post offices and 226 telegraph offices in 1910, with 700 miles of telegraph line. The republic is in telegraphic communication with the rest of the world via Salvador.

*Shipping.*—The mercantile marine consists of a few small vessels. Several steamship lines call at the various ports, and a large carrying trade is done in U.S. vessels. The principal ports are Amapala, on the Pacific, and Trujillo, Puerto Cortes, Omoa, and Le Ceiba on the Atlantic. Roatan in the Bay Islands has an increasing fruit trade.

## TOWNS.

CAPITAL, TEGUCIGALPA. Population (1905), 35,000. Other towns are:—

Juticalpa .....	20,000	Santa Rosa .....	10,000
Comayagua .....	10,000	La Ceiba .....	6,000
Nacaome .....	10,000	Amapala .....	4,000
Esperanza .....	10,000	Trujillo .....	4,000
Choluteca .....	10,000	Puerto Cortes ...	3,000

## WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* was officially adopted in 1897, and has ousted the Old Spanish system (see Peru).

The *Unit of Currency* is the peso of 100 cents, the principal coins being silver. The silver peso has a fairly constant value of about 20 pence (12 = £1 sterling)

# The Indian Empire.

## AREA AND POPULATION.

THE INDIAN EMPIRE extends over a territory larger than the Continent of Europe without Russia. Legally, "British India" means all territories governed by the King-Emperor through the Governor-General of India, or through any officer subordinate to him; while "India" means British India, together with any territories of any native prince or chief under the suzerainty of His Imperial Majesty, exercised through the Governor-General or any officer subordinate to him (Act 52-3 Vict., c. 63, s. 18). There are tracts of tribal territory on the N.W. and N.E. frontiers under the political influence, though not under the administrative rule, of the Indian Government; and within the Indian "sphere of influence" lie the self-governed States of *Afghanistan*, *Nepal*, and *Bhutan* (*q.v.*).

Political Divisions and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		1901 Census.	1911 Census.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY (Madras) .....	141,726	38,229,654	41,405,404
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (Bombay) .....	123,059	18,559,650	19,672,642
BENGAL PRESIDENCY (Calcutta) .....	78,699	42,141,477	45,483,077
Agra and Oudh (Allahabad and Lucknow) .....	107,164	47,692,277	47,182,044
Ajmer Merwara (Ajmer) .....	2,711	476,912	501,395
Andamans and Nicobars (Port Blair) .....	3,143	24,649	26,459
Assam (Shillong) .....	53,015	5,841,878	6,713,635
Baluchistan (Quetta) .....	54,228	382,106	414,412
Bihar and Orissa (Patna) .....	83,181	33,242,783	34,490,084
Burma (Rangoon and Mandalay) .....	230,839	10,490,624	12,115,217
Central Province and Berar (Nagpur) .....	99,823	11,971,452	13,916,308
Coorg (Mercara) .....	1,582	180,607	174,976
Delhi .....	557	—	391,828
N.W. Frontier Province (Peshawar) .....	13,418	2,041,534	2,196,933
Punjab (Lahore) .....	99,222	20,330,337	19,974,956
<i>Total British Territory</i> .....	1,033,074	231,605,940	244,267,542
NATIVE STATES AND AGENCIES .....	709,118	62,755,116	70,864,995
<i>Total Indian Empire</i> .....	1,802,192	294,361,056	315,132,537

NOTE.—The above areas and populations have been adjusted in accordance with the territorial re-arrangements of 1912.

## Increase of the People, 1881-1911.

Political Division.	Census Total, 1891.	Increase per cent., 1881-1891.	Census Total, 1901.	Increase per cent., 1891-1901.	Census Total, 1911.	Increase per cent., 1901-1911.
British Territory .....	221,376,937	+ 11.2	231,605,940	+ 4.7	244,267,542	+ 5.5
Native States .....	65,937,714	+ 20.1	62,755,116	- 5	70,864,995	+ 12.9
Indian Empire .....	287,314,671	+ 13.2	294,361,056	+ 2.5	315,132,537	+ 7.1

SEXES in 1901-1911. Census of 1901 (*British Territory*), Males, 117,897,437; Females, 114,175,395. (*Native States*), Males, 32,054,387; Females, 30,233,837. Census of 1911 (*British Territory*), Males, 124,873,691; Females, 119,393,851; (*Native States*), Males, 36,452,419; Females, 34,412,576.

*Vital Statistics.*—The statistics of births and deaths are defective, and the apparent increase in mortality in recent years is really due to completer returns. The recorded death rate for British India in the decennium ended 1911 ranged from 31.67 per 1,000 in 1902 to 38.21 in 1908. In 1911 it was 32.01. Fevers of various kinds are by far the commonest cause of death, cholera, dysentery and diarrhoea, small-pox, and (since 1896) plague being

other chief causes. The reported deaths from plague up to the end of 1912 were about 8,034,000 in India as a whole. About 23,000 people are annually killed by snakes. In 2,722 hospitals and dispensaries, maintained mostly from public funds, 28,196,000 patients were treated in 1911. The number of persons vaccinated was 9,684,000. According to the census of 1911 there were 110,000 lepers.

Religions and Languages.

Religions, 1911.	British Territory.	Native States.	Languages, 1901.	
Hindus .....	163,621,454	53,965,466	Bengali .....	44,624,048
Muhammadans.....	57,423,866	9,199,546	Western Hindi.....	39,367,779
Buddhists .....	10,644,409	77,040	Bihari .....	37,076,990
Animists .....	7,348,024	2,947,144	Eastern Hindi .....	20,986,358
Christians .....	2,492,277	1,383,919	Telegu .....	20,696,872
Sikhs .....	2,171,908	842,558	Marathi .....	18,237,899
Jains .....	458,578	789,604	Punjabi .....	17,070,961
Parsis .....	86,155	13,945	Tamil .....	16,525,500
Jews .....	18,524	2,456	Rajasthani.....	10,917,712
Others .....	2,347	34,761	Kanarese .....	10,365,047
Unrecorded .....	—	1,608,556	Gujarathi .....	9,928,501
Totals .....	244,267,542	70,864,995	Oriya .....	9,687,429
			Burmese.....	7,474,896
			Malayalam .....	6,029,304
			Other Native Tongues .....	22,410,224
			English .....	252,388

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

*Boundaries.*—The political boundary of the Indian Empire marches with Persia from the Gulf of Oman to near Zulfikar on the Harirud; then with the Russian Empire along the frontier laid down by agreement in 1885 as far as the Oxus at Khamiab; thence along the Oxus by the Panjah branch up to the Victoria lake, and from the east end of that lake by the line demarcated in 1895 up to Povalo Schveikovski on the Taghdumbash Pamir, where three empires—the British, Russian, and Chinese—meet. From this point the frontier—in many parts not yet clearly defined—touches the Chinese Empire, mainly along the crests of the Muztagh (Karakoram) range and the Himalayas, till the limits of French Indo-China are reached on the Upper Mekong. The Indian frontier, on leaving the Mekong, marches with Siam till it reaches the sea at Victoria Point, half-way down the Malay peninsula. Beyond the sea the Indian Empire includes the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive Islands, Aden and Perim, besides protectorates over Socotra, Bahrein, and various chiefships along the coast from Aden to the Persian Gulf. Continental India, including Baluchistan, reaches from 8° to 37° N. latitude, and from 61° to 101° E. longitude.

*The Himalayas.*—The Himalayas (which lie partly beyond the frontier), with their southern offshoots, form the natural northern boundary of India. The Himalayan range runs for 1,500 miles from N.W. to S.E., with a varying breadth of 150 to 200 miles, and attains a general height of 20,000 feet above the plain, culminating in the loftiest peaks yet measured on the globe—Mount Everest, 29,141 feet, Kunchinjunga, 28,146 feet, and Dhaulagiri, 26,826 feet, near the centre of the range; and Mount Godwin Austen, 28,250 feet, near its junction with the Hindu Kush. The line of perpetual snow is at about 16,000 feet. The Himalayas collect and store up water for the plains below. The slopes afford a representation of the tropical zone (especially on the southern slopes to the E.), the temperate zone (particularly to the S.W. of the range), and the arctic zone as the upward journey is taken from the plains. In the Himalayas are several sanatoria, including Murree, Simla, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, and Darjiling. Himalayan vegetation includes such varied species as the tree-fern, ilex, pine, oak, fir, deodar (cedar), rhododendron, barley, oats, millet, and many domestic vegetables. The fauna are as varied as the flora, and include the bison, musk-deer, yak, wild sheep and goat, bear, elephant, monkey, and tiger, with eagles, partridges, and pheasants. Between the Himalayas and the plains to the S.E. is the great fever-haunted Tarai or Duar jungle, densely forest-covered and full of big game.

*The Great Plains.*—The northern river-plains, lying at the foot of the Himalayas, comprise the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra, and their tributaries. At no great distance from one another, four rivers take their rise in the Himalayas. The sources of two are on the north side—the Indus, which flows westward for 1,800 miles, and the Tsan-po or Brahmaputra, which flows eastward for nearly 1,500 miles. The other two, on the southern slope, are the Sutlej, which, after flowing W. and S.W. for 900 miles and collecting various other streams, joins the Indus; and the

Ganges, which, during a journey S.E. and E. of about 1,550 miles, drains almost all the Bengal plain. The Brahmaputra, after flowing along the northern side as far as the eastern extremity of the Himalayas, turns sharply to the S., then to the W., and finally joins the Ganges 75 miles from where their combined streams enter the Bay of Bengal. Thus the Himalayas supply India with the water gathered on both slopes. The Indus and Ganges, with their tributaries, are the source of an extensive system of irrigation by canals. The richest, most populous, and most historically famous part of India lies in the basins of these great rivers. So rich is the Indo-Gangetic plain that it supports a population of about 50 millions, almost wholly agricultural. The density of the population is extremely high in this region, averaging in the Bengal delta 552 per square mile, and rising in a few districts to 900. The population has increased most in the densest areas, and pressure on the soil is severe in parts of Behar and the United Provinces. In northern India there are two harvests, *rabi* (spring) crops being reaped in March and April, *khari* (autumn) crops in October to December. In the north we find wheat, pulse, maize, millet, barley, and tea; while in the south, indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, jute, oilseeds, tobacco, opium, and spices are produced. Among the fauna are monkeys, panthers, tigers, leopards, hyenas, jackals, squirrels, elephants, deer, crocodiles, and snakes. Salt, mica, and coal are the chief minerals. The Ganges delta yields rice, bamboos, and a large variety of palms. The Aravalli range, the primeval chain of India, divides Rajputana from the Central India Native States. To the N.W. of the peninsula lies the mountainous, barren, and thinly populated region of Baluchistan.

*The Deccan.*—Just as the Himalayas on the N. and the Hindu Kush and Suleiman Mountains on the N.W. form natural barriers of defence for Hindustan, so do the Vindhya Mountains, running almost due E. from the head of the Gulf of Cambay, north of the Nerbudda River, form a firm southern boundary to the river-plains of Northern India. Southern India, or the Deccan, is a plateau of triangular shape and very old geological formation, bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhya. The Eastern and Western Ghats all but complete this environing triangle of mountain ranges. In the extreme N.W., south of the Vindhya, and parallel to them, but north of the Western Ghats, we find the Nerbudda and the Tapti flowing westwards, their basins being sharply defined by the Satpura Mountains, which lie midway between them. As the Western Ghats lie close to the coast, and afford no exit for rivers, there are no streams on the Malabar coast south of the Tapti; all the rivers flow eastwards, through defiles in the Eastern Ghats, into the Bay of Bengal. The four chief rivers are the Mahanuddy, in the extreme N.E. (520 miles), the Godavery (900 miles), the Kistna (800 miles), and the Cauvery (472 miles), at intervals further to the south. The physical geography of Southern India has shaped its history: the S.W. coast, shut in by mountains, is very primitive and moves slowly; the S.E., open and easy of access by sea and towards the interior, has made great progress. The mountain slopes of this region, especially those of the Western Ghats, which rise to 8,000 feet in the Nilgiris, are still covered with the splendid vegetation of primeval forests. Teak, ebony, satinwood, sandalwood, palm, and bamboo abound. The jungles in the E. are very deadly. The tiger, bison, leopard, deer, and various smaller game afford sport. Snakes are found everywhere. In the valleys and higher plains many valuable crops are raised, chiefly rice, millet, cotton, oilseeds, coffee, tea, indigo, tobacco, and chinchona. The black cotton soil is very fertile. There is irrigation by dams, wells, tanks, and canals. The southern table-land has furnished considerable supplies of minerals.

*Burma.*—Beyond the Bay of Bengal is the large province of Burma, watered by the Irrawaddy and its tributaries and by the Salween. The delta region is flat; further inland are hills and rolling downs; while the north is mountainous. Rice is the chief staple. Millet, cotton, sesamum, and tobacco are also grown. The forests, particularly of teak, make a considerable contribution to the exports. Petroleum is produced on a considerable scale, and jade and rubies are mined. The fauna include monkeys, jackals, tigers, elephants, bison, and deer.

*Climate.*—About half of India is within the tropics, but the greatest extremes of heat and cold are in the N.W. In the Himalayas the climate is moist and cold. In Northern India it is dry, and the winters are rather cold. In tropical Southern India the climate is more equable. Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras all have an equable climate, owing to proximity to the sea. The S.W. monsoon brings moisture from the ocean south of the Equator, and reaches the west coast early in June and the northern provinces late in June. The mountains arrest these currents and precipitate rainfall, which averages 60 inches in the sub-Himalayan region, 39 inches in the Indo-Gangetic plain, and 30 inches in the Deccan, but is small in Sind and Rajputana. Madras benefits by the N.E. monsoon in the autumn.

## HISTORICAL SKETCH.

ALEXANDER'S invasion of India (326 B.C.) is the first landmark of Indian history. A dim outline of earlier events can be traced from the evidences of race and language, from the conditions contained in ancient Indian literature, from accounts of ancient Greek and Chinese writers, and from coins and inscriptions. The oldest Indian books are supposed to date from about 1500 B.C.; they are written in Sanskrit, a language akin to Persian and to the principal European languages. The people who wrote these books were Aryans, a race which, as their traditions indicate, came into India from north of the Hindu Kush. They found in India, and conquered, a population of yellow-skinned type in the Himalayan districts, and a short, dark-skinned race, of low civilisation, in the rest of India. Of both these types there are still survivals. The religion and metaphysics of the Aryans are to be found in the *Vedas* and *Upanishads*; their epics, the *Mahabharata* and *Ramayana*, extol their mythical heroes; while in the *Code of Manu* we find a picture of Indian society, rather as the priestly caste of the day wished it to exist, than as it actually existed. The ascendancy of the Brahman priesthood over the soldier class of Kshetriyas is represented as fully established. The system of caste, originating in the attitude of the *Aryas* (kinsmen) to the dark and servile aborigines, generally prevails, and the people are organised in village communities. In the sixth century B.C. a new religion arose, called Buddhism. Its founder was Gautama, a prince of the Kshetriya caste, who took the name of Buddha, the "awakened," and died about 487 B.C. His supposed remains were discovered near Peshawar in 1909. His tenets are contained in the *Tripitaka*, the Buddhist gospel. Buddhism was, in India itself, mainly a social reform, a revolt against the pride of caste and the exclusiveness of the Brahman priesthood. It prevailed widely from 250 B.C. to 350 A.D., but was never quite general, and existed side by side with Brahmanism, which it never succeeded in ousting. At length it lost ground, less through persecution than through a change in popular feeling; and before the twelfth century it had become practically extinct in India itself, though it still flourishes not only in Siam, China, and Japan, but also in Nepal, Burma, and Ceylon. Its decline in India was accompanied by a revival of Brahmanism, much modified. A branch of Buddhism, however, or a survival of a kindred creed, continues to exist in India in the distinct sect of the Jains. The followers of this creed, which flourished most from about 950-1300 A.D., are still numerous in Gujarat, and are also found in other parts of India.

According to Herodotus the twentieth satrapy of Persia at one time included part of the north-west of India. Alexander (326 B.C.) did not penetrate beyond the tributaries of the Indus, though he sailed down the river. At his death his Indian possessions fell to Seleucus, whose ambassador, Megasthenes (306 B.C.), has left an account of the country under the rule of Chandragupta, the Greek Sandracottus. Megasthenes describes the democratic village communities of the Punjab, and speaks of the people as brave and truthful, and averse to litigation, and of the women as chaste; and he notes the absence of slavery. Asoka (272-231 B.C.), the grandson of Chandragupta, whose edicts on stone pillars throw light upon this period, was a convert to, and a great patron of Buddhism, which became the State religion. Our last contributors to a knowledge of India before the period of continuous authentic history are the Buddhist pilgrims from China, who visited the country between 399 and 695 A.D.

The influence of the Greek conquest was swept away by the Scythians, who poured in many waves, between 165 B.C. and 320 A.D., over northern India. Their inroads left a lasting influence on the character of the population, and profoundly modified the religious beliefs and domestic institutions of the Hindus. The sixth century was a period of confusion. The emperor Harsha (606-648), after many years of fighting, which made him master of Northern India, ended his reign in piety and peace. From about 650 to 950 anarchy prevailed.

The Arab conquest of Persia, towards the middle of the seventh century, brought the successors of Muhammad to the Indus, and in N.W. India they made some temporary acquisitions; but three centuries were to pass before the foundations of a durable Muhammadan empire were laid. It was in 999 that Mahmud of Ghazni (in Afghanistan) began a long series of incursions into India, no fewer than fifteen expeditions taking place between 999 and 1027, one of which carried him beyond the Jumna, while another ended in the capture of Somnath, in Kathiawar. The succeeding dynasties of Afghan kings held power in India for 500 years; but the advance of their power was gradual, for it was not until 1206 that Delhi was taken and the greater part of Hindustan annexed by Kutb-ud-din, whose memory is perpetuated by the Kumbh Mela, near Delhi. The first Muhammadan invasion of the Deccan took place in 1294.

THE MUGUL EMPIRE.—The Muhammadan Mongols, or Moguls, after overrunning Central and Western Asia, arrived in 1219, under Genghis Khan, on the frontiers of India, but did not cross the Indus. During the reign of the last monarch of the Taghlak line, the

famous Tamerlane (or Timur) burst into India at the head of a mighty host, captured and sacked Delhi in 1398, and laid waste a great part of Hindustan. A period of weak dynasties followed; frequent invasions from without, and general misrule and anarchy within, paved the way for larger conquests by the Mogul Emperors. In 1526 *Babar*, a direct descendant of Timur, overthrew the last of the Afghan kings at Panipat, and founded the Mogul Empire, which at his death extended from the Oxus river in Central Asia to the borders of the Gangetic delta. His son, *Humayun* (1530-56), lost the whole of the territory conquered by Babar, but recovered a portion of it (including Delhi) shortly before his death. His victor was Sher Shah Sur, who reigned from 1540-1545. *Akbar the Great*, Humayun's son (1556-1605), spent a long reign in firmly establishing the empire; at his death his dominions extended over Kabul, Kandahar, and all India north of the Nerbudda. Moreover, of the Muhammadan kingdoms of the Deccan, Ahmednagar, Berar and Bidar were absorbed, and Bijapur and Golconda forced to pay tribute. Akbar followed up his conquests by important financial reforms; he was tolerant in religion, and just to all classes of his subjects. Among the great men of his time were the Hindu, Todar Mall, his able finance minister; Abul Fazl, the historian of his reign; and Faiz, the poet. Bairam Khan, Akbar's faithful guardian in his youth, revolted when the young king seized the reins of power, but was pardoned. *Jahangir* (1605-27) received in 1616 Sir Thomas Roe, the ambassador of James II. His empress was the famous Nur Jahan. Under *Shah Jahan* (1627-1658) the Mogul Empire reached the zenith of its glory. Many public works and grand buildings, including the Taj Mahal at Agra, testify to his magnificence and taste. The close of Shah Jahan's reign was embittered by the rivalries of his four sons. *Aurangzeb* (1658-1707) defeated and killed his brothers and kept his father a prisoner till death (1666). Aurangzeb had great ability and courage, but religious intolerance, distrust and dissimulation characterised his chequered career. His reign, in some respects splendid, ended in failure. He brought the Mogul Empire to its greatest extent by conquering and incorporating all India as far south as Tanjore. But from this time the decline of the empire began. Four sons disputed the right of succession, and *Bahadur Shah* (1707-12) gained the coveted crown. After four short-lived emperors *Muhammad Shah* (1719-48), grandson of Bahadur, came to the throne. His viceroys became rebellious, and so contributed to the success of the Mahrattas, who subdued the Deccan. About 1724 part of the Deccan became practically independent under Nizam-ul-Mulk (ancestor of the present Nizam). In 1738, to avenge an alleged insult, Nadir Shah of Persia invaded India, captured Delhi, gave orders for a general slaughter of the inhabitants, and carried off enormous plunder. All the country west of the Indus was lost to the empire. On the death of Muhammad, the phantom rulers, *Ahmad Shah* (1748-1754) and *Alamgir II.* (1754-1759), occupied the throne, and were succeeded by *Shah Alam* (1759-1806), who came to terms with the British.

**THE MAHRATTAS.**—As the Moguls declined, the power of the Mahrattas increased. They were Hindus, and their country was in the Western Ghats, to the East of Bombay. The founder of their power was *Sivaji* (1627-1680), a chieftain of the family of Bhonsla, who became famous by his raids in the Deccan, and aimed at founding a Hindu kingdom. *Balaji Vishvanath* (1712-1720), Peishwa, or Prime Minister, succeeded in making that office of paramount importance and hereditary in his family, Sivaji's descendants thenceforth holding a merely nominal position. Under the Peishwas, aided by Scindia, Holkar, and the Gaekwar, who formed independent States about this time, the Mahrattas rapidly extended their territory and influence, conquering Gujarat, Malwa, Berar, and Orissa. Although they were severely defeated at Panipat in 1761 by Ahmad Shah, the Afghan invader, they remained for some time the first power in India, and were the most dangerous opponents of the English. Too often their rule degenerated into a system of organised plunder. With the Pindaris, a horde of freebooters who followed in their train, they became a scourge to the country. It was not until both Pindaris and Mahrattas were finally overthrown in 1818 that India enjoyed the blessings of internal peace. The Mahratta empire, containing within itself the seeds of disintegration, was fated to bend before the superior sway of Europeans, who, at first attracted by love of adventure or hopes of gain, had gradually extended their power in India.

**THE SIKHS.**—The Punjab lay beyond the reach of the Mahrattas. There the decay of the Mogul empire gave the opportunity, not to a nation, but to a religious sect, united by military discipline, to establish territorial dominions. The founder of the Sikh religion was *Nanak Shah*, a Hindu reformer, born near Lahore in 1469. He preached the one God, purity of life, and abolition of caste. He had ten successors, named *gurus* or apostles, ending with *Govind Singh* (1708). The sect, though cruelly persecuted, survived, and gradually adopted a political organisation. It became a power under *Ranjit Singh* (1780-1839), who, revolting against the Afghan Amir, by whom he had been appointed Governor of Lahore, founded the kingdom of the Punjab. The powerful army he had organised

brought on the collision which he himself had carefully avoided, and after two wars with the British, the Sikh kingdom was annexed, and became the province of the Punjab (1849).

**EUROPEAN ADVENTURE.**—From time immemorial the lucrative trade of Europe with India and the farther East has enormously enriched in turn each nation that has held it. In the 15th century it was mainly possessed by the Venetians on the European side, and by the Arabs on the Eastern side. The chief trading centres of the Arabs were Calicut, Ormuz, Aden, and Malacca. Seeing the large profits to be derived from this trade, the rising nations of Europe in the 15th century sought to obtain a share. Hence the ardour of the navigators who set out to discover an ocean route to India. The sea route round the Cape of Good Hope was discovered by Vasco da Gama, who anchored before Calicut in May 1498. From that time until they lost their naval supremacy, a century later, the Portuguese enjoyed practically a monopoly of Indian trade. The first Portuguese viceroy, Francis of Almeida (1505-1509), established numerous factories and fortresses; while his successor, Alfonso de Albuquerque, captured Goa (1510), and extended the Portuguese dominion, notably on the Malabar coast. This dominion for 60 years from 1542 was tantamount to an entire regulation of the Asiatic coast trade with Europe from the Persian Gulf to Japan. It was stained by great cruelty. When the crowns of Spain and Portugal were united in 1580 under Philip II., the Asiatic interests of Portugal were subordinated to the European interests of Spain, and the decline of Portuguese power in Asia was rapid. Till then the Portuguese brought Indian products to Lisbon, whence the Dutch carried them to other parts of Europe. But when Philip II., on account of the Dutch revolt, shut Lisbon against them, the Dutch were driven to trade directly with the East. In 1602 they formed "The Dutch East India Company" by amalgamating previously existing trading companies, and the principal Portuguese settlements in the East were gradually captured. By 1661 the Portuguese held only those remnants of their Indian possessions which they still hold. The Dutch occupied the Cape as a half-way station. After a time they firmly established themselves in Java and the neighbouring coasts and islands, but were forced by the British to relax their hold on India. *French* and *Danish* East India Companies were established in 1601 and 1616 respectively. The latter achieved little, but, as will be seen directly, the French had a brief but brilliant period of influence in the middle of the 18th century.

**ENGLISH DOMINION.**—At the close of the 16th century the English became eager to share in the profits of Indian commerce. After some smaller ventures the London East India Company was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth by royal charter on December 31, 1600. There were 217 subscribers of the capital of £68,373, and the official title was "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies." A second charter in 1609 made the Company's privileges perpetual. The Portuguese resisted the new competitors, who nevertheless obtained a permanent footing at Surat after several stubborn engagements off Swally in 1612. In 1615 the British Ambassador, Sir Thomas Roe, supported by the Emperor Jahangir, greatly improved the position of the Company. In 1639 the English acquired a strip of land on the east coast, built a factory there, fortified it, and named it Fort St. George; in 1653 this settlement of Madras became a Presidency. In Charles I.'s reign rival enterprises led to confusion and piratical excesses, but in 1657 co-operation and discipline were secured by the charter granted by Cromwell to a single company comprising the whole body of merchants. The charter was renewed by Charles II., in whose reign the Company enjoyed great prosperity. When, in 1662, Charles II. married Katharine of Braganza, a part of her dowry from Portugal was the Island of Bombay; in 1668 he transferred all his rights over it to the Company for an annual payment of £10. In 1687 Bombay replaced Surat as the seat of the western Presidency. Although in 1633 the Company had obtained certain treaty rights in Bengal from the Mogul, and in 1651 a factory had been established at Hooghly, yet in that part of India they held no territory as in Bombay and Madras. In 1688 the Muhammadan rulers forced them to abandon their settlement, but being invited to return they laid, in 1690, amid swamp and jungle, the foundations of the Presidency of Fort William, which was destined to develop into the modern city of Calcutta. In 1698 a rival company called "The English East India Company," to distinguish it from the old "London Company," was started. After a period of conflict and trade losses, the rival companies came to terms in 1702; and in 1708 they were amalgamated under the title of "The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies."

When Great Britain engaged in war with France in 1744, the rival Companies of England and France came into collision, with the result that Madras was captured in 1746. Had Dupleix been well supported from home, he might have founded a French empire in India. The first reverses of the English were retrieved by Clive, whose gallant defence of Arcot (1751) was followed up by a series of brilliant movements, culminating in the utter defeat

of the French army by Coote at Wandiwash in 1760, and in the capture of Pondicherry in 1761, which completed the ruin of the French Company. Since then the territory retained by the French in India has been insignificant; and in it they are forbidden by treaty to hold any considerable military force. The tragedy of the Black Hole of Calcutta (1756) summoned Clive from Madras, and his victory at Plassy over the Nawab of Bengal in 1757 made British influence predominant.

Clive was appointed first Governor of Bengal in 1758. In 1765 he returned home, and in 1763 the English were again embroiled in Bengal, but completely defeated their opponents at Buxar (1764). In 1765 Clive (now Lord Clive) returned to Bengal as Governor, and before he left finally in 1767 he succeeded in reforming the services, in which great abuses existed. Owing to Clive's efforts the Company in 1765 received from the Emperor at Delhi the *diwani* or fiscal administration of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, with the Northern Circars (Madras), and 25,000,000 people came under their government. Thus were laid the foundations of England's territorial dominion in India.

After an interval of misrule Warren Hastings (1772-85) was appointed Governor of Bengal, and in 1774 he became Governor-General, on the creation of that office under the Regulating Act of 1773. He vigorously reformed the revenue arrangements and judicial procedure. Hastings was the first great administrative organiser of the British possessions. He greatly increased the power and territory of the Company, notwithstanding the opposition of a hostile Council. Mysore in 1760 had been seized by Hyder Ali, a Mussulman adventurer, and a powerful and inveterate enemy of the English. By repelling Hyder Ali's memorable invasion of the Carnatic (1780), and defeating the triple alliance of the Nizam, the Mahrattas, and Hyder Ali, Hastings probably saved British India. On his return to England he was impeached on a number of charges, but acquitted.

The first administration of Lord Cornwallis (1786-93) was marked by a thorough reform of the Company's Civil Service, by the introduction of the permanent settlement of the land revenue in Bengal, by the remodelling of the judicial system, and by the third Mysore War, in which he defeated Tippoo, the son and successor of Hyder Ali. The rule of Sir John Shore (1793-98) was uneventful.

The administration of the Marquess Wellesley (1798-1805) was distinguished by many important events. Tippoo, as courageous and as hostile to the English as his father, was in 1798 in secret correspondence with the French, who were then dominant in the military councils of the Nizam and of Scindia, were strongly established in Mauritius, and under Napoleon, then engaged in his Egyptian campaign, were aiming at a great Eastern Empire. Lord Wellesley saw the necessity of crushing this dangerous Power, and the Fourth Mysore War ended in the capture of Seringapatam (1799), the death of Tippoo, and the conquest and restoration of Mysore to a representative of the family of Hindu Rajas whom Hyder Ali had dethroned. The Treaty of Bassein (1802) broke up the Mahratta confederacy, but led to the Second and Third Mahratta Wars, which curtailed the power of Scindia and Holkar, and increased the strength and extent of the Company's dominions. Lastly, Lord Wellesley developed, if he did not initiate, a system of subsidiary alliances with Native States, which aimed at making the British the one paramount Power, while giving greater security than the balance of power attempted by his predecessors. Wellesley doubled the territories of the Company, and transformed a mercantile body into a political power with a preponderating influence throughout India. During the brief second administration of Lord Cornwallis (1805), and that of Sir G. Barlow (1805-7), Wellesley's policy of subsidiary alliances was reversed.

Lord Minto (1807-13) established peaceful relations with the Punjab, Afghanistan, and Persia, through the missions of Metcalfe, Elphinstone, and Malcolm respectively, and captured Mauritius. On the renewal of the Company's charter in 1813 the monopoly of Indian trade was abolished.

Under the Marquess of Hastings (1814-23) a severe struggle with Nepal ended with the Treaty of Sagauli (1816), which still regulates India's relations with that State. The annexation in 1818 of the territory of the Mahratta Peishwa enlarged Bombay Presidency to its present dimensions. Lord Hastings in the same year crushed the Pindaris of Central India, large bands of freebooters who devastated the country in all directions. Reviving Lord Wellesley's policy of alliances, he settled on their existing basis the relations of the Supreme Power with the feudatory States of Rajputana and Central India. He encouraged education. Lord Amherst (1823-8) succeeded Lord Hastings. Encroachments on British districts by the King of Ava, and his insolent refusal of all redress, led to the first Burmese War, which cost 20,000 lives and nearly £14,000,000, but gave to India the fertile provinces of Aracan and Tenasserim, and, practically, Assam.

While Lord William Bentinck was Governor-General (1828-35), steam communication with India was introduced, suttee (or widow-burning) was abolished, educated natives were

admitted more freely into the service of the Company, and various reforms were passed affecting education, the liberty of the Press, finance, and justice. The new charter of the East India Company in 1833 abolished the remaining monopoly of Chinese trade, introduced reforms in the constitution of the Indian Government, made the North-West Provinces a separate administration, and abolished the restrictions on the residence of British subjects in India. The resolution of *Lord Auckland* (1836-42) to support Shah Shuja against Dost Muhammad brought on the first Afghan War (1839-42), and the serious disaster attendant on the fatal retreat from Cabul. The administration of *Lord Ellenborough* (1842-44) saw the conquest of Sind by Sir Charles Napier and its annexation (1843). *Lord Hardinge* (1844-48) conducted in person the first Sikh War, and fought a series of severely contested battles, ending with *Sobraon* (1846).

*Lord Dalhousie's* administration (1848-56) was fruitful in events. The second Sikh War resulted, after severe fighting, in the submission of the Sikhs and the annexation of the Punjab (1849). The second Burmese War (1852) deprived the King of Burma of Pegu. Lord Dalhousie promoted the introduction of railways and the telegraph. He established cheap postage, promoted steam navigation with England *via* the Red Sea, and opened the Ganges Canal, still one of the largest irrigation works in India. His annexation policy was much criticised at home. It proceeded on the principle that British being preferable to native rule, gross misrule or a break in the natural succession justified, in the interest of the subject populations, the transfer of a native State to the British Government. In 1849 this "doctrine of lapse" was applied to Satara, and in 1853 Jhansi similarly became British territory; while on the death of the last of the Mahratta Princes of Nagpur, his territory was annexed, and became the Central Provinces in 1853. In 1856, after repeated warnings to the tyrannical ruler of Oudh, that kingdom was also annexed, without bloodshed or fighting.

*Earl Canning* (1857-62), who succeeded Lord Dalhousie, left England pledged to pursue a policy of peace, but he was destined to face the greatest crisis that has threatened the British Empire in India. A mutiny of Sepoys broke out on May 10, 1857, at Meerut, and spread through the whole Bengal army. Delhi was for some months in the possession of the rebels, and many chiefs joined the revolt. The siege of Delhi, the massacre at Cawnpore, the relief of Lucknow, the Central India campaign, and all the heroism of that momentous time will never be forgotten. Although the control of Indian affairs was vested in the Cabinet through the Board of Control, the Great Mutiny was laid to the charge of the East India Company, whose eventful annals were brought to a close by the transfer of the entire administration of India to the Crown.

INDIA UNDER THE CROWN.—The "Act for the Better Government of India" established the authority of the Crown; and a Proclamation to the Princes, Chiefs, and People of India, dated Nov. 1, 1858, announced the resolution of Her Majesty Queen Victoria to assume the government of the territories in India "heretofore administered in trust by the Honourable East India Company." Legislative Councils were established in the newly-administered Dominions. Lord Canning was succeeded in 1862 by Lord Elgin, who, however, died in November, 1863.

*Sir John (Lord) Lawrence* (1861-69) reformed the finances, which had been seriously burdened by the heavy military expenditure during the Mutiny. His administration was marked by the Bhutan War (1864), and by the terrible Orissa Famine of 1865. Lord Mayo (1869-72) effected many administrative reforms, instituted State railways, promoted the construction of roads and canals, and inaugurated the system of provincial finance, which has since been extended. During the tenure of office of Lord Northbrook (1872-76) the late King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, visited India. The Viceroy devoted attention to finance and to famine relief. In 1875 the reigning Gaekwar of Baroda was deposed for misrule and disloyalty. Lord Lytton's administration (1876-80) was made eventful by a terrible famine in Southern India, and by the Second Afghan War. In 1877 the Queen assumed the title of EMPRESS OF INDIA. The peaceful term of the Marquess of Ripon (1880-84) was marked by the extension of local self-government, and by fiscal, judicial, educational, and other reforms. His successor was the Marquess of Dufferin (1884-88), during whose viceroyalty occurred the Third Burmese War, by which Upper Burma with the Shan States was added to the Empire. The N.W. frontier of Afghanistan was delimited, the frontier of India strengthened, and the Army increased. The Marquess of Lansdowne (1888-94) continued the policy of strengthening the army and consolidating British influence on the frontier. The Indo-Afghan boundary was defined, and a serious outbreak in Manipur was suppressed. He took the first step in currency reform by closing the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. He reconstituted the Legislative Councils in 1892 by introducing a more popular element, and conferring a limited right of interpellation and criticism in financial matters. The viceroyalty of Lord Elgin (1894-99) was full of

events. In 1895 an outbreak in Chitral made necessary a large military expedition to relieve the garrison. Plague broke out in 1896, and has raged more or less severely ever since. In 1896-7 an area of 307,000 square miles, with a population of 70 millions, was visited by a grievous famine. In 1897 the border tribes from Chitral to Baluchistan rose against the British garrisons. In the Tirah campaign that followed over 40,000 troops were employed. Several boundaries were settled under Lord Elgin, notably those with Russia on the Pamirs and with France on the Mekong; the frontiers of Afghanistan, Persia, and China were also defined. The general Customs tariff, abolished in 1882, was reimposed in 1894. Legislative Councils were created for the Punjab and Burma.

Lord Curzon (1899-1904 and 1904-5) succeeded Lord Elgin. In 1899 the pound sterling was made legal tender in India concurrently with the rupee, at the exchange of Rs. 15 to £1. Between 1899 and 1904 India was thrice called on to defend Imperial interests by the despatch of troops to South Africa, to China, and to Somaliland. In 1899-1900 occurred one of the worst famines on record, the tracts affected covering 475,000 square miles with a population of 60 millions, of whom more than a half were in native States. Lord Curzon's term of office was a period of reform and reconstruction. The Viceroy appointed Commissions of Inquiry on irrigation, railways, universities, agricultural banks, excise, and police, all of which suggested important reforms. He instituted agricultural banks and departments, and reformed the revenue law and administration in order to free the cultivators from the money-lenders. The famine codes were amended. Better arrangements were made for controlling the tribes and for distributing the troops on the frontier, and a new province, under the direct control of the Governor-General in Council, was created, called the North-West Frontier Province (1901). The Aden and the Perso-Afghan boundaries were delimited. An Imperial Cadet Corps of native princes and nobles was inaugurated. A Railway Board was constituted to administer the railways, and a Commerce and Industry Department, in charge of a new Member of Council, was created. Educational policy was reviewed and reforms introduced. A much-needed reform of the police was undertaken. Lord Curzon also secured a perpetual lease of Berar from the Nizam. In 1904 a mission with a military escort proceeded to Tibet, and secured a favourable treaty. Lord Curzon returned to England for a few months in 1904. During his absence Lord Amthill occupied the post of Viceroy. Lord Curzon returned to India on reappointment in December, 1904. In 1905 the treaty with Afghanistan was renewed. The Viceroy reduced the dimensions of Bengal, which had become unwieldy for administrative purposes, and constituted a new province, called Eastern Bengal and Assam, by combining parts of Bengal with Assam. He carried out great reforms in the organisation of the Army in conjunction with Lord Kitchener (appointed Commander-in-Chief in 1902), but, differing from certain proposals made by the latter, and finding that he lacked the support of the Home Government, he resigned (August, 1905).

Lord Minto succeeded in November, 1905. The Prince of Wales (now H.M. King George), with the Princess, made a tour in India during the winter of 1905-6. For some years after 1905 there was considerable agitation among Bengalis owing to the partition of Bengal, and a Seditious Meetings Act was passed in November, 1907. In his Budget speech in 1907, the Secretary of State, Viscount Morley, foreshadowed important reforms in Indian administration, designed to bring all classes of the people into closer relations with the Government and its officers. He nominated two Indian members to his own Council, and an Indian member to the Governor-General's Council. He appointed Commissions to inquire into railways, into the possibilities of financial and administrative decentralisation, and into the conditions of factory labour, and action has been taken on their reports. In 1908 the unrest in Bengal assumed an anarchical character, and the laws relating to the Press and to explosives were strengthened. To mark the fiftieth anniversary of the transfer of India to the Crown a royal proclamation was issued in November, 1908, promising extended self-government. Owing to the continued unrest in 1909 and 1910, a Press Act, to control printing presses, was passed.

Lord Hardinge succeeded in November, 1910. The Indian Legislative Council in June, 1911, prohibited indentured emigration from India to Natal after July 1, 1911. Although unrest was less marked in 1911, it was deemed necessary to pass a new Seditious Meetings Act. A great Durbar was held at Delhi on December 12, 1911, by H.M. King George, to announce his Coronation at Westminster. On this occasion the King-Emperor also made announcements of new and far-reaching steps in Indian policy, viz., the transfer of the seat of the Government of India from Calcutta to the ancient capital, Delhi, and the creation of a Governorship for the presidency of Bengal, of a Lieut.-Governorship for Bihar, Chota-Nagpur, and Orissa, and of a Chief Commissionership for Assam. A grant towards popular education, and various boons to soldiers and civilians and to Indian Princes, were also announced. The territorial changes referred to and the reasons for them had been dealt

with in an important secret despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State dated August 25, 1911. Delhi was chosen as the capital on geographical, historical, and political grounds. The capital is to form a separate and independent territory (like Washington) under a *Chief Commissioner* (William Malcolm Halley, C.I.E.), and a town-planning committee has been entrusted to decide on sites for Government buildings. The provincial changes involve a partial rescission of the partition of Bengal and the abolition of the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, created in 1905. Bengal, as reconstituted, is a compact, Bengali-speaking province, and it is placed under a Governor in Council. Dacca will be the second capital of Bengal. A new province, Bihar and Orissa, is formed, including Chota-Nagpur and the Sambalpur district. Assam again becomes a separate province, under a Chief Commissioner. The reconstituted provinces came into existence on April 1, 1912. The despatch pointed out that the Government of India intend to devolve on local governments as many functions as can be safely entrusted to them. In pursuance of recommendations by the Decentralisation Commission, enhanced powers in respect of appointments and expenditure have been granted to local governments having a quasi-permanent provincial settlement. Moreover, greater permanency has been arranged for in financial settlements with the provinces, which will also be able to dispose of growing sources of revenue, the control of the Government of India being relaxed. Royal Commissions have been appointed to examine and report on the public services in India and on Indian finance and currency. On the N.E. frontier a punitive expedition against the Abors was successfully carried out in 1911-12, while friendly missions were sent to the Miris and Mishmis. In December, 1912, the Viceroy took formal possession of the new headquarters at Delhi. The State entry was marred by an attempt on the life of the Viceroy.

**IMPERIAL LEGISLATION.**—Legislation for India in England is chiefly of a constitutional or financial character. *The Regulating Act* (1773), which created the first Governor-General and his Council, was the first statute that recognised the East India Company as a ruling body. Pitt's *India Act* (1784) left the business and most of the patronage to the Court of Directors, but gave the supreme civil and military authority to a Board of Control, whose president represented India in the House of Commons. In 1793 the Company's charter was renewed; in 1813, on a further renewal of the charter, the trade of India was thrown open; while in 1833 the monopoly of the China trade was abolished and they became a non-commercial governing body. In 1853 the Company's charter was renewed for the last time, and the Indian Civil Service was thrown open to competition. By "An Act for the Better Government of India" (1858), which still regulates Indian affairs, all the territories governed by the East India Company were transferred to the Crown, and all the powers exercised by the Company and the Board of Control were vested in the Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council. Under this Act, as amended by Acts of 1889 and 1907, at least 9 members of Council must have resided in India for 10 years, and must not have left India more than 5 years prior to their appointment. The number of members may be 14. The term of office is now 7 years, with power of extension. In 1877 (under the Royal Titles Act) Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India. By the Indian Councils Act (1909) the Viceroyal and provincial Legislative Councils were enlarged, their powers of interpellation and criticism enhanced, and the elective element extended, special provision being made for the representation of landholders, the professional classes, Muhammadans, and European and Indian traders and planters. The executive councils of Madras and Bombay were increased in size, and power was given to constitute executive councils in provinces under Lieut.-Governors. The Act became operative in January, 1910, and has worked very successfully. The Indian High Courts Act (1911) empowered the Government of India to increase the number of High Court Judges from 15 to 20, to establish new High Courts, and to appoint temporary judges. The Government of India Act (1912) created a Governor of Bengal, established an Executive Council for the new province of Bihar and Orissa, and authorised the creation of legislative councils in provinces under Chief Commissioners.

**INDIAN LAW.**—The law administered in the Indian courts consists mainly of: (1) The enactments of the Indian Legislative Councils (imperial and provincial) and of the bodies that preceded them; (2) statutes of the British Parliament applicable to India; (3) the Hindu and Muhammadan laws of inheritance and domestic law; (4) the customary law affecting particular castes and races.

**INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.**—Measures have recently been taken for the help and guidance of Indian students in this country, under the general supervision of a special official at the India Office. A club-house has been provided for them at 21 Cromwell Road, South Kensington, with Dr. T. W. Arnold, C.I.E., as educational adviser; and local advisers have been appointed at important educational centres at which there are Indian students.

## GOVERNMENT.

UNDER the King-Emperor, His Imperial Majesty's Secretary of State for India is the head of the Indian Administration in England, and as a member of the Cabinet he is responsible to, and represents the supreme authority of the Imperial Parliament in London. In all matters the Secretary of State can impose his orders on the Government of India. No expenditure from the revenue of India is legal unless sanctioned by him and a majority of his Council. In matters requiring secrecy (*e.g.*, foreign policy and the affairs of native States) the Secretary of State can act on his own authority without consulting his Council, and in most other matters can overrule the majority of his Council. Indian Government business in England is transacted at the India Office, Whitehall, S.W.

The King-Emperor appoints the Governor-General, the Governors of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, the Commander-in-Chief, the Ordinary Members of the Councils of the Governor-General and of the Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, and the Judges in the High Courts. The appointments of Lieutenant-Governor are made by the Governor-General, subject to the Secretary of State's approval.

As the result of important changes in administration, business is now conducted by ten Departments—Finance, Foreign, Home, Legislative, Revenue and Agriculture, Public Works, Commerce and Industry, Railway, Army, and Education. Each Department is in charge of a Secretary to Government, and under the care of a member of the Supreme Council, who has authority to deal with affairs of minor importance, and to select what is worthy of the consideration of the Governor-General and his Council. The Governor-General himself superintends the Foreign Department. The *Finance Department* deals with public accounts, loans, taxation, opium, currency, banking, mints, &c. The *Foreign Department* conducts relations with Afghanistan, Nepal and other contiguous countries, and, through its Political Residents and Agents in the various native States, supervises their administration and regulates their relations with the paramount Power. Its Agents in the Persian Gulf, Muscat, and Turkish Arabia look after the commercial and political interests of India in those quarters. The *Home Department* deals with the civil service, judicial affairs, prisons, police, &c. The Legal Member of Council takes charge of Government Bills in connexion with the *Legislative Department*. The most important subjects that come before the *Revenue and Agriculture Department* are land revenue and surveys, forests, agricultural development, famine, and meteorology. The *Public Works Department* deals with irrigation, roads, buildings, &c. The recently created Department of *Commerce and Industry* has been placed in charge of a special member. It deals with trade and shipping, customs, excise, salt, ports, post-office, telegraphs, mines, factories, statistics, &c. Railway administration is now entrusted to a *Railway Department*, which is in charge of the Commerce and Industry Member of Council, and controlled by a Railway Board. The Army is under the *Army Department*, of which the Commander-in-Chief has charge in Council. A new *Education Department* has been constituted, and has taken from the Home Department the control of education, local government, sanitation, &c.

## THE KING-EMPEROR.

His Most Excellent Majesty **George the Fifth**, by the Grace of God King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India; only surviving son of His late Imperial Majesty King Edward VII.; *born at Marlborough House, June 3, 1865; married July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes, born May 26, 1867, only daughter of Her Royal Highness the late Duchess and His Highness the late Duke of Teck; succeeded to the Throne May 6, 1910; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911; proclaimed at Delhi, December 12, 1911.*

*Secretary of State for India, The Most Honourable the Marquess of Crewe, K.G., P.C.; born January 12, 1858; assumed charge, May 25, 1911 .....per annum £5,000*  
*Permanent Under Secretary, Sir T. W. Holderness, K.C.S.I. ....per annum £2,000*  
*Parliamentary Under Secretary, Hon. E. S. Montagu, M.P. ....per annum £1,500*

**COUNCIL.**—*Vice-President, Sir Krishna Gobinda Gupta, K.C.S.I.; Members, Lt.-Col. Sir D. W. K. Barr, K.C.S.I.; Sir Felix Schuster, Bart.; Sir Theodore Morison, K.C.I.E., General Sir Chas. C. Egerton, G.C.B., D.S.O.; each £1,200; Sir J. J. D. La Touche, K.C.S.I.; Sir James Thomson, K.C.S.I.; Sir Steynning W. Edgerley, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.; Ali Abbas Baig, C.S.I.; Lawrence Currie .....each £1,000*

## THE INDIA OFFICE, WHITEHALL, S.W.

Secretary, Sir T. W. Holderness, K.C.S.I.	£2,000
Assistant Secretary, Lionel Abrahams, C.B.	1,200
Financial Secretary, F. W. Newmarch	1,200
Military Secretary,	1,200
Revenue Secretary, Francis C. Drake	1,200
Political Secretary, Sir F. A. Hirtzel, K.C.B.	1,200
Public Works Secretary, H. A. Haines	1,200
Judicial Secretary, M. C. C. Seton	1,200
Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph, R. C. Barker, C.I.E.	1,100
Accountant-General, W. Badock, C.S.I.	1,200
Director-General, Stores, H. J. W. Fry	1,200
Registrar and Superintendent of Records, W. Foster, C.I.E.	1,000
Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, A. Brereton, C.S.I.	1,000
Legal Adviser, S. G. Sale	1,200
Auditor, H. W. Harding	1,200

## THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT, DELHI AND SIMLA.

[Indian salaries are the substantive salaries (excluding allowances) stated in rupees per mensem.]

Viceroy and Governor-General, His Excellency the Right Hon. Charles, Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., born 1858 (assumed charge November 23, 1910)	Rs.20,833
Private Secretary, Sir J. H. Du Boulay, K.C.I.E.	Rs.2,000
Military Secretary, Lt.-Col. F. A. Maxwell, V.C., C.S.I., D.S.O., 18 P.W.O. Tiwana Lancers	Rs.1,500
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. W. W. Muir; Capt. A. A. Tod; Capt. J. J. Astor; Capt. R. L. Benson.	
Native Aides-de-Camp, Risaldar-Maj. Abdul Karim Khan, Sardar Bahadur, G.-G's. Body Guard; Subadar-Maj. Mit Singh, Sardar Bahadur, 53rd Sikhs.	
Surgeon, Lt.-Col. Sir James Roberts, C.I.E., I.M.S.	Rs.1,200

## EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATURE.

**Executive Control.**—The supreme authority in India is vested in the Governor-General in Council, subject to the control of the Secretary of State in England. The Governor-General's Council consists of seven members, and, since March, 1909, one of these has been a native of India. Under specified conditions and in specified circumstances, power is reserved to the Governor-General to act alone and independently of the Council. And for the more convenient despatch of business, the Governor-General divides between himself and the members of his Council the chief departments of State, such as those of finance, military affairs, public works, etc., the Governor-General himself usually undertaking the department of foreign affairs. But, except in the special cases above mentioned, neither the Governor-General nor any member of Council has power to act otherwise than in Council, or by the implied authority of the Governor-General in Council. Every executive order of the Government proceeds from the Governor-General and his Council, acting as a corporate body, and runs in the name of the "Governor-General in Council." For this purpose the Council meets regularly at short intervals, discusses and decides upon questions of foreign policy and domestic administration, and prepares measures for the Legislative Council.

**Governor-General's Council.**—When the Governor-General's Council assembles within the Presidency of Madras, Bombay, or Bengal, the governor of such presidency sits as an extraordinary member of the executive, and also of

the legislative, Council. When a meeting of the Council is held for legislative purposes in a province having a lieutenant-governor, the lieutenant sits *ex officio* as member. The ordinary Members of Council are supplemented for legislative purposes by official members, selected by the Governor-General from the public services in India, together with members representative of and elected by the non-official native and European communities. The official additional members do not exceed in number the non-officials, though there is always an official majority. The meetings of the Legislative Council are held when and as required. They are open to the public; and a further guarantee for publicity is ensured by the proviso that draft bills must be published a certain number of times in the *Gazette*. As a matter of practice, these draft bills have usually been first subjected to the criticism of the several provincial governments.

## COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

**Extraordinary Member,** General Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India (1909) .....Rs. 8,333

**Ordinary Members** (6), Hons. Sir W. S. Meyer, K.C.I.E. (Finance); Sir R. H. Craddock, K.C.S.I. (Home); Sir R. W. Carlyle, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Revenue and Public Works); Sir S. H. Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Education); W. H. Clark, C.S.I., C.M.G. (Commerce and Industry, Railway); Syed Ali Imam, C.S.I. (Law)

each Rs. 6,667

Sec. to Council, Sir W. H. H. Vincent.

## SECRETARIAT.

## Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

Secretary, The Honble. Mr. J. H. Kerr, C.I.E.	Rs. 3,583
Under-Secretary, F. Noyce .....	Rs. 1,300
Inspector-General of Forests, G. S. Hart, C.I.E.	Rs. 2,650
Assistant Inspector-General of Forests, G. E. S. Cubitt .....	Rs. 1,500
Registrar, J. D. Shapcott, I.S.O. ....	Rs. 800
Superintendents, W. A. Threlfall, C. H. Martin, L. E. Kershaw, T. McDonnell .....	

## Finance Department.

## Ordinary Branch.

Secretary, The Honble. Mr. J. B. Brunyate, C.I.E.	Rs. 4,000
Deputy Secretary, F. W. Johnston, C.I.E.	Rs. 2,250

Under Secretary, E. M. Cook .....	
Assistant Secretary, B. N. Mitra, C.I.E....	
Registrar, E. W. Baker, I.S.O. ....	
Superintendents, M. K. Khan, A. V. Aiyar, G. W. C. Bradey, G. J. Piper.	

## Military Finance Branch.

Secretary, The Honble. Mr. W. H. Michael	Rs. 3,000
Military Accountant-General and ex-officio Deputy Secretary, Col. B. W. Marlow, C.I.E., Rs. 2,500	
Deputy Secretary, W. C. Ashmore, C.I.E. Rs. 1,700	
Military Deputy Accountant-General and ex-officio Assistant Secretary, Major E. B. Peacock.	
Assistant Secretary, Capt. G. W. Ross ...	
Registrar, W. C. Gleeson .....	
Superintendents, Capt. T. A. Duffy, G. E. Hodges, G. M. Turner .....	

## Foreign Department.

Secretary, The Honble. Lieut.-Col. Sir A. H. McMahon, G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.A.	Rs. 4,000
Deputy Secretaries, A. H. Grant, C.I.E., Rs. 2,250 ; L. W. Reynolds, C.I.E. ....	Rs. 2,000
Under Secretary, Capt. R. H. Chenevix-Trench	
Assistant Secretary, Major H. B. St. John, C.I.E.	
Registrar, G. W. Marshall, I.S.O. ....	
Attaché, Khan Bahadur Maula Baksh ...	
Superintendents, A. Stapleton, I.S.O., S. A. B'aker, E. L. Nile, T. G. B. Waugh, D. A. Clarke, C. W. Kirkpatrick, E. B. Higgs, C. O. H. Teeling, F. P. Buckner .....	

## Home Department.

Secretary, The Honble. Mr. H. Wheeler, C.I.E.	Rs. 4,000
Deputy Secretary, C. W. E. Cotton .....	Rs. 2,000
Under Secretary, V. Dawson .....	Rs. 1,300
Registrar, G. F. Winn .....	Rs. 800
Superintendents, J. H. Frost, A. S. Lawrence, A. C. Koar, Rai Sahib, H. C. Marsden, P. K. Basu .....	

## Department of Education.

Secretary, The Honble. Mr. L. C. Porter, C.I.E.	Rs. 3,000
Joint Secretary, The Honble. Mr. H. Sharp, C.I.E.	Rs. 2,500
Assistant Secretary, Kunwar Maharaj Singh	Rs. 1,000
In Charge of Records, E. Dennison Ross, C.I.E.	
Asst. to do., A. F. Scholfield .....	Rs. 600-1,000
Superintendents, R. H. Blaker, P. A. Collins, J. M. Smith .....	
Registrar, R. H. Blaker .....	Rs. 800

## Legislative Department.

Secretary, The Hon. Sir W. H. Vincent, Rs. 3,500	
Deputy Secretary, A. P. Muddiman, C.I.E.	Rs. 2,000
Legal Asst., Rai Bahadur Dr. Sarat Chandra Banerjee .....	
Registrar, T. W. Payne, I.S.O. ....	
Superintendents, S. Ashley Collins, C. Pereira.	

## Army Department.

Secretary, The Honble. Major-Gen. W. R. Birdwood, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O. ....	Rs. 3,500
Deputy Secretary, Col. B. Holloway .....	Rs. 2,500
Assistant Secretaries, Major A. H. O. Spence, Major R. B. Graham, Major A. W. Chitty.	
Registrar, A. A. Whelan .....	
Superintendents, W. C. Debenham, L. N. Bose, Rai Sahib, A. B. Kunning and R. Tharle-Hughes .....	

## Department of Public Works.

Secretary, Irrigation, Roads and Buildings, The Honble. Mr. R. P. Russell .....	Rs. 3,500
Under Secretary, P. Hawkins .....	Rs. 1,600
Assistant Secretary, J. E. Lacey, I.S.O. ....	Rs. 1,250
Offg. Asst. Secretary, W. J. Drake, I.S.O. ....	Rs. 900
Offg. Registrar, W. G. Dollman .....	Rs. 750
Superintendents, T. Gregory, W. I. Tilden, R. R. Reaks and H. M. Marchant (officiating)	
Inspector-General of Irrigation, M. Nethersole	Rs. 3,500
Consulting Architect, J. Begg, F.R.I.B.A.	
Electrical Adviser, J. W. Meares.	

## Department of Commerce and Industry.

Secretary, The Honble. Mr. R. E. Enthoven, C.I.E.	Rs. 4,000
Under Secretaries, H. A. F. Lindsay, S. H. Slater	Rs. 1,300
Registrar, T. O. Drake, I.S.O. ....	Rs. 800
Superintendents, E. P. Jones, H. R. W. Charles, A. K. Sarkar, B. B. Banarji, S. N. Banarji, C. H. Baldrey (tempy.) .....	

## Railway Department.

President of Railway Board, The Honble. Sir T. R. Wynne, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., V.D., Rs. 5,000	
Second Member, W. H. Wood .....	Rs. 4,750
Third Member, Sir H. P. Birt, K.C.I.E. ....	Rs. 4,000

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

*Governorships.*—British India is partitioned into provinces, enjoying various degrees of independence. The Presidencies of Madras, Bombay and Bengal are each administered by a governor appointed direct from England. Each has an executive and a legislative council, whose functions are analogous to those of the councils of the governor-general. A native of India is now usually appointed to each executive council. In administrative matters the interference of the governor-general is sparingly exercised.

*Lieutenant-Governorships.*—The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma, and Bihar and Orissa are administered by lieutenant-governors, appointed by the governor-general, with the approval of the crown. The lieutenant-governors now have executive as well as legislative councils.

*Chief Commissionerships.*—The Central Provinces and Berar and Assam are administered by chief commissioners. They are much more under the direct control of Central Government than the Presidencies and Provinces just referred to. An Act of 1912 authorises the creation of Legislative Councils in these administrations. Ajmer, British Baluchistan, the North-West

Frontier Province, Coorg, and the Andamans and Nicobars are administered by chief commissioners directly subordinate to the governor-general in council.

*The District.*—The districts (of which there are over 250 in British Territory) are the administrative units of India. The title of the highest executive official in a district of a regulation province is that of collector-magistrate. In a non-regulation district, the corresponding officer is styled the deputy commissioner. The Central Provinces, Assam and Burma are examples of non-regulation provinces, but non-regulation districts are to be found also in Bengal, Sind, and the United Provinces. The districts are again divided into lesser areas, called sub-districts, sub-divisions, *talukas* or *tahsils*. There is usually no administrative unit below the sub-division and *tahsil*. The *thana*, or police division, only exists for police purposes. In Burma the township, with a *Myo-ok* to administer it, corresponds to the *tahsil* of Northern India.

*Municipalities.*—The municipalities in 1909-10 were 717 in number, controlling a total population of 16¼ millions, and receiving an income of £3,041,393 from rates and taxes (octroi, taxes on houses and lands, water, lighting, and conservancy rates, &c.) and £1,267,961 from other sources (excluding loans). The members of municipal bodies are chiefly natives and non-official. In almost all districts in British India there are local district boards, partly representative. Nearly one-half of their total expenditure of £3,463,163 in 1909-10 was devoted to civil works, over one-fifth to education, and the remainder largely to sanitation and hospitals.

### THE JUDICATURE.

The Presidencies of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, and also the North-Western Provinces, have each a high court, supreme both in civil and criminal business, with an ultimate appeal to the judicial committee of the privy council in England. Of the minor provinces the Punjab has a chief court, with six judges; Lower Burma, a chief court with four judges; Oudh, the Central Provinces and Berar, Upper Burma and the North-West Frontier Province, have judicial commissioners. In Assam and in Bihar and Orissa the high court of Calcutta is the highest judicial authority, except in three hill districts, in which the lieutenant-governor is judge without appeal. In the Shan States of Upper Burma in respect of all cases triable by officers appointed by the local government, the lieutenant-governor exercises similar powers.

*Indian Law.*—The law administered in the Indian courts consists mainly of—(1) the enactments of the Indian legislative councils as above described, and of the bodies which preceded them; (2) statutes of the Imperial Parliament which apply to India; (3) the Hindu and Muhammadan laws of inheritance, and their domestic law in causes affecting Hindus and Muhammadans; (4) the customary law affecting particular castes and races.

*Judicial Statistics.*—There are about 10,000 officers exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction. Many of the superior and the great majority of the inferior officers are natives. In 1911, 2,043,000 civil cases were instituted; while 1,961,000 persons were tried, and 898,000 convicted, in criminal cases, of whom 435 were

sentenced to death, 2,054 to transportation, and 152,348 to imprisonment. The strength of the police in 1911 was 12,500 officers and 177,500 men. There were 753 prisons, with a daily average of 103,000 prisoners, in 1911. At the convict settlement of Port Blair (Andamans) there were 11,228 prisoners on March 31, 1912.

### DEFENCE.

#### Army.

The Army in India consists, first, of British troops, about 76,000; and, secondly, of native troops (largely Muhammadans), about 160,000. In addition, the native Army Reserves number 34,600 men, and the Imperial Service Troops furnished by native States contribute 22,350, including cavalry, transport corps, and sappers. Further, there are 39,000 European and Eurasian volunteers (efficients). For police duties and frontier service the regular military is supplemented by frontier militia and local levies. The Army of India now consists of the Northern and Southern Armies, each under a general officer and staff. The Northern Army includes five divisions and three independent frontier brigades, while the Southern comprises four divisions and the Burma and Aden garrisons. The artillery has been increased. Factories for making rifles, cordite, and gun carriages have been erected. The transport service has been improved. A General Staff has been formed. A Staff College has been established at Quetta. The health of the Army has greatly improved in recent years. Ague is the chief cause of sickness among British troops, and enteric fever the chief cause of death.

The strength of the land forces in India is as follows:—

#### Northern Army.

Troops.	British.	Indian.	Total.
Artillery .....	7,973	6,497	14,470
Cavalry .....	3,756	15,819	19,575
Engineers .....	190	2,426	2,616
Infantry.....	28,948	67,708	96,656
Imperial Service	...	9,239	9,239
Native Reserve	...	21,129	21,129
Volunteers .....	...	18,433	18,433

#### Southern Army.

Artillery .....	7,796	3,614	11,410
Cavalry .....	1,878	9,015	10,893
Engineers .....	117	3,585	3,702
Infantry.....	24,798	54,310	79,108
Imperial Service	...	13,102	13,102
Native Reserve	...	13,495	13,495
Volunteers .....	...	20,473	20,473

Total..... 75,456 258,845 334,301

#### Marine.

The trooping service between England and India is carried out by hired steamers, under the superintendence of H.M. Admiralty. The *Royal Indian Marine* consists of the *Dufferin*, 6,291 tons (10,190 H.P.); *Hardinge*, 5,434 tons (9,366 H.P.); *Northbrook*, 5,038 tons (7,429 H.P.); and *Dalhousie*, 1,524 tons (2,202 H.P.); and of four other steamers about 1,000 tons each, and certain smaller craft for harbour and river services, surveying, and submarine mining.

## EDUCATION.

A Department of Education has been created, and increased attention is being given to primary, commercial, and technical education. There are five Universities, viz., those of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, and the Punjab. The Indian Universities Act of 1904 provides for a teaching system. In State institutions education is secular. The institutions in 1911-12 numbered 176,447 and the scholars 6,792,000, including 954,000 females. Of the institutions, about 70 per cent. are maintained by the State or aided by grants, the rest being private and unaided. Of the total expenditure on education in 1911-12, £5,251,000, £1,463,000 came from fees, and £2,707,000 from provincial revenues or local and municipal funds. The Census of 1911 showed that only 106 males in 1,000 and 11 females in 1,000 can read and write.

## FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of India for the five years 1908-9 to 1911-12 are stated as follows in English currency, converted at £1 = 15 Rupees:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1908-09	£69,761,535	£73,499,245
1909-10	74,593,495	73,986,854
1910-11	80,682,000	76,746,000
1911-12	82,836,000	78,895,000
1912-13	87,052,000	83,659,000

Details of the revenue and expenditure for two years are shown below:—

## REVENUE.

Heads.	1911-12.	1912-13.
	£	£
Land Revenue .....	20,765,000	21,326,000
Opium .....	5,961,000	5,114,000
Salt .....	3,391,000	3,337,000
Stamps .....	4,815,000	5,079,000
Excise .....	7,610,000	8,183,000
Provincial Rates .....	548,000	557,000
Customs .....	6,469,000	7,008,000
Income Tax .....	1,653,000	1,727,000
Forest .....	1,952,000	2,084,000
Registration .....	446,000	481,000
Tributes from Native States .....	595,000	603,000
Interest .....	1,449,000	1,464,000
Post Office .....	2,134,000	2,260,000
Telegraph .....	1,088,000	1,142,000
Mint .....	367,000	532,000
Receipts by Civil Departments .....	1,238,000	1,300,000
Miscellaneous Receipts...	813,000	713,000
Railways .....	15,892,000	18,117,000
Irrigation .....	3,980,000	4,363,000
Other Civil Public Works .....	327,000	316,000
Receipts by Military Department .....	1,343,000	1,346,000
Total Revenue ...	£82,836,000	£87,052,000

## EXPENDITURE.

Heads.	1911-12.	1910-11.
	£	£
Collection, Charges, etc.	8,670,000	8,732,000
Interest .....	2,038,000	1,808,000
Post Office .....	2,008,000	2,036,000
Telegraphs .....	1,094,000	1,121,000
Mint .....	117,000	142,000
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments ...	16,466,000	16,717,000
Miscellaneous Civil Charges .....	4,899,000	4,941,000
Famine Relief and Insurance .....	1,000,000	1,000,000
Railway Revenue Account .....	12,104,000	12,601,000
Irrigation .....	3,175,000	2,291,000
Other Public Works .....	5,454,000	6,214,000
Army Services .....	20,901,000	20,982,000
Provincial Adjustments...	969,000	4,074,000
Total .....	£78,895,000	£83,659,000

## DEBT.

The debt of India on March 31, 1912 and 1913, was stated as follows:—

Description.	1912.	1913.
	£	£
Rupee Debt .....	93,312,000	95,224,000
Sterling Debt .....	182,970,000	179,179,000
Total .....	£276,282,000	£274,403,000
Other Obligations .....	27,129,000	29,278,000
Railway Annuities (£3,357,800 per annum) .....	...	...

Up to March 31, 1913, the Indian Government had devoted £143,905,000 to the construction of railways and £37,647,000 to the construction of irrigation works. It had purchased from companies, by cash payments, annuities, or the issue of Indian stock, 9 railways, on which, at the time of purchase, £108,092,000 had been spent. It had lent £12,080,000 (net) to Native States, corporations, agriculturists, &c., and had advanced £11,272,000 (net) to railway companies. Other assets were the Gold Standard Reserve of £22,571,000, and the cash balances in England and India, £8,784,000 and £19,293,000 respectively. The assets of India exceed the liabilities. In 1912-13 a 3½ per cent. loan of £3,000,000, was raised in England at a fixed price of 93, and a 3½ per cent. loan of 3 crores (£2,000,000) in India, at 96½. £495,000 was raised by an issue of Railway Debenture Bonds.

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Occupations.*—About two-thirds of the population depend on agriculture. The cotton industry supports over 7,500,000 persons, more than two-thirds of whom depend on hand-weaving. There are 5,500,000 persons in Government service, civil or military.

*Agriculture and Land Revenue.*—The State is the paramount landlord in India, and the land revenue is the State's share in the rent of the soil. In most of Bengal, about one-fourth of Madras, and part of Assam the land revenue has been permanently fixed; elsewhere generally the

assessments, or settlements, are revised periodically (usually once in 20 or 30 years). The nature of the settlements varies in different provinces. In parts of Bengal and Bombay, the greater part of the United Provinces, the Punjab, the N.W. Frontier Provinces, and the Central Provinces the settlement is with large proprietors, or proprietary village communities (*zamindari*), and the estate is assessed as a whole. Elsewhere (especially in Burma, Berar, Bombay and Sind, Assam, and most of Madras) the *raiyyatwari* tenure prevails, and each raiyat, or peasant proprietor, holds direct from the State. In temporarily settled zamindari districts the land revenue usually amounts to about 50 per cent. of the rental paid to the landlord by the cultivating tenant, while in temporarily settled raiyatwari districts the revenue varies from 20 per cent. of the gross produce down to much smaller proportions, averaging about 8 per cent. Private improvements are exempt from assessment. The gross land revenue paid to the State in 1911-12 amounted to £22,116,000, of which £1,351,000 was due to irrigation and credited under that head.

Agriculture is by far the most important occupation of the people of India. In British territory in 1911-12, 249 million acres were cropped, of which about 10 per cent. were under wheat, 31 per cent. under rice, and 37 per cent. under other food-grains and pulses, 7 per cent. under oilseeds, and 7 per cent. under cotton, jute, and other fibres. The area under wheat has been considerably increased by the aid of irrigation in the Punjab and United Provinces. The cultivation of jute has been extraordinarily profitable. Sugar, spices, tea, opium, and tobacco are other important crops. The cultivation of indigo has greatly declined. The agricultural departments (central and provincial), which have been much developed since 1906, supply information as to crop prospects, new staples, manures, crop experiments, implements, cattle-breeding, &c., and distribute seeds. There is also a civil veterinary department. Owing to the increasing world demand for raw cotton, great efforts are being made to cultivate a superior long-stapled cotton in India. Considerable success has been achieved by co-operative credit societies in rural districts.

#### Acreage and Produce.

	Acreage.	
Total Net Area .....	624,316,086	
Forests .....	81,189,511	
Not available for cultivation.....	157,625,834	
Culturable Waste .....	114,665,202	
Fallow Lands .....	45,336,274	
Sown with Crops.....	222,911,930	
Irrigated .....	41,581,436	

Crops	Acreage. 1909-10.	Produce. 1909-10.
		Tons.
Wheat .....	28,106,500	9,954,800
Barley .....	8,104,753	...
Maize.....	6,857,925	...
Rice .....	58,119,000	27,701,500
Jawar.....	21,801,934	...
Bajra .....	16,303,400	...
Ragi .....	4,545,335	...
Gram .....	13,153,400	...
Other grains & Pulse	31,366,536	...
Sugar Cane .....	2,112,800	2,226,400
Cotton (1910-11).....	22,218,000	4,630,000
		(Bales of 400 lb.)
Jute (do.) .....	2,937,800	7,932,000

**Opium.**—Poppy may be grown only in parts of Bengal and the United Provinces and in the Central Indian (Malwa) native States. Except in these States the manufacture is a Government monopoly. In 1911-12 26,860 chests of Bengal opium were sold for export. The monthly auction sales at Calcutta realised £4,990,982, and the expenses of production, &c., were £729,452. Most of the opium produced is exported to China and the Straits Settlements. Duty and licence fees on opium consumed in India (credited to Excise) yielded about £1,318,000. The total net opium revenue, therefore, was about £6,278,000. The cultivation of opium in India is being restricted as the exportation to China has been closed.

**Irrigation.**—The total capital outlay on State irrigation works up to March 31, 1912, was £41,510,000, which, apart from the advantages to cultivators and protection against famine, yielded a profit to the State of about £1,406,000. The area irrigated was about 23 million acres, while the annual value of the crops raised is estimated at over 100 per cent. of the capital outlay. The Upper Chenab and the Lower Bari Doab Canals, in the Punjab, were opened in 1912 and 1913 respectively. The former is designed to irrigate some 650,000 acres, and the latter nearly 900,000 acres. Two-fifths of the irrigation revenue comes from the Punjab.

**Forestry.**—About 96,000 square miles of forests are reserved and scientifically worked by the State, while about 150,000 square miles besides are under State control. They produced in 1910-11 a net revenue of £1,823,000. A third of the revenue comes from Burma.

**Mines and Minerals.**—The output of coal in 1911 was 12,715,000 tons, nine-tenths of the total coming from Bengal. The production of crude petroleum in India (chiefly Burma) has increased from 19,000,000 gallons in 1898 to 226,000,000 in 1911. The output of manganese ore in recent years has been much increased, and the quantity in 1911 was 536,000 tons. About 15,000 tons of saltpetre are produced annually and exported. The yield of gold (nearly all from Mysore) was about 583,000 oz. in 1911. There is a considerable output and export of mica, and a fluctuating output of rubies and jade. **Salt.**—The consumption has increased, owing to the reduction of duty.

**Manufactures.**—The ancient village handicrafts still survive, though they suffer more and more from the competition of machine-made goods. Cotton-weaving is by far the most important hand industry. Power mills have grown up under European auspices, but are now largely owned by natives. The 258 cotton mills at work in India in 1911-12, mostly in Bombay and Ahmedabad, contained 6,427,000 spindles and 87,600 looms. Up-country cotton mills have increased. The production in 1911-12 was 625 million lb. of yarn (mostly of low counts) and 267 million lb. of woven goods. There is a tendency to produce finer yarns, and to pay more attention to weaving. The 60 jute mills, situated in or near Calcutta, contained 696,300 spindles and 35,287 looms. There were, in 1911, 5 woollen and 9 paper mills, 25 breweries, and various other factories. Owing to complaints of long hours in mills a new Factory Act was passed in 1911, restricting the hours of adult males to 12,

of women to 11, and of children to 6 per day in textile factories.

### EXTERNAL TRADE.

The *Sea-borne Trade* of India for the 10 years 1903-04-1912-13 was valued as below, the figures being exclusive of treasure and of Government stores :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	Merchandise.	Merchandise.
1903-04 .....	£56,548,862	£101,973,055
1904-05 .....	64,452,192	105,009,563
1905-06 .....	68,722,713	107,812,022
1906-07 .....	73,205,055	117,947,828
1907-08 .....	86,596,729	118,238,684
1908-09 .....	80,843,818	102,018,663
1909-10 .....	78,038,365	125,150,569
1910-11 .....	86,236,000	140,059,000
1911-12 .....	92,383,000	151,831,000
1912-13 .....	107,344,000	164,021,000

The *Foreign Land Trade* of India is shown below. As registration is difficult, the statistics are of doubtful accuracy, and they include much that is really trade with border tracts administered by, or States subject to, the Indian Government. The most important countries are Afghanistan, Nepal, and the Shan States of Siam. The figures include both merchandise and treasure :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1908-09 .....	£5,526,000	£4,640,000
1909-10 .....	5,638,000	4,545,000
1910-11 .....	6,127,000	4,952,000
1911-12 .....	6,920,000	5,885,000
1912-13 .....	7,560,000	6,890,000

*Sea-Borne Trade* of 1912-13 was shared by the principal countries as under :—

Countries.	Imports from.	Exports to.
Total Trade.	£107,344,000.	£160,775,000.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
United Kingdom .....	63.0	25.1
Germany .....	6.4	10.1
United States .....	3.2	7.8
China and Hong Kong .....	1.9	8.4
Japan .....	2.5	7.7
France .....	1.3	6.5
Belgium .....	1.9	5.4
Java .....	5.8	1.3
Straits Settlements .....	1.9	3.7
Austria-Hungary .....	2.2	2.9
Ceylon .....	0.5	3.7
Italy .....	1.0	2.8
Mauritius .....	2.0	0.6
All other countries .....	6.4	14.0

The *Principal Articles* were as follows in 1912-13 :—

IMPORTS. (000 omitted.)	EXPORTS. (000 omitted.)
Cotton Goods ... £37,583	Rice ..... £21,705
Yarn ..... 2,965	Cotton (raw) ... 18,741
Sugar ..... 9,537	Jute (raw) .... 18,034
Iron and Steel . 7,671	Jute Manufacts. 15,247
Railway Material 4,269	Seeds ..... 15,167
Machinery, &c. 3,905	Wheat & Flour 12,513
Mineral Oil ..... 2,502	Hides and Skins 10,914
Hardware, &c. 2,431	Tea ..... 8,863
Apparel ..... 2,431	Cotton Yarn
Woollen Goods . 2,039	and Cloth ... 8,134
Silk Goods ..... 2,035	Opium ..... 7,481
Copper ..... 1,581	Pulse, Millets,
Provisions ..... 1,566	&c. .... 5,982
Cotton (raw) ... 1,483	Wool (raw) .... 1,756
Carriages & Carts 1,266	Lac ..... 1,409
Glass ..... 1,169	Coffee ..... 1,043
Silk (raw) ..... 1,143	Wood, &c. .... 810
Spices ..... 1,087	Fodder, &c. ... 757
Instruments, &c. 986	Manures ..... 646
Paper, &c. .... 964	Spices ..... 622
Coal ..... 778	Coal, &c. .... 589
Mineral Dyes... 760	Oils ..... 572
Fruits & Vegetables 729	
Precious Stones	
and Pearls ... 722	
Drugs & Medicines 704	
Matches ..... 656	

### Government Stores:

Railway Material £1695	Wool (raw) .... 448
Metals ..... 474	Sugar ..... 145
	Metals ..... 133

**CUSTOMS DUTIES.**—Under the Indian Tariff Act, most goods imported pay a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. Cotton yarn and thread are exempt, but the duty on other cotton goods is 3½ per cent., a corresponding Excise duty, being levied on those woven in Indian mills. There are special duties on arms and ammunition. Spirits pay generally Rs. 9 6 as. a gallon, salt Re. 1 a maund (82 lb.), silver 4 annas an ounce, and refined petroleum 1½ annas a gallon. Iron and steel goods pay one per cent. Machinery, coal, raw cotton and wool, grain, oilcake, manures, living animals, quinine, gold, precious stones and pearls, and a few other articles are duty-free. There is an export duty of 3 annas per maund on rice, and an export duty on jute was imposed in 1912 for the benefit of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, at the rate of 2 annas per bale of 400 lb. on raw jute and 12 annas per ton on manufactured jute. The Government of India have adopted an attitude of strong opposition to preferential tariff proposals.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

**Railways.**—Nearly all the railways in India are owned by the State and administered by a Railway Board, though many are leased to and worked by companies. The mileage open for traffic on December 31, 1912, was 33,484, while the mileage under construction or sanctioned was 2,455. Of the mileage open about 53 per cent. was on the standard gauge (5½ ft.), and about 42 per cent. on the metre gauge. Up to the end of 1913 the total capital charge was £344,870,000. The net earnings of the railways in 1912 amounted to £17,890,000, equivalent to a return of 5.19 per cent. on the capital outlay. The number of passengers increased to 417 millions, and the goods traffic to 78 million tons. The net gain to the State on the working of the

railways was £5,489,000 in 1912, as compared with £2,713,000 in 1911, after charging to expenditure interest on capital outlay on lines under construction. The total capital expenditure on railways in 1912-13 was £10,212,000. Rates are very low, third-class passengers travelling on the average over five miles for a penny. In 1908 a special committee of inquiry into the railways recommended the raising of larger loans for construction and equipment, so that £100,000,000 may be expended in eight years.

**Posts and Telegraphs.**—The Post Office, which in 1911-12 conveyed 965 millions of letters, postcards, newspapers, &c., and issued 27 millions of money orders, was worked at a net profit to Government of £126,000. Reductions in postal rates have recently become operative, and inland letter rates are the lowest in the world. The length of telegraph wires in India on March 31, 1912, was 299,000 miles, and the number of messages sent in 1911-12 was 14,672,000. They showed for that year a loss of £7,000. Their capital cost to the end of 1911-12 was £7,639,000. The Indo-European Telegraph Department yielded a profit of 5·9 per cent. on its capital of £1,003,000.

**Shipping.**—In 1912-13 the number of vessels which entered from and cleared to foreign countries rose to 8,737, with a tonnage of 17,451,985 tons. Of this tonnage, approximately 51 per cent. was from or to the United Kingdom and British possessions; and 77 per cent. of the total trade of India was under the British flag. The chief ports are Calcutta and Bombay, which together do about 70 per cent. of the foreign trade. Next come Rangoon, Karachi, Madras, and Chittagong. These ports are administered by port trusts having wide powers, but subject to Government supervision.

## TOWNS.

CAPITAL, DELHI. Population (1911), 232,895.

At the Census of 1911 there were 29 towns with populations (including suburbs and cantonments) exceeding 100,000 and 17 towns exceeding 350,000. (Towns in *italic* are in Native States):—

TOWNS.	POPULATION.	
	1901.	1911.
Calcutta .....	1,106,738	1,216,514
Bombay City and Island .....	959,537	972,930
Madras City .....	509,346	517,335
Hyderabad .....	448,466	499,840
Rangoon .....	245,430	293,316
Lucknow .....	264,049	260,621
Delhi .....	208,575	232,859
Lahore .....	202,964	228,318
Ahmedabad .....	185,889	215,448
Benares .....	209,331	204,222
Bangalore .....	159,046	189,393
Agra .....	188,022	182,411
Cawnpore .....	197,170	174,039
Allahabad .....	172,032	166,463
Karachi .....	116,663	159,270
Poona .....	153,320	157,666
Amritsar .....	162,429	152,866
Mandalay .....	183,816	138,456
Jainpur .....	160,167	136,491
Patna .....	134,785	136,470
Madura .....	109,760	132,669
Bareilly .....	131,208	127,476
Srinagar .....	122,618	126,358

## TOWNS.

## POPULATION.

	1901.	1911.
Trichinopoly .....	104,721	122,037
Meerut .....	118,129	115,471
Surat .....	119,306	114,116
Dacca .....	89,733	108,188
Nagpur .....	127,734	101,364
Jubbulpore .....	90,533	100,660
Baroda .....	103,790	99,345
Mooltan .....	87,394	99,243
Peshawar .....	95,147	97,935
Rawal Pindi .....	87,688	86,483
Ajmer .....	73,839	86,222
Moradabad .....	75,128	81,168
Umballa .....	78,638	80,131
Calicut .....	76,681	78,417
Bhagalpur .....	75,760	74,349
Rampur .....	78,758	74,316
Shahahanpur .....	76,458	71,778
Mysore .....	69,378	71,306
Abigarh .....	70,434	64,825
Sholapur .....	75,288	61,345
Saloni .....	70,621	59,153
Bhopal .....	77,023	56,204
Fyzabad .....	75,085	54,655

## WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

## Weights and Measures.

The special *Weights and Measures* of India are as follows:—

- 1 tola = 180 grains = 11·66 grams.
- 1 chittak (5 tolas) = 900 grains = 58·32 grams.
- 1 ser (10 chittaks) = 2·057 lb. = 933·10 grams.
- 1 maund (40 sers) = 82·284 lb. = 37·32 kilograms.
- In Bombay a maund = 28 lb.; in Madras = 25 lb. avoirdupois.
- In Burma a viss = 3·6 lb. is used.
- The gaz in Bengal = 1 yard.

## Currency.

The silver rupee (containing 165 grains of fine silver and 15 grains of alloy and weighing in all 180 grains Troy or 1 tola) was the sole standard of value until June 26, 1893, when the Indian mints were closed to the unrestricted coinage of silver into rupees, and it was notified that gold coin and bullion would be received at the mints in exchange for government rupees at the rate of 7·53344 grains of fine gold for 1 rupee, being equivalent to a rate of exchange of 15 rupees per £1. In 1899 British gold coins were made legal tender side by side with rupees at that rate.

The Indian denominations with their British equivalents are:—

- Pie ..... =  $\frac{1}{4}$  penny.
- Pice (3 pies) ..... = 1 farthing.
- Anna (12 pies) ..... = 1 penny.
- Rupee (16 annas) ..... = 1s. 4d.

A lakh (lac) is 100,000 rupees and a crore is 100 lakhs.

The equivalents of the rupee in various currencies are approximately as follows:—

- One rupee = 1·68 franc.
- " ..... = 1·36 mark.
- " ..... = 1·6 krone.
- " ..... = 0·324 dollar (United States).
- " ..... = 0·65 yen (Japan.)

The denominations of currency notes in circulation are 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, and 10,000 rupees.

## Provincial Governments (British Territory).

## MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

MADRAS (area 141,726 square miles; pop. 41,405,404) was not only the oldest, but the most important, of the three original Presidencies before Clive's conquest of Bengal, but it was small in extent until the annexation of the Carnatic in 1801, and with its dependent states (Travancore, Cochin, Pudukottai, Banganapalle and Sandur) the State of Mysore and the small province of Coorg, the Presidency occupies the whole of the southern portion of the Indian Peninsula. With a coast-line of 1,730 miles the province has no good natural harbour, though an artificial harbour has been constructed at Madras at great expense. The province is not naturally fertile, but irrigation systems in the river deltas have enormously increased the produce of the soil, and have yielded a large profit to the State. Rice, millet, and other food-grains, oilseeds, cotton, indigo, spices, tobacco, tea, &c., are cultivated. Manganese ore is mined and exported. Madras is served by the South Indian and by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, the latter connecting it with Bengal on the north and Bombay on the west. The people are chiefly Hindus. There are over one million native Christians, mainly Roman Catholics. Many natives of Madras Presidency emigrate to Burma and Ceylon, some only temporarily. The languages principally spoken are Tamil and Telugu. The Governor of Madras is assisted by an Executive Council of three members. The Legislative Council consists of 48 members, 24 nominated (including not more than 17 officials) and 19 elected according to regulations made under the Indian Councils Act, 1909, in addition to 3 *ex-officio* and 2 extra members. Madras (518,660), Madura (134,130) and Trichinopoly (122,028), famous for their Hindu temples, are the chief cities.

CHIEF CITY, Madras. Population, 518,660.

Governor, His Excellency Baron Pentland,

P.C., G.C.I.E. (1912) .....Rs. 10,000

Priv. Sec., C. B. Cotterell .....Rs. 1,500

Military Sec., Capt. C. T. Allanson ... Rs. 1,000

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. J. A. Butchart; Capt.

H. Colmore; Capt. Hon. C. S. Fellowes;

Lt. R. H. V. Cavendish, M.V.O.; Lt. G. L. T. G.

Meyrick; Lt. W. E. D. Campbell.

Native Aide-de-Camp, Risaldar Hari Singh

Med. Officer, Capt. H. Stott, I.M.S. ....Rs. 1,000

## COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. Sir J. N. Atkinson, G.C.S.I.; P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, C.S.I., C.I.E.; and Sir H. A. Stuart, K.C.V.O., C.S.I. ....each Rs. 5,333

## SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Sec., A. G. Cardew, C.S.I. ....Rs. 3,750

Under Secs. T. G. Tasker; C. S. Anantarama Aiyar.

Registrar, C. Reilly.

Revenue Dept. Sec., L. M. Wynch, C.I.E. Rs. 3,125

Under Sec., H. A. Watson.....

Local, Municipal, &c., Sec., L. Davidson Rs. 2,500

(W. Francis actg.)

Public Works, General, C. A. Smith, C.I.E.

Rs. 2,750

Under Sec., W. G. Molesworth.

Do. (Irrigation), H. E. Clerk .....Rs. 2,050

Under Sec., F. E. Morgan .....

Board of Revenue, Hons. W. O. Horne; R. B. Clegg;

R. C. C. Carr; and A. Butterworth Rs. 3,000

Director of Public Instruction, A. G. Bourne,

C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.....

Inspector Genl., Police, D. W. G. Cowie

(H. F. W. Gillman actg.)

Inspector Genl., Prisons, Lt.-Col. R. J. Mac-

namara, M.D., I.M.S. ....

## HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir C. A. White Rs. 5,000

Judges, Hons. Sir J. E. P. Wallis; L. C. Miller;

Sir C. Sankaran Nair, C.I.E.; Abdur Rahim:

P. K. S. Aiyar; B. Ayling; J. H. Bakewell;

T. S. Aiyar; F. D. P. Oldfield; F. H. B. Iyabji

Rs. 4,000

Advocate-Gen., Hon. F. H. M. Corbet ...

Judge, City Civil Court, C. R. Thiruvengkata

Chariyar.

## THE LACCADIVE ISLANDS.

The Laccadive Islands comprise 14 islands (nine inhabited), distant 200 miles from the Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency, in which they are included. (Pop. 13,274 in 1901.)

## BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

BOMBAY.—The Island of Bombay was part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal (1662), and was made over by Charles II. to the East India Company in 1668. The greater part of the present territory was obtained by annexations from the Mahrattas, and by the lapse of the Satara State. Sind was conquered in 1843. The province (including Sind, but not Aden and Perim, which are also attached to it) contains 122,979 square miles (nearly equal in size to Prussia), with a population of 19,626,477. Eastern Sind is desert. The administration of Sind (which occupies about two-fifths of the Presidency) is in some respects separate. About 76 per cent. of the people of the Presidency are Hindus, and 20 per cent. Muhammadans. The Parsis, who are very prominent in trade, are mainly found in Bombay. The people have suffered greatly from plague and drought in recent years. Marathi, Gujarati, Sindhi, and Kanarese are the principal languages. Millet and other food-grains and oilseeds are cultivated. Cotton is largely produced for export and for manufacture in the constantly extending cotton-mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad. The chief railway systems are the Bombay, Baroda and Central India with the lines worked by it to the north, and the Great Indian Peninsula (now combined with the Indian Midland system) eastwards; south-eastwards is the Madras and Southern Mahratta system; while Karachi (Sind) is the port for the extensive North-Western Railway system. The Governor has an Executive Council of three members, while the Legislative Council comprises 48 members, 21 nominated (including not more than 14 officials) and 21 elected, in addition to the President in Council and 1 extra member. Bombay (979,445), Ahmedabad (216,777), Poona (158,856), Surat (114,863), and Karachi (151,903), the capital and chief port of Sind, are important cities. For Aden and Perim, see pp. 300-1.

CHIEF CITY, Bombay. Population 979,445.

Governor, His Excellency Col. Sir George Syden-

ham Clarke, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., F.R.S.

(Oct., 1907).....Rs. 10,000

Private Sec., C. C. Watson .....Rs. 1,500

<i>Military Sec.</i> , Maj. J. G. Greig, C.I.E., 121st Pioneers .....	Rs. 1,000
<i>Aides-de-Camp</i> , Capt. E. G. Drummond, 4th Gorkha Rifles; Capt. C. T. Davis, 107th Pioneers.	107th
<i>Native A.D.C.</i> , Subadar Major Sher Muhammad Khan.	
<i>Surgeon</i> , Capt. T. C. Lucas, R.A.M.C. ....	Rs. 1,000

#### COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. Sir R. A. Lamb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Mahadev Blaskar Chaulal, C.S.I.; C. H. A. Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E. ....	each Rs. 5,333
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#### SECRETARIES TO THE GOVERNMENT.

<i>Chief Sec.</i> , Revenue, Financial, and Separate Depts., G. Carmichael, C.S.I. ....	Rs. 3,750
<i>Under Sec.</i> , C. W. A. Turner .....	Rs. 1,200-50-1,500
<i>Political, Judicial, &amp;c., Sec.</i> , C. C. Watson, C.I.E. .....	Rs. 3,125
<i>Under Sec.</i> , K. W. Barlee .....	Rs. 1,200-50-1,500
<i>General, Marine, &amp;c., Sec.</i> , J. L. Rieu .....	Rs. 2,500
<i>Public Works Secs.</i> , H. V. R. Kemball and H. F. Beale .....	each Rs. 2,750
<i>Under Sec.</i> , A. F. Thorpe .....	Rs. 750
<i>Commissioner in Sind</i> , A. D. Youngusband, C.S.I. .....	Rs. 3,750
<i>Collector of Karachi</i> , H. S. Lawrence .....	Rs. 2,325
<i>Revenue Commrs.</i> , R. P. Barrow; W. D. Shep- pard, C.I.E. (each Rs. 3,500); G. S. Curtis, C.S.I. ....	Rs. 3,000
<i>Commr. of Customs, Salt, Opium and Akbari</i> , H. O. Quin .....	Rs. 3,500
<i>Director of Public Instruction</i> , W. H. Sharp <i>Inspector Genl.</i> , Police, M. Kennedy, C.S.I. .....	Rs. 2,500-100-3,000
<i>Commr. of Police, Bombay</i> , S. M. Edwardes, C.V.O. ....	Rs. 1,800
<i>Inspector Genl., Prisons</i> , Lt.-Col. J. Jackson, M.B., I.M.S. ....	Rs. 1,950
<i>Postmaster Genl.</i> , E. A. Doran, C.I.E. ....	Rs. 2,000

#### HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

<i>Chief Justice</i> , The Hon. Sir Basil Scott .....	Rs. 5,000
<i>Judges</i> , Hons. G. S. Rao; Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar; J. J. Heaton; S. L. Batchelor; Sir D. D. Davar; C. O. Beaman; N. C. McLeod .....	each Rs. 4,000
<i>Judicial Commr.</i> , Sind, E. M. Pratt .....	Rs. 3,000
<i>Additional do.</i> , H. N. Crouch; M. H. Hayward .....	each Rs. 2,750
<i>Advocate Genl.</i> , Hon. T. J. Strangman .....	Rs. 2,000

#### BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

BENGAL (area 70,000 sq. miles; pop. 42,000,000) was placed under a Lieutenant-Governor in 1854, and was created a Presidency, under a Governor, in 1911. The old Bengal Presidency included practically all Northern and Central India, but the present administration comprises only a part of its former limits. The "partition of Bengal" of 1905 (into Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam) was to some extent re-arranged in 1911-1912, and there are now three Provinces, viz., Bengal Presidency, Assam and Bihar and Orissa. Bengal occupies the Ganges Valley eastward of Benares, and extends from the Himalayas to the mouth of the Mahanuddy. Only 5 per cent. of the population live in towns. Nearly 78 per cent. consists of Hindus. The principal languages are Bengali, Hindi, and Bihari. For the most part the province is a great alluvial plain, very populous and productive. The chief products are rice, opium, indigo, oilseeds, sugar, tobacco, silk, tea, and jute. In

the hills bordering the great plain the greater part of India's coal output is produced. The East Indian Railway is the great artery of the Ganges Valley. The Eastern Bengal Railway, running N. from Calcutta, is also important. Other extensive systems are the Bengal and North-Western in the north and the Bengal-Nagpur in the south. The Governor has an Executive Council of three members, and there is a Legislative Council of 50 members, 22 nominated (including not more than 17 officials) and 26 elected, besides 2 extra members. Important cities are Calcutta (1,222,313), Dacca (108,551) and Howrah (179,006), a great jute-manufacturing centre adjoining Calcutta.

**CHIEF CITY**, Calcutta. Pop., including suburbs and Howrah, 1,222,313.

<i>Governor</i> , His Excellency Baron Carmichael, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G. (April, 1912) .....	Rs. 10,000
<i>Private Sec.</i> , W. R. Gourlay .....	Rs. 1,500
<i>Military Sec.</i> , Maj. H. F. Bateman-Champain .....	Rs. 1,000
<i>Aides-de-Camp</i> , Lt. Hon. C. A. J. Annesley; Capt. H. G. Vaux.	

#### COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. Sir F. W. Duke, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; P. C. Lyon, C.S.I.; Syed Shamsul Huda ...	each Rs. 5,333
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#### SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

<i>Chief Sec.</i> , C. J. Stevenson-Moore, C.V.O. ....	Rs. 3,333
<i>Rev. and Gen. Sec.</i> , J. H. Kerr, C.I.E. ....	Rs. 2,750
<i>Fin. and Munic. Sec.</i> , H. L. Stephenson .....	Rs. 2,750
<i>Judicial Sec.</i> , E. P. Chapman .....	Rs. 2,500
<i>Under Secs.</i> , R. N. Reid; S. K. Sawday; A. Cassells .....	
<i>Public Works Sec. (Rys. and Marine, Bldgs. and Roads)</i> , B. K. Finimore .....	Rs. 2,500
<i>Dep. do. (Estab. and Marine)</i> , F. A. A. Cowley. <i>Board of Revenue</i> , D. J. Macpherson, C.I.E. .....	Rs. 3,750
<i>Do. Secs.</i> , A. Marr; W. S. Milne .....	each
<i>Director of Public Instruction</i> , G. W. Küchler, C.I.E. ....	
<i>Inspector Genl., Police</i> , R. B. Hughes-Buller. <i>Commr. of Police, Calcutta</i> , Sir F. L. Halliday, C.I.E., M.V.O. ....	
<i>Deputy do.</i> , Reginald Clarke. <i>Inspector Genl., Civil Hospitals</i> , Col. G. F. A. Harris, C.S.I., M.D. ....	
<i>Inspector Genl., Prisons</i> , Lt.-Col. W. J. Buchanan, I.M.S. ....	
<i>Postmaster Genl.</i> , C. J. H. Hogg.	

#### HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

<i>Chief Justice</i> , The Hon. Sir Lawrence Hugh Jenkins, K.C.I.E. ....	Rs. 6,000
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hons. E. Harrington; H. L. Stephen; J. G. Woodroffe; Sir Ashutosh Mukharji, C.S.I.; H. Holmwood; C. W. Chitty; E. E. Fletcher; Saiyid Sharf-ud-din; H. R. H. Coxe; H. W. C. Carduff, C.I.E.; D. Chatarji; N. R. Chatarji; W. Teunon; T. W. Richard- son .....	each Rs. 4,000
<i>Additional Judges</i> , S. H. Imam; A. Chanduri; C. P. Beachcroft; E. P. Chapman; B. K. Mulik; B. B. Newbould; H. W. Ray; H. Walsley .....	
<i>Advocate Genl.</i> , Hon. G. H. B. Kenrick...	

#### AGRA AND OUDH.

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH, called "North-Western Provinces and Oudh" until 1902 (area 107,267 sq. miles; pop. 47,182,044, or less than in 1901, owing chiefly to plague and

famine), form the upper part of the great Ganges plain to the W. of Bengal, lying between the Himalayas and the hilly border of the central plateau. In population they come next to Bengal. Originally these provinces (excluding Oudh) formed part of the Bengal Presidency, but in 1835 a separate administration was formed under a Lieutenant-Governor. OUDH was annexed in 1856 and placed under a Chief Commissioner. After 1877 the two administrations were combined. The chief products are wheat, rice, barley, pulse, tobacco, millet, cotton, sugar, and oilseeds. About 85 per cent. of the population are Hindus and 14 per cent. Muhammadans. Hindi and Bihari are the chief tongues. The province is served by the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railways. In 1887 a Legislative Council was established. Under the Indian Councils Acts it consists of 48 members, 26 nominated (including not more than 20 officials) and 20 elected, besides 2 extra members. Among the important cities may be named Allahabad (166,463), Lucknow (260,621), the ancient city of Agra (182,419), containing the Taj Mahal and other great works of architecture, the sacred Hindu city of Benares (204,222), the great manufacturing centre, Cawnpore (174,031), and Meerut (115,471).

CHIEF CITY (Agra), Allahabad. Pop. 166,463.  
" (Oudh), Lucknow. Pop. 260,621.

Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Sir J. S. Meston,  
K.C.S.I. (1912).....Rs. 8,333

Priv. Sec., Capt. C. A. Watson Smyth.

Aide-de-Camp, Capt. G. C. Black.

Chief Sec. to Govt., The Honble. Mr. R. Burn  
Rs. 3,000

Financial Sec., The Honble. Mr. A. W. Pim  
Rs. 2,250

Judicial Sec., The Honble. Mr. S. P. O'Donnell  
Rs. 1,834

Under Secs., R. W. D. Willoughby; I. D'O.  
Elliott; B. H. Bourdillon.

Genl. Registrar, F. E. Lowe.

Financial do., A. Grant.

Judicial do., W. J. Summers.

Public Works Secs., (Bldgs., &c.) The Honble.  
Mr. W. G. Wood; (Irrign.) The Honble. Mr.

C. H. Hutton .....each Rs. 2,500

Under Secs., A. C. Verrieres, C.I.E.; C. F.  
Wilkins.

Asst. Sec., C. B. Anthony.

Registrar, F. C. Richardson.

Board of Revenue, The Honble. Mr. D. C. Baillie,  
C.S.I., and The Honble. Mr. G. A. Tweedy  
each Rs. 3,500

Director of Public Instruction, C. F. de la Fosse.

Inspector Genl., Police, The Honble. Mr. D. M.  
Straight .....

Inspector Genl., Prisons, Lt.-Col. C. Mactaggart,  
C.I.E. ....

Postmaster Genl., C. J. H. Hogg .....

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, NORTH-WESTERN  
PROVINCES.

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir H. G. Richards  
Rs. 5,000

Puisne Judges, Hons. Sir G. E. Knox; Sir  
Pramada Charan Banarji; Sir H. D. Griffin; W.

Tudball; E. M. Des C. Chamier; Muhammad  
Rafiq .....each Rs. 4,000

COURT OF JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER, OUDH.

Judicial Commissioner, T. C. Piggott ...Rs. 3,500  
Additional do., B. Lindsay; Rai Kanhaiya Lal  
Bahadur .....each Rs. 3,333

## THE PUNJAB.

THE PUNJAB PROVINCE (area 97,209 sq. miles; pop. 19,974,956, or less than in 1901, owing chiefly to plague and famine) occupies the N.W. angle of the great northern plain of India, and derives its name from the "Five Rivers" which, descending from the Himalayas, traverse the plain and unite in the Indus. It was annexed in 1849, and up to 1853 was under a Board of Administration. This Board was then superseded by a Chief Commissioner, who was made Lieutenant-Governor in 1859, when also the Delhi Division was transferred to the Punjab from the North-West Provinces. The Punjab is mainly agricultural, and, owing to the scanty rainfall, depends largely for its harvests on vast irrigation canals, which are still being greatly extended, and are highly remunerative. The principal crops are wheat, millet, barley, maize, pulse, oilseeds, sugar, and cotton. The Punjab possesses rich deposits of rock-salt, which, with wheat and other grains and cotton, form the principal exports. Wood is scarce. More than half the population are Muhammadans, and more than a third are Hindus. Of the former, the Pathans are found chiefly in the north-western hill districts. The Sikhs number over 2,100,000 in the Punjab and Punjab States, to which they are mainly confined. Punjabi and Hindi are the chief languages. The various branches of the North-Western Railway serve the Punjab. In 1897 a Legislative Council was constituted, which, under the Indian Councils Act, consists of 26 members, 19 nominated (including not more than 10 officials) and 5 elected, besides 2 extra members. This body will be reconstituted with effect from Jan. 1, 1913. Lahore has 228,318 inhabitants; while Amritsar, the sacred city of the Sikhs, has 152,866 people.

CHIEF CITY, Lahore. Population, 228,318.

Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Sir Michael Francis O'Dwyer, K.C.S.I. (May, 1913).....Rs. 8,333

Private Sec. & A.D.C., Major E. C. Bayley,  
C.I.E. ....Rs. 991

A.D.C., Lt. C. O. Harvey .....Rs. 530

Chief Sec. to Govt., C. A. Barron, C.I.E. Rs. 3,000

Revenue Sec., J. P. Thompson .....Rs. 1,500

Financial Sec., R. A. Mant .....Rs. 1,800

Under Secs., G. M. Young; G. Worsley;  
A. A. L. Parsons; J. C. Godley; Sir E. L.  
French, K.C.V.O. ....

Public Works Secs., (Irrign.) R. E. Purves, and  
F. E. Gwyther; (Bldgs. and Roads) Col.

R. S. MacLagan, C.B., C.S.I. ....each Rs. 2,500

Under Secs., Capt. A. S. Holme, R.E.; J. W. B.  
Loughran; R. L. Colbourne .....

Financial Commissioners, A. H. Diack, C.V.O.;  
M. W. Fenton, C.S.I. ....each Rs. 3,500

Director of Public Instruction, J. C. Godley

Inspector Genl., Police, Sir E. L. French, K.C.V.O.

Inspector Genl., Civil Hospitals, Col. C. J.  
Bamber, M.V.O. ....

Inspector Genl., Prisons, Lt.-Col. G. W. F.  
Braide, M.B. ....

Postmaster Genl., H. N. Hutchinson .....

CHIEF COURT.

*Chief Judge*, The Hon. Sir A. H. S. Reid. Rs. 4,000  
*Judges*, Hons. F. A. Robertson; A. Kensington;  
 D. C. Johnstone; H. A. B. Rattigan  
 each Rs. 3,500  
*Additional Judges*, Hons. Mian Muhammad  
 Shah Din, Khan Bahadur; W. Chevis; Lt.-  
 Col. G. C. Beadon; H. S. Smith; P. D.  
 Agnew; and Shadi Lal, Rai Bahadur.

BURMA.

THE PROVINCE OF BURMA is bounded by China, French Indo-China and Siam on the east, by Tibet and China on the north, and by Assam and the Bay of Bengal on the west. It is the largest province of the Indian Empire, having a total area of 230,839 square miles, with a population of 12,115,217. These figures include the Shan States and Chin Hills. Including unadministered territory the area is 261,839 square miles. Many immigrants come from Bengal, Madras, and China. Tenasserim and Aracan were annexed after the first Burmese war in 1826, Pegu after the second war in 1852, and Upper Burma and the Shan States after the third war in 1885. The Shan States are administered by local sawbwas, or chiefs, under the superintendence of a political officer. The province is thinly peopled; but, owing to remarkable prosperity, the population has increased nearly 15 per cent. in 10 years. The inhabitants—of the common Indo-Chinese stock—belong to numerous tribes, who are distinguished by a variety of manners, languages, and religions. About 65 per cent. speak Burmese. Buddhism, now almost confined to Burma, is the religion of nearly 86 per cent. of the people. The Burmese are much better educated than the natives of India proper, education being conducted by Buddhist monks. The delta country of Lower Burma is flat, but above Prome there is upland, hilly country. Rice, the main product of the delta region, is largely milled at Rangoon and exported. The principal export after rice is teak, which comes from the extensive forests of Burma and the Shan States, and overland from Siam. Burma is fairly rich in minerals, especially petroleum, rubies, and jadestone; gold and silver are also known to exist. The Irrawaddy and its chief tributaries, the Chindwin, the Shweli, and the Myitnge, form important waterways. The main stream is navigable beyond Bhamo, 900 miles from its mouth, and carries much traffic. There are considerable exports by land to Western China. The Burma Railway has reached Myitkyina on the Upper Irrawaddy, while a branch has been built to the Shan States, which lie in the Salween basin. The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has a Legislative Council consisting, under the Indian Councils Act, of 17 members, 14 nominated (including not more than 6 officials) and 3 elected, besides 2 extra members. The present capital, Rangoon, (293,316) is fast increasing in population owing to commercial prosperity, while the old native capital, Mandalay (138,299) tends to decline.

CHIEF CITY, LOWER BURMA, Rangoon.

CHIEF CITY, UPPER BURMA, Mandalay.

*Lieutenant-Governor*, The Hon. Sir Harvey Adamson, K.C.S.I. (May, 1910).....Rs. 8,333  
*Private Sec.*, Lt. G. C. Slacke.....Rs. 825  
*Aide-de-Camp*, Lt. N. H. Hutcheson.  
*Chief Sec.*, W. F. Rice, C.S.I. ....Rs. 3,000

*Revenue Sec.*, The Honble. Mr. R. E. V. Arbuthnot.....Rs. 2,250  
*Secretary*, G. B. H. Fell, C.I.E. ....Rs. 1,800  
*Under Secs.*, H. O. Reynolds Rs. 833; A. E. Gilliat .....Rs. 700  
*Asst. Sec.*, F. H. Steavenson .....Rs. 700  
*Sec.*, P. W. D., & *Chief Engineer*, H. W. James  
 Rs. 2,500  
*Joint Sec.*, P. W. D., G. C. Stawell .....Rs. 2,500  
*Under Secs.*, C. E. Rushton, Rs. 1,200; E. P. Dove.....Rs. 1,000  
*Financial Commr.*, The Honble. Mr. H. L. Eales, C.S.I. ....Rs. 3,450  
*Settlement Commr.*, H. M. S. Mathews, C.S.I.  
 Rs. 2,750  
*Supt. & Political Offr.*, S. Shan States, G. C. B. Stirling, C.I.E. ....Rs. 1,800  
*Director of Public Instruction*, W. G. Wedderburn .....Rs. 1,200  
*Inspector Genl., Police*, The Honble. Major H. des Voeux .....Rs. 2,500  
*Inspector Genl., Civil Hospitals*, Col. Evans  
 Rs. 2,250  
*Inspector Genl., Prisons*, Lt.-Col. G. J. H. Bell, M.B. ....Rs. 1,800  
*Postmaster Genl.*, H. A. Sams. ....Rs. 1,750

CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

*Chief Judge*, The Hon. Sir C. E. Fox.....Rs. 4,000  
*Judges*, Hons. H. S. Hartnoll; E. W. Ormond;  
 D. H. R. Twomey; L. M. Parlett each Rs. 3,500  
*Judicial Commissioner (Upper Burma)*, Sir G. W. Shaw, C.S.I. ....Rs. 3,500

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

THE PROVINCE OF BIHAR AND ORISSA (area about 113,000 square miles, population 35,000,000) was formed on April 1, 1912, from the Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Tirhut and Patna divisions, and part of the Bhagalpur division (Bhagalpur, Monghyr, and Purnea districts and the Sonthal Parganas), which formerly belonged to the presidency of Fort William in Bengal. The province is governed by a lieutenant-governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 3 members. There is also a Provincial Legislative Council, the members of which are partly elected and partly nominated. The High Court for the province is at present that of Calcutta. Bihar produces a great variety of crops, and the population is exceedingly dense. Orissa and Chota-Nagpur are ill-watered and liable to drought. Orissa has a variety of races and a considerable seaboard, and is a stronghold of Hinduism. The highlands of Chota-Nagpur are thinly peopled and contain a large aboriginal population. The great bulk of the people are Hindus, and the great temple of Juggernaut (Puri) is in Orissa.

CHIEF CITY, Patna. Population 136,153.

*Lieutenant-Governor*, The Hon. Sir C. S. Bayley, K.C.S.I., I.S.O. (April, 1912) .....Rs. 8,333  
*Pte. Sec.*, C. B. Bayley, C.V.O. ....  
*Aide-de-C.*, Capt. H. F. Collingridge; and Capt. A. E. C. Harris (*extra*).

COUNCIL OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Hons. E. A. Gait, C.S.I., C.I.E.; E. V. Levinge, C.S.I.; The Maharaja of Darbhanga, K.C.S.I.  
 each Rs. 5,000  
*Chief Sec.*, The Honble. Mr. H. Le Mesurier, C.S.I., C.I.E. ....Rs. 3,000  
*Revenue Sec.*, The Honble. Mr. H. McPherson  
 Rs. 2,250  
*Financial Secretary*, The Honble. Mr. E. L. L. Hammond .....Rs. 1,333

*Under Secretaries*, M. G. Hallett, Rs. 1,000; J. C. B. Drake, Rs. 1000; and G. F. Smith

Rs. 833  
*Secretaries*, P.W.D., The Honble. Mr. C. A. White, Rs. 2,750; The Honble. Mr. E. R. Gardiner .....Rs. 2,500

*Under Secretaries*, L. M. Priday, Rs. 580; H. Wardle.....Rs. 1,000

*Assistant Secretary*, W. A. Shilstone, I.S.O. Rs. 700  
*Member Board of Revenue*, The Honble. Mr. Walter Maude .....Rs. 3,500

*Commissioner of Excise and Salt and Inspector-General of Registration*, The Honble. Mr. A. Ahmad, I.S.O. ....Rs. 1,440

*Director of Public Instruction*, The Honble. Mr. N. L. Hallward .....Rs. 2,000

*Inspector-General of Police*, The Honble. Mr. L. F. Morhead.....Rs. 3,000

*Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals*, Lt.-Col. F. J. Drury .....Rs. 2,250

*Inspector-General of Prisons*, Lt.-Col. Bawa Jiwan Singh .....Rs. 1,800

*Sanitary Commissioner*, Lt.-Col. E. C. Hare .....Rs. 1,800

*Director of Land Records and of Surveys*, J. Reid .....Rs. 1,900

*Director of Agriculture*, W. B. Heycock Rs. 1,950  
*Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies*, B. A. Collins .....Rs. 1,383

*Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs*, The Honble. L. C. Adami.....Rs. 2,500

*Conservator of Forests*, H. Carter .....Rs. 1,700

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

The CENTRAL PROVINCES, area 113,231 sq. miles, pop. 12,976,148, were formed in 1861 out of territory taken from the North-West Provinces and Madras, but originally belonging to the Mahratta Kingdom of Nagpur. One district was detached and added to Bengal in 1905. The country is hilly and forest-clad, and contains a large population of aboriginal tribes. A great deal of the waste land is covered with jungle. The people are mostly Hindus, and they speak mainly Hindi and Marathi. Much has been done by constructing roads and railways (belonging to the Indian Midland and Great Indian Peninsula and the Bengal-Nagpur systems) to open up the country, which possesses coal-fields and manganese ore, and also limestone, pottery clay and cement on a smaller scale; and is an important producer of rice, wheat, millet, pulse, oilseeds, and cotton. There are cotton mills at Nagpur, Pulgaon, Hinganghat, Jabulpore, and Burhanpur. The population showed a large increase in the decade 1901 to 1911.

BERAR.—Since October 1, 1902, Berar (area 17,766 sq. miles, pop. 3,057,162) has been amalgamated with the Central Provinces. Berar lies to the north of Hyderabad, and was handed over to the Government of India by the Nizam in 1853, in payment of arrears for (and its revenues were charged with the future cost of) the Hyderabad Contingent. In 1903 Berar was leased in perpetuity to the Government of India on payment of £167,000 a year to the Nizam, who thus obtains an assured instead of a fluctuating income therefrom. Berar is purely agricultural. It is very fertile, and yields the finest cotton in India, besides millet, oilseeds, &c. There are cotton mills at Akola and Amraoti. The chief language is Marathi, and most of the people are Hindus.

There is a Legislative Council for the Central Provinces and Berar.

CHIEF CITY, Nagpur. Population, 101,415

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

*Chief Commissioner*, The Hon. Sir Benjamin Robertson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. ....Rs. 5,167

*Personal Assistant*, Capt. R. J. McCleverty.

*Chief Sec.*, R. C. H. M. King .....Rs. 2,700

*Second Secretary*, Sir A. Blennerhassett, Bart.

*Third Secretary*, C. G. Leftwich .....Rs. 1,000

*Under-Secs.*, H. C. Greenfield, E. Gordon.

*Asst. Sec.*, N. G. Sarkar, Rai Bahadur.

*Public Works Secs.*, C. C. S. Clark; A. H. Tickell, each Rs. 2,500

*Under Sec.*, Capt. H. de L. Pollard-Lowsley, B.E. ....Rs. 1,000

*Asst. Sec.*, W. C. Pigott .....Rs. 1,000

*Judicial Commr.*, Sir H. V. Drake-Brockman .....Rs. 3,500

*Do. (1st. add.)*, J. K. Batten .....Rs. 3,000

*Do. (2nd add.)*, H. J. Stanyon, C.I.E. ....Rs. 2,750

*Legal Remembrancer*, C. S. Findlay .....Rs. 1,000

*Govt. Advocate*, G. P. Dick .....Rs. 1,000

*Financial Commr.*, H. A. Crump .....Rs. 3,500

*Director of Public Instruction*, A. G. Wright

*Inspector-Genl., Police*, F. S. A. Slocock.

*Inspector-Genl., Civil Hospitals*, Col. G. W. P. Denny .....Rs. 1,000

*Inspector-Genl., Prisons*, Major C. H. Bensley

#### BERAR.

*Commissioner*, B. P. Standen, C.S.I. ....Rs. 2,750

#### ASSAM.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF ASSAM

(area 61,471 sq. miles; pop. 7,059,857). In 1905

a province was formed by the addition to Assam

of 15 districts of Bengal under the name of

Eastern Bengal and Assam. On April 1, 1912,

Assam was created a Chief Commissionership,

comprising the Assam Valley Division and the

Surma Valley and Hill Districts Division of the

former province. Assam had been constituted a

separate administration in 1874, out of certain

Bengal districts, most of which had been ceded

by Burma in 1825. The High Court for the

Province is that of Calcutta. A range of moun-

tains divides Assam into the Surma and Brahmaputra

valleys, of which the chief towns are Gauhati

and Sylhet respectively. The forest area is

very large. The rainfall is abundant and well

distributed. Rice, tea, jute, oilseeds, sugar,

and tobacco are cultivated. About 72 per

cent. of the people are Muhammadans, and 54

per cent. Hindus. Large towns are few. There

is a great variety of languages, Bengali and

Assamese being the chief. The Assam-Bengal

and Eastern Bengal Railways traverse the Pro-

vince, and the former terminates at the growing

port of Chittagong on the Bengal coast. The

Census of 1911 showed that Assam contained

882,068 immigrants, mostly coolies for tea-

gardens.

#### CHIEF CITY, Shillong. Population 13,639.

*Chief Commissioner*, The Hon. Sir Archdale

Earle, K.C.I.E. ....Rs. 4,667

*Chief Sec.*, The Honble. Mr. W. J. Reid Rs. 2,650

*Second Sec.*, The Honble. Maj. W. M. Kennedy

.....Rs. 1,800

*Public Works Sec.*, The Honble. Mr. W. McM.

Sweet .....Rs. 2,750

*Director of Public Instruction*, The Honble. Mr.

J. R. Cunningham.....Rs. 1,250

*Inspector Genl., Police*, Lt.-Col. A. E. Woods,

C.S.I. ....Rs. 2,500

*Inspector Genl., Civil Hospitals*, The Honble.

Col. R. N. Campbell, C.B., C.I.E. ....Rs. 2,250

## NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

The NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE (pop. 3,819,027) was constituted on November 9, 1901, by the transfer from the Punjab of portions of the district of Hazara, and the Trans-Indus districts of Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan, and by the addition of the following Political Charges—Kurram, Malakand (Dir, Swat, and Chitral), Tochi, and Wano. The officer in charge is directly responsible to the Government of India. The people are chiefly Muhammadans. The province produces wheat, barley and other grains, oilseeds, cotton, &c. It has a considerable trade with Afghanistan.

CHIEF CITY, Peshawar. Population, 97,935.

Chief Commissioner, The Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir G. O. Roos Keppel, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (July, 1908)

Secretary, The Honble. Major D. B. Blakeway, C.I.E. ....	Rs. 4,000
Assistant Secretary, Captain W. L. Campbell, C.I.E. ....	Rs. 2,250
Judicial Commissioner, W. P. Barton ....	Rs. 800
Revenue Commissioner, Lt.-Col. C. B. Rawlinson, C.I.E. ....	Rs. 2,550
Inspecting Officer, Frontier Corps, Col. A. R. Dick, C.B. ....	Rs. 2,750
Secretaries, P.W.D. (Buildings and Roads Branch), Col. W. J. D. Dundee, C.I.E....	
(Irrigation Branch), R. E. Purves ....	
Divisional and Sessions Judges, F. P. Rennie; Lt.-Col. C. F. Minchin, D.S.O. ....	
Director of Public Instruction, J. A. Richey	

## AJMER-MERWARA.

AJMER-MERWARA (area 2,711 sq. miles; pop. 501,395), ceded in 1818, lies within Rajputana. The Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara and the chief executive and judicial authority.

CHIEF CITY, Ajmer. Population 86,273.

Chief Commissioner, The Hon. Sir E. G. Colvin, K.C.S.I. ....	Rs. 4,000
Commissioner, A. T. Holme ....	Rs. 2,250
Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana, Lt.-Col. R. C. MacWatt, I.M.S. ....	
Secretary, P.W.D., H. C. Sanders ....	Rs. 1,900
1st Asst. to Ch. Commr., Lt.-Col. A. D'A. G. Bannerman, C.V.O., C.I.E. ....	Rs. 1,950
Principal of Mayo College, C. W. Waddington, C.I.E., M.V.O. ....	Rs. 1,950

## COORG.

COORG (area 1,582 sq. miles; pop. 174,976) is a small territory of south-west India between Mysore and the coast, and was annexed in 1834. The Resident at Mysore is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner and the chief executive and judicial authority.

Chief Commissioner, The Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir H. Daly, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. ....	Rs. 4,000
Commissioner and District Judge, F. Hannington ....	Rs. 1,800
1st Asst. do. and District Magistrate, R. H. Ellis ....	
Inspector of Schools, H. O. Kershaw ....	

## BALUCHISTAN.

BRITISH BALUCHISTAN (area 54,228 sq. miles; pop. 414,412) was constituted a separate administration in 1888, under the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, who also controls the

affairs of the rest of Baluchistan (*see* BALUCHISTAN AGENCY, *post*). *British Baluchistan* consists of the *tahsils* of Shahrig, Sibi, Duki, and Pishin, with Shoraur and the Chaman subdivision, and was acquired partly from Afghanistan by the treaty of Gundamuk (1879), partly from the Khan of Kalat by arrangement. Baluchistan consists largely of mountains and sandy deserts, and is sparsely populated. About 44 per cent. of the people lead a pastoral, nomad life. In religion they are Sunni Muhammadans. The Afghan-Baluch frontier was demarcated in 1896-7. To Chaman, on this frontier, a railway runs through Baluchistan *via* Quetta. A new trade-route between India and Seistan, in Persia, *via* Nushki, in Northern Baluchistan, was opened in 1896. A railway runs from Quetta to Nushki. British troops occupy Quetta, commanding the Bolan Pass, and have the treaty right to occupy any other position.

Agent to Governor-General for Baluchistan and Chief Commissioner, The Hon. Lt.-Col. J. Ramsay, C.S.I., C.I.E. .... Rs. 4,000  
(*See also* BALUCHISTAN AGENCY, *post*).

## PORT BLAIR AND NICOBARS

The ANDAMANS and NICOBARS (area 3,143 sq. miles; pop. 26,459) form a chain of islands in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal. The *Andamans*, in two groups, the Great and Little Andamans, are covered with luxuriant vegetation, and inhabited by a tribe of Negritos. The race is dying out. Since 1858 these islands have been used as a penal settlement by the Indian Government. Port Blair, with its safe and spacious harbour, on South Andaman, is the convict station. The number of convicts in 1913 was 11,348. Much valuable timber, worked by convict labour, is obtained. The *Nicobar Islands*, which lie almost due south of the Andamans, were first occupied by the British in 1869. They comprise 19 islands (seven uninhabited), of which the northernmost (Car Nicobar) contains half the population. The principal products are coco-nuts. The inhabitants, Malay in type, are indolent, and are becoming extinct.

Chief Commr., Andaman and Nicobar Islds., and Superintendent (Port Blair), Lt.-Col. M. W. Douglas, C.I.E. .... Rs. 2,500  
Deputy do., H. H. D'Oyly .....

## ADEN AND PERIM.

ADEN, PERIM AND PROTECTED CHIEFSHIPS.—From old time *Aden*, situated on a peninsula of volcanic origin, on the southern coast of Arabia and lying on the Red Sea trade-route between Europe and the East, has been an important trade centre. Aden trade decayed after the Portuguese discovery of the Cape route, but with the opening of the Suez Canal it regained more than its old importance. It was occupied by the British in 1839. It is now a great coaling-station and port of call, and an emporium for the trade of N.E. Africa and S. Arabia. It is the only fortified point between Egypt and Bombay, and may be regarded as an outpost of the Indian Empire.

*Perim* is a small unfortified island serving as a coaling station at the southern entrance to the Red Sea, occupied in 1857.

Aden and Perim form part of the Bombay Presidency, and have an area of 80 square miles

and a population of 46,165 (1911). Aden is a free port. The traffic in arms and ammunition is subject to special regulations. Aden serves as an *entrepôt* for the adjacent Arabian and African coasts. India, the United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary, and the United States have a considerable trade with Aden, the chief imports being cotton goods, grain, spices and sugar, and the chief exports salt, precious stones, and hides and skins. The total trade in 1912-13 was £9,157,499. In 1912-13, 2,900 vessels entered Aden. Aden has a Port Trust and a Chamber of Commerce.

**Hadramut Tribes.**—In the hinterland of Aden the British Government has treaty engagements with, and subsidises, the neighbouring Arab tribes, both inland and along the Hadramut coast, from the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb to Muscat territory at Ras Sair. As the result of an agreement arrived at in 1903-4 with Turkey, a line fixing the boundary of the tribes with which the British Government has treaty relations, has been demarcated by a joint British and Turkish Commission from Sheikh Sayad, on the coast opposite Perim, to the River Bana.

The Kuria Muria Islands, to the S. of Omân, have been in British possession since 1854.

**Sokatra.**—In 1834 the East India Company occupied (area 1,400 sq. miles), 150 miles from Cape Guardafui, which has a primitive, pastoral, Muhammadan population of 12,000, mainly Arabs. A formal protectorate was established in 1886. The Sheikh receives a small subsidy from the British Government in exchange for a pledge not to cede the island to any foreign Power.

**Political Resident (Aden),** Maj.-Gen. Sir J. A. Bell, K.C.V.O., I.A. .... *per mensem* Rs. 3,500 A.D.C., Capt. G. T. C. Perram, I.A.

**First Assistant Resident,** Maj. H. F. Jacob, R.A.  
**Assistant Residents,** Maj. J. K. Condon, I.A.; Capt. B. R. Reilly, I.A.; Lt. J. de la Hay Gordon, I.A.

**General Staff Officer,** Maj. W. H. F. Baseir, I.A.  
**D.A.A.G.-Q.M.G.,** Capt. L. C. Sprague, p.s.c.

### PERSIAN GULF.

**THE PERSIAN GULF.**—For three centuries England has taken the lead in the Gulf trade. She has suppressed piracy, slavery, and inter-tribal warfare on land and sea, made surveys, and laid down buoys and cables. Vigorous measures were taken in 1911 against gun-running. England and India still have the lion's share of the trade, though there has recently been German competition. The bulk of the trade is conducted by Indians, who make Bombay their *entrepôt*. The Arabian shores are low-lying deserts, the Persian coasts mountainous; while at the head of the Gulf are great alluvial plains. The heat is intense in summer. Natural harbours are few. On the Arabian side, the Katif coast only is Turkish. In the negotiations connected with the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907 the policy of Great Britain was declared to be the preservation of the *status quo* and the maintenance of British trade, and Russia did not deny the special interests of Great Britain in the Gulf.

**Bahrain** (capital, Manama), governed by Sheikh Esa and under the protectorate of the Indian Government, is the largest of a group of islands

half-way up the Gulf, near the Arab coast (El Katr). It is the headquarters of extensive pearl fisheries, and a distributing centre for the adjacent mainland. Pearls are the only notable exports; rice, cotton goods, dates, sugar, and spices the chief imports. In 1909-10 the value of the exports was £1,170,000, and of the imports £1,895,000. The people (about 100,000) are Muhammadans. The Sheikh has been in treaty relations since 1820 with the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at Bahrain. In 1880 he engaged not to make treaties with any other State.

**Pirate Coast.**—The independent tribes on the Pirate Coast of Eastern Arabia, from Ras-el-Kheima to Odeid, are bound under treaties with the Indian Government (dating from 1820, and confirmed in 1853 by a Treaty of Perpetual Peace) to maintain a maritime truce for the prevention of piracy and slavery, and for the cessation of hostilities at sea. Hence their chiefs are sometimes called the "Trucial" chiefs. The British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, stationed at Bushire, is the recognised arbiter and adviser of these tribes, and peace is maintained by the British flag. In 1892 these tribes agreed not to enter into relations with, or cede territory to, any other Power than the British. The trade of the Arab coast ports largely consists in exports of pearls to India *via* Lingah and Bahrain.

**Koweit.**—The Sheikh of Koweit (Sir Mubarak bin Sabah, K.C.I.E.) is under treaty obligations with the Indian Government. In 1913 a convention was signed by Great Britain and Turkey in which (*inter alia*) Koweit is recognized as an autonomous principality under the suzerainty of the Porte. Important caravan routes converge at Koweit, which has an excellent harbour, recently buoyed by the Government of India; the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers call fortnightly.

**Oman.**—The Sultan of Oman (Muscat) is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at his Court (see page 359).

### PERSIAN GULF.

**Political Resident (Bushire),** Lt.-Col. Sir P. Z. Cox, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.A.

**1st Asst.,** Capt. R. L. Birdwood, I.A.

**2nd do.,** Capt. P. G. Loch, I.A.

**Residency Surgeon,** Major S. Hunt, I.M.S.

### Muscat.

**Political Agent,** Maj. S. G. Knox, C.I.E. Rs. 2,200  
**Agency Surgeon,** Capt. J. W. Little, I.M.S.

### Kerman.

**Consul,** Capt. D. L. R. Lorimer, I.A.

### Koweit.

**Political Agent,** Capt. W. H. I. Shakespear, I.A.

### Bahrain.

**Political Agent,** Maj. A. P. Trevor, C.I.E., I.

### Arabistan.

**Consul,** Maj. L. B. H. Haworth, I.A.

### Bunder Abbas.

**Consul,** Capt. H. V. Briscoe, I.A.

### Ahwaz.

**Vice-Consul,** Capt. A. J. H. Grey, I.A.

### Native States of India.

*Administration.*—The Native or Feudatory States, whose chiefs are in subordinate alliance with, or under the suzerainty of, the King-Emperor, comprise about two-fifths of the area, but only two-ninths of the population of India. Their administration, with a few unimportant exceptions, is not under the direct control of British officials, but it is subject, in varying degrees, to the Supreme Government. The chiefs are entitled to British protection, but have no power of making war and peace, or of sending ambassadors to one another or to foreign States; the military force they maintain is strictly limited; no European is allowed to reside at any of their courts without special sanction; and in case of misrule the Supreme Government can dethrone the chief or temporarily suspend him from the exercise of his powers. In matters of Imperial interest, trade, main lines of railway, &c., the Supreme Government has jurisdiction. Some States pay tribute, most do not. Tributes aggregating £388,307 (£233,000 from Mysore) were paid to the Government of India in 1909-10.

Generally speaking, the States are governed by their native Princes, Ministers, and Councils, with the advice of a political officer of the Supreme Government. This officer may have charge, as British Resident, of one large State, or may be the Agent for a group of States. A common characteristic of all native States, important or insignificant, is that in their territory British Indian law does not run. For them the Legislative Councils of the Governor-General or of the Provincial Governments cannot legislate, and over them the High Courts or Chief Courts of the Provinces have no jurisdiction.

The Assigned Districts of Mysore (Bangalore), Kalat (Quetta and Pishin), and Berar are still technically Native States territory. The Shan States, on the other hand, are technically part of British India, though administered by local Sawbwas or petty chiefs. Excluding these territories, the native States have a combined area of 679,393 sq. miles and a population of 70,864,995. They maintain troops of inferior military organisation to the aggregate number of 85,000 men in addition to their Imperial Service troops, numbering 27,000. Many treaties provide that States shall furnish troops on the requisition of the Supreme Government, and troops of native States served in almost every Indian campaign of the 19th century. The States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir and Kalat, and those belonging to the Rajputana and Central India Agencies, 175 in all, are under the direct supervision of the Governor-General in Council. Numerous minor States are under the supervision or control of various Provincial Governments. The States of first magnitude, which have a superior Resident, are Hyderabad, Mysore, Kashmir, Jaipur, Udaipur, Gwalior, Indore, Baroda, and Travancore and Cochin.

*Area, &c.*—The States vary greatly in size and importance. Hyderabad is as large as Italy, and the Nizam enjoys a very large revenue. On the other hand, in Kathiawar and elsewhere, where family custom has led to minute sub-division, there are many chiefs of single villages. In these petty estates the nominal chief may have some very limited magisterial powers, but the administration is regulated and carried on by the Supreme Government in its executive capacity. The amount of control thus exercised over a native State in its internal affairs depends on a number of considerations, and varies from State to State. The rulers have not necessarily any religious or tribal connexion with the majority of their subjects. Thus the Nizam of Hyderabad is a Muhammadan, but most of his people are Hindus. Although the native States, large and small, number 681, only about 200 are of any real importance. The majority represent the scattered military chiefships which sprang from the ruins of the Moghul Empire in the 18th century. The rulers of Gwalior, Indore, and Baroda are all descendants of successful generals who then rose to power. Most of these States are of more recent origin than the British power in India, and as recently as 1910 a new native State was created out of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

*Salutes.*—The salutes enjoyed by the native princes indicate their relative importance. Those with 11 guns or more are addressed as His Highness. The States are given in alphabetical order. Some well-known Indians of title, such as H.H. the Agha Khan, G.C.I.E., the Maharaja of Darbhanga, K.C.I.E., the Maharaja of Burdwan, K.C.I.E., and the Nawab of Dacca, K.C.S.I., are not ruling chiefs.

*Classification.*—The native States may be thus classified:—1. The Indo-Chinese group of States and the numerous hill tribes of the N.E. frontier. 2. The aboriginal Gond and Kol tribes, under petty princes of aboriginal or Rajput blood, in Chota Nagpur, Orissa, the Central Provinces, and the Jaipur (Vizagapatam) Agency. 3. The Himalayan Hill States, west of Nepal (including Kashmir). 4. The numerous Afghan and Baluch tribes of the N.W. frontier, inhabiting the mountains from the north of Peshawar to the base of the Suleiman range, a distance of 800 miles. The names of some of these tribes—Waziris,

Orakzais, Afridis, &c.—have become familiar owing to the many expeditions against them. 5. Kalat (including Makran and Kharan) and Las Bela, with tribal areas in the possession of the Marri and Bugti tribes. 6. The Sikh States, in the Sirhind plain, south of the Sutlej. 7. The three northern Muhammadan States of Khairpur (Sind), Bahawalpur, and Rampur, from which Warren Hastings expelled the Rohillas in 1774. 8. The ancient sovereignties of Rajputana, lying between Sind and the United Provinces. 9. The States of Central India, lying to the north of the Nerbudda and to the south and east of Rajputana. 10. Gujarat, including Kutch and the numerous petty chiefships of Kathiawar. 11. Baroda. 12. The Southern Mahratta States. 13. Hyderabad. 14. Mysore. 15. The Malayalim States of Travancore and Cochin, lying together in S.W. India.

State.	Ruler and Salute.	Born.	Accessed.	Area.	Population.		Prevailing Religion.	Approximate Revenue.
					1901.	1911.		
Ajaigarh .....	Maharaja (11) ...	1848	1859	771	78,236	...	H.	£ 15,000
Alwar .....	Maharaja (15) ...	1882	1892	3,141	828,487	791,960	H.	238,000
Bahawalpur .....	Nawab (17) ...	...	...	15,000	720,877	780,394	M.	182,000
Banganapalle ...	Nawab .....	...	...	255	...	...	H.	...
Bansda .....	Maharawal (9) ...	...	1911	214	40,382	...	...	20,000
Banswara .....	Maharawal (15) ...	1868	1905	1,946	165,350	165,496	A.	16,000
Baroda .....	Gaekwar (21) ...	1863	1875	8,099	1,952,692	2,032,798	H.	1,174,000
Barwani .....	Rana (11) ...	1888	1894	1,178	...	...	...	...
Benares .....	Maharaja (13) ...	1885	1889	887	362,000	...	H.	...
Bharatpur .....	Maharaja (17) ...	1899	1900	1,982	626,665	558,813	H.	198,000
Bhaunagar .....	Thakur Sahib (11) ...	1875	1896	2,860	412,664	...	H. & M.	286,000
Bhopal .....	Begum (21) ...	1858	1901	6,997	665,961	1,049,707	H.	200,000
Bikaner .....	Maharaja (17) ...	1880	1887	23,311	504,627	701,035	H.	200,000
Bundi .....	Maharaja Raja (17) ...	1869	1889	2,220	171,227	218,730	H.	43,000
Cambay .....	Raja (11) ...	1848	1880	350	75,225	...	...	...
Chamba .....	Raja (11) ...	1869	1904	3,216	127,834	134,351	H.	45,000
Charkhari .....	Maharaja (11) ...	1847	1908	703	123,954	...	H.	26,000
Chhattarpur .....	Raja (11) ...	1866	1867	1,115	156,139	...	H.	27,000
Cochin .....	Raja (19) ...	...	...	1,362	812,025	918,639	H. & C.	270,000
Cooch Behar .....	Maharaja (13) ...	...	1913	1,307	566,974	592,965	H. & M.	163,000
Datia .....	Maharaja (15) ...	1886	1907	912	173,759	...	H.	33,000
Dewas Junr. ....	Raja (15) ...	1877	1892	440	54,904	...	H.	4,000
Dewas Senr. ....	Raja (15) ...	1888	1899	446	62,312	...	H.	4,000
Dharampur .....	Maharana (9) ...	1863	1891	704	100,430	...	...	...
Dhar .....	Raja (15) ...	1886	1898	1,739	142,715	...	H.	56,000
Dholpur .....	Maharaja Rana (15) ...	1893	1911	1,155	270,973	263,576	H.	65,000
Dhrangadra .....	Raja Sahib (11) ...	1889	1911	1,156	70,880	...	H.	40,000
Dungarpur .....	Maharawal (15) ...	1887	1898	1,447	100,103	159,192	H.	15,000
Faridkhot .....	Raja (11) ...	1896	1906	642	124,912	130,374	S. & H.	54,000
Garhwal .....	Raja (11) ...	1874	1887	4,180	268,585	299,853	H.	42,000
Gondal .....	Thakur Sahib (11) ...	1865	1869	1,024	162,859	...	H. & M.	93,000
Gwalior .....	Maharaja (21) ...	1876	1886	29,047	2,933,001	3,092,639	H.	904,000
Hyderabad .....	Nizam (21) ...	...	1911	82,698	11,141,142	13,374,676	H. & M.	2,708,000
Idar .....	Maharaja (15) ...	1878	1911	1,900	168,557	...	H.	39,000
Indore .....	Maharaja (21) ...	1890	1903	9,500	850,690	978,231	H.	360,000
Jaipur .....	Maharaja (21) ...	1862	1880	15,579	2,658,666	2,644,072	H.	440,000
Jaismalmer .....	Maharawal (15) ...	1887	1891	16,062	73,370	88,278	H.	9,000
Janjira .....	Nawab (11) ...	1862	1879	324	85,414	88,534	M.	36,000
Jaora .....	Nawab (13) ...	1883	1895	606	84,185	...	H.	60,000
Jhalawar .....	Raj Rana (11) ...	1874	1899	810	90,175	96,215	H. & M.	30,000
Jind .....	Raja (11) ...	1879	1887	1,259	282,003	271,728	H. & S.	99,000
Jodhpur .....	Maharaja (17) ...	1898	1911	34,963	1,935,565	2,050,131	H.	403,000
Junaghar .....	Nawab (11) ...	1900	1911	3,284	395,428	...	H. & M.	175,000
Kalat .....	Khan (19) ...	1864	1893	73,025	...	...	...	51,000
Kapurthala .....	Raja (11) ...	1872	1877	630	314,351	268,244	M. & H.	166,000
Karauli .....	Maharaja (17) ...	1864	1886	1,242	156,786	146,558	H.	37,000
Kashmir .....	Maharaja (21) ...	1850	1885	80,900	2,905,578	3,158,126	M.	700,000
Khairpur .....	Mir (15) ...	1860	1909	6,109	199,313	223,822	M.	108,000
Kishangar .....	Maharaja (15) ...	1884	1900	858	90,970	87,093	H.	30,000
Kolhapur .....	Maharaja (21) ...	1874	1884	2,855	910,011	833,151	H.	345,000
Kotah .....	Maharaj (17) ...	1873	1889	5,684	544,879	639,542	H.	204,000
Kutch .....	Rao (17) ...	1866	1876	6,500	488,022	512,479	H.	156,000
Las Bela .....	Jam (9) ...	...	...	6,357	...	...	...	...
Mandi .....	Raja (11) ...	...	1912	1,200	174,045	181,110	H.	29,000
Manipur .....	Raja (11) ...	1885	1891	8,456	284,465	347,052	H.	32,000
Morvi .....	Thakur Sahib (11) ...	1858	1870	822	87,496	...	H.	50,000
Mysore .....	Maharaja (21) ...	1884	1895	29,444	5,539,399	5,806,193	H.	2,031,000

State.	Ruler and Salute.	Born.	Acceded.	Area.	Population.		Prevailing Religion.	Approximate Revenue.
					1901.	1911.		
Nabha.....	Raja (15).....	...	...	928	297,949	248,892	H. & S.	£ 102,000
Nawanagar.....	Jam (11).....	1872	1907	3,701	336,779	...	H. & M.	150,000
Orchha.....	Maharaja (17) ...	1854	1874	2,080	321,634	...	H.	50,000
Palanpur.....	Diwan (13).....	1852	1877	3,177	222,627	515,216	...	...
Panna.....	Maharaja (11) ...	1893	1902	2,492	192,986	...	H.	33,000
Partabgarh.....	Maharawal (15)...	1859	1890	886	52,025	62,704	H.	15,000
Patiala.....	Maharaja (17) ...	1891	1900	5,412	1,566,692	1,407,659	H. & S.	487,000
Pudukota.....	Tondiman (11) ...	...	...	1,100	380,440	411,878	H.	119,000
Rajgarh.....	Raja (11).....	1851	1902	880	88,376	218,860	H.	30,000
Rajpipla.....	Raja (11).....	1861	1897	1514	117,175	...	H.	63,000
Rampur.....	Nawab (13).....	1875	1889	893	533,212	531,898	H. & M.	240,000
Ratlam.....	Raja (11).....	1880	1893	902	83,773	...	H.	45,000
Rewa.....	Maharaja (17) ...	1876	1880	12,676	1,325,307	...	H.	187,000
Sailana.....	Raja (11).....	1863	1895	500	25,731	...	H.	10,000
Sikkim.....	Maharaja (15) ...	1860	1874	2,818	59,014	88,169	B. & H.	12,770
Sirmur.....	Raja (11).....	1888	1911	1,198	135,687	138,564	H.	57,000
Sirohi.....	Maharao (15).....	1857	1875	1,964	154,544	189,173	H.	28,000
Suket.....	Raja (11).....	1885	1908	...	...	...	...	...
Tippera.....	Raja (13).....	1883	1909	4,086	173,325	229,590	H.	128,000
Tonk.....	Nawab (17).....	1849	1867	2,553	273,201	303,181	H.	89,000
Travancore.....	Maharaja (21) ...	...	...	7,129	2,952,157	3,430,254	H. & C.	780,000
Udaipur.....	Maharaja (21) ...	1849	1884	12,753	1,018,805	1,276,472	H.	176,000

### BARODA.

*Gaekwar*, His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar Sena Khas Khel Shamsheer Bahadur, G.C.S.I., born March 16, 1863; succeeded May 27, 1875.

The area of the territories of His Highness the Gaekwar is 8,182 sq. miles, with a population of 2,032,798, the majority of whom (80 per cent.) are Hindus. The province of Gujarat was at one time included in the Mogul Empire, but in the early part of the 18th century the Mahrattas wrested the power out of the hands of the Mogul officers. From that time Baroda has remained continuously under the sway of the Gaekwar family, who afterwards threw off their allegiance to the Mahratta Peshwa and became feudatory to the British Government under a treaty of 1817. The revenue of Baroda is about £1,144,856.

*Resident*, Lt.-Col. L. Impey, C.I.E.

*First Assistant*, Maj. M. W. P. Wood, I.A.

*Assistant-in-Charge (Okhamandal)*, Capt. C. C. J. Barrett, I.A.

*Assistant-in-Charge (Amreli Mahals) (vacant)*.

### COCHIN.

*Raja*, His Highness Raja Sri Sir Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., born Dec. 27, 1852; succeeded Oct. 23, 1895.

Cochin lies to the north of Travancore and is politically associated with the Madras Presidency. The total area is 1,362 sq. miles, with a population of 918,110 in 1911, the greater portion being Hindus, with about 25 per cent. Christians and 7 per cent. Muhammadans. The capital is Ernakulam, the former capital was Cochin, a portion of which is included in the district of Malabar of the Madras Presidency. The Resident and Asst. Resident are the same as for Travancore.

### GWALIOR.

*Maharaja*, Major-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Madho Rao Scindhia Alijah Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., A.D.C., LL.D., born Oct. 20, 1876; succeeded June 21, 1886.

The territories of the Maharaja Scindhia consist of several detached districts in Central India, with a total area of 25,133 sq. miles and a population (1911) of 3,102,279. The State has been under British protection since 1803. The old capital is Gwalior (pop. 14,694), but the residence of the Maharaja is at Lashkar (pop. 46,952).

*Resident*, W. E. Jardine, C.I.E.

*Residency Surgeon*, Maj. W. M. Anderson, I.M.S.  
*Inspector-General of Education*, H. M. Bull.

### HYDERABAD.

*Nizam*, His Highness Asaf Jah, Muzaffar-ul-Mulk, Muzaffar-ul-Mumalik, Nizam-ul-Mulk, Nizam-ul-Danla, Nawab Mir Sir Usman Ali Khan Bahadur, Fateh Jang, G.C.S.I., born April 6, 1886; succeeded 1911.

Hyderabad, the premier State of India, is roughly co-extensive with the Deccan or central plateau of Southern India, and has a total area of 82,698 sq. miles, containing (1911) a population of 13,374,676, about three-fourths being Hindus and one-tenth Muhammadans. The ruling dynasty is of Turkoman origin, the name of the first sovereign being Asaf Jah, who was appointed Viceroy of the Deccan with the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk in 1712. During the dissensions subsequent to the death of Aurungzeb, Asaf Jah succeeded in asserting his independence. The revenue of Hyderabad is Rs. 4,33,69,148 or £2,891,277.

**CAPITAL**, Hyderabad, population 499,840, the fourth largest city of the Indian Empire. Other towns are Aurungabad and Gulbarga.

*Resident*, Lt.-Col. A. F. Pinhey, C.S.I., C.I.E.

*First Assistant*, Maj. A. B. Minchin, C.I.E.

*Second do.*, H. D. Graves Law.

*Personal Assistant*, Lt. G. B. Walker.

*Residency Surgeon*, Lt.-Col. P. J. Lumsden, M.B., I.M.S.

*Dep. Insp.-Genl.*, Hyderabad Rly. Police, F. C. Crawford.

*Dist. Supt. of Police*, Capt. J. E. B. Scrafton.

*Extra-Asst. Resident*, F. S. Hosley.

**INDORE.**

*Maharaja*, His Highness Maharajadhiraja Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Tukoji Rao Holkar Bahadur, born Nov. 26, 1890, succeeded Jan. 31, 1903.

The dominions of the Maharaja Holkar have a total area of 9,519 sq. miles in detached portions north of the Vindhya Range of Central India, the population in 1911 being 1,007,856. The State has been feudatory to British India since 1818. The capital, Indore, is the head quarters of the Central Indian administration.

*Resident*, J. B. Wood, C.I.E.

*Residency Surgeon*, Major F. A. Smith, M.D., I.M.S.

**JAIPUR.**

*Maharaja*, Major-General His Highness Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Hindustan Raj Rajindar Sri, Maharajadhiraja Sir Sawai Madho Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., LL.D., born Aug. 28, 1862, succeeded Sept. 18, 1880.

Jaipur is a State of the Rajputana Agency and has an area of 15,579 sq. miles, with a population in 1911 of 2,656,647. The State has been under British protection since 1818 and its rulers have always been loyal to British rule. The principal city is Jaipur, population (1911) 137,098, the former capital, Amber, having been abandoned in 1728. The revenue of the State is £463,550.

*Resident*, Lt.-Col. S. F. Bayley.

*Residency Surgeon*, Major J. Fisher, D.S.O., I.M.S.

**JAMMU AND KASHMIR.**

*Maharaja*, Major-General His Highness Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., born July 14, 1850, succeeded Sept. 12, 1885.

This native State includes the district of Kashmir proper and Jammu, Poonch, Ladakh and Gilgit. Subordinate to it are the petty chiefships of Hunza, Nagar, &c. The area is estimated to be 84,432 sq. miles, with a population (1911) of 3,158,126. At the time of the Sikh war the state of Kashmir was under the government of Gulab Singh, who ruled as a feudatory of the Maharaja of the Punjab. After the British victories of 1846 the possession of the kingdom was confirmed to Gulab Singh, under certain specified conditions of alliance and subordinate co-operation. The ruling family is Hindu, but about three-quarters of the inhabitants of the country are Muhammadans, and chiefly of the Sunni sect. The revenue is about £700,000. CAPITAL, Srinagar, population (1911), 126,344.

*Resident*, The Hon. Mr. S. M. Fraser, C.S.I., C.I.E. *Assistants to do.*, Maj. E. H. S. James, Capt. C. H. Gabriel, Capt. C. F. Mackenzie.

*Extra Assistant to do.*, G. J. Rogers, I.S.O.

*Residency Surgeon*, Lt.-Col. A. J. Macnab, I.M.S. *Consul-General at Kashgar*, Sir George Macartney, C.I.E.

**MYSORE.**

*Maharaja*, Col. His Highness Sri Sir Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., born June 4, 1884, succeeded Feb. 1, 1895.

*Private Sec.*, R. H. Campbell, C.I.E.

Mysore State is situated in Southern India, between 11° 36' and 15° 2' N. lat., and between 74° 38' and 78° 36' E. long., and is surrounded on all sides by British territory. Its total area is 29,433 sq. miles, and it contains (1911) a population of 5,806,193 (including the civil and military station, Bangalore). The inhabitants are almost exclusively Hindus, who constitute more

than 94 per cent. of the whole population. In early times Mysore was the principal seat of the Jains, who have left many interesting memorials of their occupation. The State has always been under Hindu rulers, except during the short interval caused by the usurpation of power during the 18th century by Haidar Ali and his son, Tippoo Sultan. After the death of the latter, at Seringapatam (1799), a representative of the ancient line was restored, but his subsequent misrule led to the resumption of the administrative control of the province by the British Government from 1831 to 1881, when the chief commissioner handed over office to the native diwan, and a political resident was appointed to represent British interests. The revenue of Mysore is about £1,574,440.

CAPITAL, Mysore. Population (1911), 71,306. Bangalore (including the civil and military station) had a population in 1911 of 189,485.

*Resident in Mysore (and Chief Commr. and Judicial Commr. of Coorg)*, Lt.-Col. Sir H. Daly, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

*First Assistant and Secretary*, P. B. Warburton. *District Supt. of Police (Bangalore)*, A. A. Gover. *Collector and District Magistrate*, A. R. Cox.

*Residency Surgeon (Bangalore)*, Maj. R. F. Standage.

**SIKKIM.**

*Maharaja*, His Highness Sir Thotub Namgyal, K.C.I.E., born 1860, succeeded April, 1874.

Sikkim is a Native State between Nepal and Bhutan. The population consists of the races of Lepcha Bhutia and Nepalese. It forms the direct route to the Chumbi valley in Tibet. Area, 2,818 sq. miles; population (1911), 88,248, chiefly Buddhists and Hindus; approximate revenue, £19,000.

CAPITAL, Gangtok.

*Political Officer*, C. A. Bell.

**TRAVANCORE.**

*Maharaja*, His Highness Sri Maharaja Raja Sir Rama Varma Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., born Sept. 25, 1857, succeeded Aug. 19, 1885.

Travancore is a large feudatory State in the extreme south-west of the Indian peninsula, but unlike other of the more important native states is in political association with the Madras Presidency and not with the Governor-General. The total area is 7,606 sq. miles with a population (1911) of 3,428,975, of whom the majority are Hindus, with a large proportion of Christians. The capital, Trivandrum, has over 60,000 inhabitants, other towns being Alleppey and Quilon.

*Resident (Travancore and Cochin)*, A. T. Forbes. *Asst. do. (do.)*, Capt. R. E. C. Berkeley.

**UDAIPUR (MEWAR).**

*Maharana*, His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Fateh Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., born 1849, succeeded Dec. 24, 1884.

Udaipur is a State of Northern India, in the Rajputana Agency, with an area of 12,753 sq. miles and a population (1911) of 1,275,472. The capital is in railway communication with Chitor on the Bombay-Delhi line.

*Resident*, Lt.-Col. J. L. Kaye, I.A.

*Residency Surgeon*, Maj. W. R. Battye, I.M.S.

*Commandant, Mewar Bhil Corps*, Capt. J. P. Stockley, I.A.

*Asst. do.*, Capt. H. G. Sutton, I.A.

*Agency Surgeon*, Capt. J. McPherson, I.M.S.

## Grouped States.

## BALUCHISTAN AGENCY.

Baluchistan is a country in Central Asia, lying to the south of Afghanistan, and extending to the Persian Gulf. Persia is on the west and British India on the east. It includes: (1) *British Baluchistan*, *q.v.*; (2) the Agency territories consisting of the Quetta, Loralai (excluding the Duki tahsil), Zhob and Chagai districts, the Nasirabad sub-division and the Kohlu sub-tahsil; (3) the tribal areas inhabited by the Mari and Bugti tribes; and (4) the Native States of Kalat and Las Bela. The districts of Sibi and Pishin were assigned to Britain by the treaty of Gundamak. Quetta, the Bolan, the Nasirabad sub-division, the Manjuthi lands and Nushki are held on a perpetual lease from the Khan of Kalat. The total area is 134,638 square miles and the population about 834,703.

The British territory is administered from Quetta, the headquarters of the Province, by a Chief Commissioner, and the Agency territories and other portions of Baluchistan by the same officer (as the Agent to the Governor-General). There are six administrative districts under Political Agents, one of whom is also Agent for Kalat. The principle Chief of the Native States is His Highness Sir Mir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., *Khan of Kalat*, who receives an annual subsidy from the Indian Government of 100,000 rupees a year. He succeeded his father in 1893. The ruling Chief of *Las Bela* is Jam Mir Kamal Khan, who succeeded in 1896. Kalat has an area of 73,278 square miles; population, 359,086. Area of *Las Bela* 7,132 square miles; population, 61,205.

Baluchistan is of great strategic importance, commanding the numerous passes to the south of the great caravan route through the Gomal to Ghuzni, Kabul and Kandahar. The railways include the Quetta-Nushki line (82 miles), and their total length is 481 miles.

*Agent to Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan*, The Hon. Lt.-Col. J. Ramsay, C.S.I., C.I.E.

*Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan*, Lt.-Col. C. Archer, C.S.I., C.I.E.

*First Assistant*, Lt.-Col. T. W. Haig, C.M.G.

*Secretary to the H.A.G.G. in the P.W.D.*, Lt.-Col. J. C. Rimington, R.E.

*Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin*, Lt.-Col. A. McConaghey, C.I.E.

*Do., Sibi*, H. R. C. Dobbs, C.I.E.

*Do., Loralai*, Maj. A. D. G. Ramsay, C.I.E.

*Do., Zhob*, Maj. A. L. Jacob, I.A.

*Do., Kalat and Bolan Pass*, Maj. A. R. Dew, C.I.E.

*Do., Chagai*, Maj. F. C. Webb Ware, C.I.E.

## BIHAR AND ORISSA STATES.

There are 26 petty States attached to the new province of Bihar and Orissa. The inhabitants are hillmen of Kolarian or Dravidian origin and their condition is still very primitive.

*Deewan of Gangpur State, Orissa*, J. A. Craven.

## BENGAL STATES.

Under the Government of Bengal there are 3 States. *Cooch Behar* is inhabited by a mongoloid people, the Cooch. It has an area of 1,307 sq. miles, a population (1911) of 593,052, and a revenue of about £163,000. *Manipur* has an area of 8,465 sq. miles, and a population (1911) of 575,835, of which about 60 per cent. are Hindus, 36 per cent. Animistic forest tribes, and 4 per cent. Muham-

madans. Revenue, about £28,000. *Hill Tippera* is the home of a mongoloid race, partly drawn from the Eastern Himalayas, and allied to the Kachari of Assam. Area, 4,086 sq. miles; pop. (1901), 173,325; revenue, about £111,000. In addition there are the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, consisting of 15 petty chieftships with a total area of about 3,900 sq. miles and a population of about 99,294, consisting of Khasis, Brahmos and Christians.

*Superintendent and Vice-President State Council, Cooch Behar*, E. W. Collin.

*Political Agent in Manipur*, Lt.-Col. J. Shakespear, C.I.E., D.S.O.

*Political Agent, Hill Tippera*, Capt. H. A. Murray.

## BOMBAY STATES.

The native States in the Bombay Presidency number 377. Area, 63,864 sq. miles; pop. (1911), 7,411,675. They are divided for administrative purposes into the following agencies:—Byjapur Agency, 2 States; Cutch Agency, 1 State; Dharwar Agency, 1 State (Savanur); Kaira Agency, 1 State (Cambay); Kathiawar Agency, 187 states (principal States, Bhavnagar, Dhrangadhra, Gondal, Junagarh, Nawanagar); West Khandesh Agency, 20 States; Kolaba Agency, 1 State (Janjira); Kolhapur Agency, 9 States (principal State, Kolhapur, with 9 feudatory States); Mahi Kantha Agency, 51 States (principal State, Idar); Nasik Agency, 1 State (Surgana); Palanpur Agency, 17 States (principal State, Palanpur); Poona Agency, 1 State (Bhor); Rewa Kantha Agency, 62 States (principal State, Rajpipla); Satara Agency, 2 States; Savantvadi Agency, 1 State; Sholapur Agency, 1 State; Sukkar Agency, 1 State (Khairpur); Surat Agency, 17 States; Thana Agency, 1 State (Janhar).

*Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar*, J. C. Sladen.

*Senior Political Agent*, Lt.-Col. F. W. Wodehouse.

*Political Agents (First Grade)*, Lt.-Col. G. E.

Hyde-Cates; Lt.-Col. H. M. Abud.

*Do. (Second Grade)*, Lt.-Col. H. D. Mereweather;

L. Graham.

*Administrators*, H. D. Rendall (*Junagadh*);

Maj. H. S. Strong (*Palitana*).

## BURMA STATES.

The States under the Government of Burma consist of the Shan States and the States in Karenni. The *Northern Shan States* (area 16,594 sq. miles, population 480,390). *Southern Shan States* (40,434 sq. miles, population 900,202). There are five States in the Northern and 38 in the Southern Shan States. The people are Buddhists and Animists. There are also two Shan States under the Commissioner of the Mandalay Division, namely, *Hkamti Lóng* and *Möng Mit*, and in the north-west of the Upper Chindwin District two small Shan States, *Hsawngshup* and *Singkaling Hkamti*, supervised by the Commissioner of the Sagaing Division. The people are chiefly Buddhists and Animists. There are five States in Karenni under the Superintendent of the Southern Shan States. Although part of British India, the Shan States are administered through the *Sarabwas*, or hereditary chiefs.

*Superintendent and Political Officer, Southern Shan States*, G. C. B. Stirling, C.I.E.

*Supt., Northern Shan States*, H. A. Thornton.

*Do., Chin Hills*, Capt. J. E. D. Prothero, I.A.

*Do., Möng Mit State*, Capt. L. E. L. Burne, I.A.

## CENTRAL INDIA.

\* The British districts of Jhansi and Lalitpur divide the Central India Agency into two main divisions—Native Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand lying to the east, and Central India proper to the west. The total area covered is 77,367 sq. miles, and the population (1911) amounts to 9,356,980. The great majority of the people are Hindus. The principal States are eight in number—Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Rewa, Dhar, Jaora, Datia, and Orcha, of which two, Bhopal and Jaora, are Muhammadan, and the rest are Hindu. Besides these there are a multitude of petty States held by their rulers under the immediate guarantee of the British Government, but having feudal relations with one or other of the larger States. The total number of States amounts to 117. For administrative purposes they are divided into the following groups: Baghelkhand Agency, 12 States (principal State, Rewa); Bhopal Agency, 16 States (principal State, Bhopal); Bhopawar Agency, 21 States (principal State, Dhar); Bundelkhand Agency, 23 States (principal States, Orcha and Datia); Gwalior Agency, 19 States (principal State, Gwalior); Indore Residency, 2 States (principal State, Indore); Malwa Agency, 24 States (principal States, Dewas and Jaora).  
*Agent to Governor-General, M. F. O'Dwyer, C.S.I.*  
*First Assistant, L. M. Crump.*

*Political Agents, etc.*

*Bhopal, W. S. Davis.*  
*Bundelkhand, Lt.-Col. C. H. Pritchard.*  
*Baghelkhand, Lt.-Col. S. H. Godfrey, C.I.E.*  
*Bhopawar, Lt.-Col. B. E. M. Gordon, D.S.O., C.I.E.*  
*Malwa, Lt.-Col. F. W. P. Macdonald.*

## CENTRAL PROVINCES STATES.

Under the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces are 15 States; area 31,114 sq. miles; population (1911), 2,117,002 (chiefly Hindus and aborigines). Revenues, about £120,000.  
*Political Agent, Chhattisgarh Feudatories (Raipur), E. H. Blakesley.*

## MADRAS AGENCY.

Under the Government of the Madras Presidency are 5 native States; area, 10,164 sq. miles; population (1911), 4,811,824. Of these States Travancore (g.v.) and Cochin (g.v.) represent ancient Hindu dynasties. Pudukottai is the inheritance of a chieftain called the Tondiman. Banganapalle and Sandur, 2 petty States, of which the first is ruled by a Nawab, lie in the centre of 2 British districts.  
*Chief Sec. to Govt., Political Dept., The Hon. Mr. A. G. Cardew, C.S.I.*

*Political Agents, etc.*

*Travancore and Cochin, H. T. Forbes, Resident.*  
*Banganapalle, E. S. Lloyd.*  
*French Karipal, R. B. Wood.*  
*French Mahé, C. A. Innes.*  
*French Pondicherry, Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Husain Sahib, Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, I.S.O.*  
*Pudukottai, L. E. Buckley.*  
*Sandur, A. F. G. Moscardi.*  
*Yanam, E. B. Elwin.*

## NORTH-WEST FRONTIER STATES.

The native States of the North-West Frontier Province are Amb, Chitral, Dir, Nawagi (Bajaur), and Phulera; total area, 7,704 sq. miles; population, mainly Muhammadan, (1911) 374,878.

*Political Agents.*

*Dir, Swat and Chitral, Lt.-Col. R. L. Kennion.*  
*Khyber, S. E. Pears.*  
*Tochi, J. A. O. FitzPatrick.*  
*Kurram, Capt. R. A. Lyall.*  
*Wana, Maj. G. Dodd, C.I.E.*

## PUNJAB STATES.

The 34 Punjab States vary considerably in size and importance. Area 36,532 sq. miles; pop. (1911), 4,212,794. Revenue, about £1,000,000. The hill States, 23 in number, lie among the Punjab Himalayas and are held by some of the most ancient Rajput families in all India. Along the western half of the southern border lies the Muhammadan State of Bahawalpur. The remaining States, including the Sikh principalities of Patiala, Jind, Nabha, Kapurthala, Faridkot, and Kalsia, and the Muhammadan chiefships of Maler Kotla, Pataudi, Loharu, and Dujana, lie east of Lahore.

The Commissioners of the Ambala, Jullundur, Lahore, and Mooltan Divisions of the Punjab also act as Agents of the Lieutenant-Governor, but for the Phulkian States (Patiala, Jind and Nabha) there is a separate Political Agency, which also acts as the Agency for Bahawalpur. The Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan is Political Officer of the independent tribes bordering on his district.

*Political Agent, Phulkian States and Bahawalpur, Maj. A. C. Elliott, I.A.*

## RAJPUTANA AGENCY.

*Rajputana* (pop. 10,530,432) extends some 460 miles from north to south, and is 530 miles in breadth. About half of the area is desert. It comprises 19 States of varying size and importance. Of these 16 are ruled by hereditary Rajput chiefs, 2 by Jat chiefs, and 1 by a Muhammadan. The Governor-General's Agent's headquarters are at Mount Abu; he has under him Residents for Jaipur, Mewar, and W. Rajputana States; Political Agents for E. Rajputana, Kotah and Jhalawar and Bundi; Assistant Resident at Mewar to supervise the administration, and give advice when it is required. The most important States are Jodhpur (Marwar), Udaipur (Mewar), and Jaipur. The Rajput dynasties, the most ancient in India, go back before the Mogul Empire, and resemble feudal monarchies. A large part of Jodhpur, Bikaner, and Jaisalmer is desert.

*Agent to Governor-General, Sir E. G. Colvin, K.C.S.I.*  
*First Asst., Lt.-Col. A. D'A. G. Bannerman, C.V.O., C.I.E.*

*Political Agents, etc.*

*Eastern Rajputana, Lt.-Col. K. D. Erskine, C.I.E.*  
*Western Rajputana (Resident), Lt.-Col. C. J. Windham.*  
*Kotah and Jhalawar, Lt.-Col. H. B. Peacock.*  
*Political Agent, Bundi, Maj. A. B. Drummond.*  
*Resident, Mewar, Lt.-Col. J. L. Kaye.*  
*Do., Jaipur, Lt.-Col. S. F. Bayley.*

## UNITED PROVINCES STATES.

The native States under this administration are Benares, Rampur, and Tehri (Garwahl). The Commissioners of the Benares, Rohilkand, and Kumaun Divisions of the U.P. are Agents of the Lieutenant-Governor in Benares, Rampur, and Tehri respectively.

## Italy.

(Regno d'Italia.)

## AREA AND POPULATION.

Compartments.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		1901.	1911.
Piedmont (1) .....	11,340	3,407,493	3,424,538
Liguria (2) .....	2,037	1,075,760	1,196,853
Lombardy (3) .....	9,386	4,334,099	4,786,907
Venetia (4) .....	9,476	3,193,347	3,526,655
Emilia (5) .....	7,967	2,477,697	2,667,510
Tuscany (6) .....	9,304	2,566,307	2,694,453
Marches (7) .....	3,763	1,088,763	1,088,875
Umbria (8) .....	3,748	675,352	685,042
Rome (9) .....	4,663	1,142,526	1,298,142
Abruzzi and Molise (10) .....	6,380	1,526,135	1,427,642
Campania (11) .....	6,289	3,219,491	3,347,925
Apulia (12) .....	7,376	1,964,180	2,128,632
Basilicata (13) .....	3,845	491,558	473,119
Calabria (14) .....	5,819	1,439,329	1,404,076
Sicily (15) .....	9,936	3,568,124	3,683,380
Sardinia (16) .....	9,294	795,793	852,934
Total, Italy .....	110,623	32,965,504	34,686,683

Provinces.	Area (Sq. Miles).	Population (1911).	Provinces.	Area (Sq. Miles).	Population (1911).
Alessandria (1) .....	1,950	807,564	Massa-Carrara (6) .....	687	212,398
Ancona (7) .....	762	318,683	Messina (15) .....	1,246	514,851
Aquila (10) .....	2,484	407,812	Milano (3) .....	1,223	1,727,913
Arezzo (6) .....	1,273	284,520	Modena (5) .....	987	352,213
Ascoli Piceno (7) .....	796	252,084	Napoli (11) .....	350	1,354,896
Avellino (11) .....	1,172	397,048	Novara (1) .....	2,553	754,641
Bari (12) .....	2,065	892,417	Padova (4) .....	823	518,810
Belluno (4) .....	1,293	193,047	Palermo (15) .....	1,948	794,635
Benevento (11) .....	818	253,581	Parma (5) .....	1,250	324,897
Bergamo (3) .....	1,098	510,233	Pavia (3) .....	1,290	511,325
Bologna (5) .....	1,448	577,969	Perugia (8) .....	3,748	685,042
Brescia (3) .....	1,845	595,547	Pesaro-Urbino (7) .....	1,118	261,017
Cagliari (16) .....	5,204	521,156	Piacenza (5) .....	954	254,861
Caltanissetta (15) .....	1,263	343,132	Pisa (6) .....	1,179	342,144
Campobasso (10) .....	1,691	348,963	Porto Maurizio (2) .....	455	146,847
Caserta (11) .....	2,033	788,370	Potenza (13) .....	3,845	473,119
Catania (15) .....	1,917	783,862	Ravenna (5) .....	715	248,645
Catanzaro (14) .....	2,030	484,616	Reggio di Calabria (14) .....	1,221	444,215
Chieti (10) .....	1,138	363,583	Reggio nell' Emilia (5) .....	876	308,167
Como (3) .....	1,091	614,232	Roma (9) .....	4,663	1,298,142
Cosenza (14) .....	2,568	475,245	Rovigo (4) .....	685	258,096
Cremona (3) .....	695	348,863	Salerno (11) .....	1,916	554,030
Cuneo (1) .....	2,882	646,489	Sassari (16) .....	4,090	331,778
Ferrara (5) .....	1,012	300,877	Siena (6) .....	1,471	241,470
Firenze (6) .....	2,265	990,405	Siracusa (15) .....	1,442	476,991
Foggia (12) .....	2,688	467,172	Sondrio (3) .....	1,232	130,073
Forlì (5) .....	725	299,882	Teramo (10) .....	1,067	307,284
Genova (2) .....	1,582	1,050,006	Torino (1) .....	3,955	1,215,844
Girgenti (15) .....	1,172	394,002	Trapani (15) .....	948	375,907
Grosseto (6) .....	1,738	146,533	Treviso (4) .....	960	491,561
Lecce (12) .....	2,623	769,043	Udine (4) .....	2,541	628,330
Livorno (6) .....	133	135,756	Venezia (4) .....	934	465,913
Lucca (6) .....	558	332,227	Verona (4) .....	1,188	474,846
Macerata (7) .....	1,087	257,091	Vicenza (4) .....	1,052	496,052
Mantova (3) .....	912	348,721			

NOTE.—The figures in parentheses after the name of each province refer to the list of *Compartimentos* in the first table of areas. The areas and populations are exclusive of the Turkish Islands temporarily occupied by Italy.

## Increase of the People.

Year.	Census Population.	Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Emigrants.*	Marriages.
1861	25,016,801	1907	1,110,356	748,356	704,675	260,104
1871	26,801,154	1908	1,190,278	821,519	486,674	283,160
1881	28,459,628	1909	1,166,121	788,750†	625,637	266,101
1901	32,965,504	1910	1,194,747	732,896	651,475	269,024
1911	34,686,683	1911	1,141,146	789,937	533,884	259,764

## Races and Religions.

The inhabitants, particularly in the south, are derived from a mixture of racial elements, and there is evidence of the diversity of origin in the contrast between the industrious and stable people of the north and centre and the less industrious and more excitable southerners. The religion of the country is Roman Catholic, but all recognised creeds are tolerated. Italian is the language of the country.

## Races (Census of 1901).

Italians .....	32,160,143
French .....	80,197
German .....	11,383
Albanian .....	90,125
Greek .....	31,189
Spanish .....	9,772
Slav.....	30,838
Foreign Residents .....	61,606

Total ..... 32,475,253

## Religions (Census of 1901).

Roman Catholics .....	31,539,863
Protestants .....	65,595
Greek Church .....	2,472
Jews .....	35,617
Others.....	338
"No Religion" .....	36,092
Not stated.....	795,276

Total ..... 32,475,253

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

*Boundaries.*—Italy is a maritime kingdom of Southern Europe and consists of a peninsula and several islands, the whole being situate between  $36^{\circ} 38' 30''$ – $46^{\circ} 40' 30''$  N. lat. and  $6^{\circ} 30'$ – $18^{\circ} 30'$  E. long. Of the total area of 110,623 English sq. miles, 91,277 sq. miles are mainland and 19,346 islands. The kingdom is bounded on the north by the Alps, on the west and south by the Tyrrhenian Sea (Mediterranean), and on the east by the Adriatic. The greatest length is close on 750 miles, and the distance between the north-eastern and north-western boundaries exceeds 350 miles, although the peninsula is generally less than 150 miles across. In form the Italian peninsula is generally likened to a "top-boot," with an exaggerated heel and instep in the southern extension of Apulia and the Gulf of Taranto, and a toe separated from the Island of Sicily by the narrow Straits of Messina. Above the heel, on the Adriatic coast, is a spur in the Gargano promontory. The "calf" of the Adriatic coast is regular and unbroken, but the "shin" of the Tyrrhenian is dented, and studded with bays and inlets.

*Relief.*—Northern Italy is encompassed by the *Alps*, which extend, in an irregular semi-circle, from the Austro-Hungarian border in the north-east to the Franco-Italian border in the north-west, the intervening boundary being common to Switzerland and Italy. The north-western horn extends southwards and forms the *Apennine Range*, which stretches down the centre of the peninsula to Cape Spartimento, in the extreme south. Mont Blanc (15,782 feet), the highest peak of the Alps, is across the Italian border in the French Pennine Alps, but within the Italian boundaries are Monte Rosa (15,217 feet) and several peaks from 12,000 to 14,000 feet above sea level. The Apennines may be divided into northern, central and southern chains, the northern chain being also subdivided into the Ligurian, Etruscan and Umbrian Apennines. The highest points of the northern chain are Monte Bue (5,915 feet) in the Ligurian, Monte Cimone (7,103 feet) in the Etruscan, and Monte Nerone (5,010 feet) in the Umbrian chain. The highest points in the whole range are in the central division, where the Gran Sasso d'Italia or Monte Corno rises to 9,560 feet, with Monte Amaro, in the Maiella group (9,170 feet). The Southern Apennines are generally less elevated, but in the Matese range is Monte Miletto (6,725 feet). West of the Southern Apennines is a chain of volcanic heights, including the cone of *Vesuvius* (4,206 feet), which rises from the Campagna of Naples, near which place stand the ruins of Herculaneum, Pompeii and Stabiae, overwhelmed by an eruption of the volcano in A.D. 79. Between the Alps and the Ligurian-Etruscan Apennines is a great plain, forming the basin of the river Po, and from the centre

\* These figures show the gross emigration, the net figures being unobtainable for a complete series of years. In 1911 about 180,000 Italians returned to their homes from abroad.

† The Deaths for 1908 include an estimated number of 77,000 victims of the Sicilian-Calabrian earthquake of December 28, 1908.

of the plain, at Piacenza, the *Via Æmilia* (built early in the second century B.C.) runs south-east to Rimini (Ariminum), where it joins the *Via Flaminia* which leads to Rome. In Central Italy is the great Campanian Plain, and adjoining the coast of the Gulf of Otranto, in Southern Italy, is a third great plain of Apulia.

*Hydrography.*—The only great river of Italy is the *Po*, which rises in the Alps and flows eastwards into the Adriatic, its principal tributaries being the Tanaro, Sesia, Ticino, Adda, Oglio and Mincio. The basin of the *Po* comprises the whole of the great northern plain between the Alps and the Ligurian Apennines. South of the northern plain the peninsula is narrow and the Apennines extend along the centre, the rivers having but a short course from the highlands to the sea. But in the southern slopes of the transverse range of Tuscany rise the *Arno* and the *Tiber* (Tevere), upon which stands the capital of the kingdom. In the north-east the *Adige* (which rises in the Austrian Tirol as the *Etsch*) flows into the Adriatic in a course parallel to the *Po*. Northern Italy contains several extensive lakes, of which the largest are the *Lago d'Orta*, *Maggiore*, *di Lugano*, *di Como*, *d'Iseo*, *d'Idro* and *di Garda*. The last-named is the largest, with a total area of 143 sq. miles. In Central Italy are the *Lago di Celano* and *Trasimeno*, and in the south the *Lago del Matese*.

\**Islands.*—The Italian islands number (in all) 66, and include the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, and the smaller island of Elba, with Capraia, Gorgona, Pianosa, Monte Cristo, Giglio, Ischia, Procida, the Ponza group, Ventotene, Capri, and the Lipari Islands, all lying to the west of the mainland in the Tyrrhenian Sea, which also includes many other islets. The regular Italian coast of the Adriatic has no islands adjacent to it, although the opposite shore is broken and thickly studded with islands, and the only Italian group is that of Tremiti, which lies below the intersection of 42° 10' N. lat. and 15° 30' E. long. Sicily, which lies close to the toe of the peninsula, has a total area of 9,936 sq. miles, and contains the highest of European volcanoes in *Mount Etna* or *Mongibello* (10,870 feet) in the north-east (the region devastated by an earthquake and tidal wave on Dec. 28, 1908). The island is generally mountainous, the Apennine range crossing the straits and extending to Trapani on the western shores. *Sardinia* lies to the west of the mainland, between 39°–41° 15' N. lat. and 8° 10'–9° 50' E. long., with a total area of 9,294 sq. miles. *Sardinia* is also mountainous, with its highest point in *Monte del Gennargentu* (6,293 feet), but between the highlands of the north-east and south-west lies the *campidano*, an extensive plain stretching from the Bay of Cagliari to the Bay of Oristano. *Elba*, celebrated as the place of Napoleon's exile, is a small island between Corsica (which belongs to France) and the peninsula.

*Climate.*—The regions of the north have hot summers and cold winters, while central Italy is generally sunny and genial, and the southern districts almost tropical. Except for the cold winds (Tramontana) of the Alpine regions and of the north Adriatic (Bora) and the sirocco from the African deserts in the south, the climate is generally pleasant and healthy, but malaria is prevalent in the western marshes and Venetian coastlands, while the summer of the Roman *campagna* is almost unbearable.

### GOVERNMENT.

The Kingdom of Italy is composed of the former State of Sardinia and of the two Sicilies, the Pontifical States, the Lombardo-Venetian provinces of the Austrian Empire, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, and the Duchies of Parma and Modena, united under the *House of Savoy* after an heroic struggle between the years 1848 and 1870. Italian unity was completed in 1866, when the Austrians evacuated Lombardy, and in 1870 by the withdrawal of French troops from the Papal States. In 1872 the King (Victor Emmanuel II.) entered Rome, which was declared the capital of Italy.

The government is that of a constitutional monarchy, founded upon the *Statuto fondamentale del Regno*, granted to his subjects on March 4, 1848, by the King of Sardinia, and since extended to the whole Kingdom of Italy. The crown is hereditary in the male line (by primogeniture) of the House of Savoy, founded in 1032 by Umberto I.

#### Reigning Sovereign.

*His Majesty* Vittorio Emanuele III., *King of Italy*, born at Naples Nov. 11, 1869, son of King Humbert, born March 14, 1844, assassinated at Monza July 29, 1900, and of Queen Margherita, born at Turin, Nov. 20, 1851; succeeded to the throne July 29, 1900; married at Rome Oct. 24, 1896, to H.R.H. Princess Elena of Montenegro (born Jan. 8, 1873). Their Majesties have issue:—

1. H.R.H. Princess Yolanda Margherita, born June 1, 1901.
2. H.R.H. Princess Mafalda, born Nov. 19, 1902.
3. H.R.H. Prince Umberto, Prince of Piedmont, born Sept. 15, 1904.
4. H.R.H. Princess Giovanna, born Nov. 13, 1907.

\* Italy is also in temporary occupation of a group of Turkish islands lying between Crete and Asia Minor (Rhodes, Carpathos, Cos, Astropalia, etc.) until such time as the Ottoman troops have been removed from Tripoli and Benghazi.

## Cousins of the Sovereign.

- i. *H.R.H. Prince Emanuele Filiberto, Duke of Aosta, born Jan. 13, 1869, married June 25, 1895, Princess Helène of Bourbon, having issue (a) H.R.H. Prince Amedeo Umberto, Duke of Apulia, born Oct. 21, 1898, and (b) H.R.H. Prince Aimone, Duke of Spoleto, born March 9, 1900.*  
 ii. *H.R.H. Prince Vittorio Emanuele, Count of Turin, born Nov. 24, 1870.*  
 iii. *H.R.H. Prince Luigi, Duke of the Abruzzi, born Jan. 29, 1873.*  
 iv. *H.R.H. Prince Umberto, Count of Salemi, born June 22, 1889.*

## THE EXECUTIVE.

The Executive power reposes in the Sovereign and is exercised through a ministry responsible to the Legislature. Ministers may attend and speak in either House, but may only vote in that of which they are members. The ministers, who bear the title of Excellency, are as follows:—

*Council of Ministers (March 29, 1911).*

*President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, Signor G. Giolitti.*

*Minister of Foreign Affairs, Marchese A. di San Giuliano.*

*Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs, Signor C. Finocchiaro-Aprile.*

*Minister of War, General P. Spingardi.*

*Minister of Marine, Rear-Admiral Millo.*

*Minister of Public Instr., Professor L. Credaro.*

*Minister of the Treasury, Avvocato F. Tedesco.*

*Minister of Finance, Avvocato F. Facta.*

*Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, Signor F. S. Nitti.*

*Minister of Public Works, Avvocato E. Sacchi.*

*Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Avvocato F. Tedesco (ad int.).*

*Minister of Colonies, P. Bertolini.*

## THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature consists of two Houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of Princes of the Blood of full age and of members nominated for life by the Sovereign from 21 classes, public service being the principal qualification; the total membership in 1912 was 370. The Chamber of Deputies contains 508 members, elected for single constituencies, for a maximum of 5 years, by the direct vote of all male Italians aged 21 years who are able to read and write and pay a small amount annually in taxation; and all illiterate men above 30, or under that age, provided they have served in the Army or Navy, or pay at least *lire* 19'80 of direct taxes a year. The Chamber elected in 1913 contained 386 Constitutionalists, 63 Radicals, 27 Republicans, and 46 Socialists. The Legislature must be summoned annually, and all financial measures must originate in the Chamber, no sitting of which is valid unless a clear majority of members is present.

*President of the Senate, Signor G. Manfredi.*

*Vice-Presidents, Signori P. Blaserna, E. Paterno di Sessa, P. Villari.*

*President of the Chamber, Signor G. Marcora.*

*Vice-Presidents, Signori R. Cappelli, Ghirdi, Carmine, and Grippo.*

## THE JUDICATURE.

The highest courts are the Courts of Cassation at Rome, Naples, Palermo, Turin and Florence, and 24 Courts of Appeal throughout the kingdom. Lower courts are the 162 district tribunals, 1,535 *mandamenti*, and 13 municipal courts under *pretori*. The salaries of the judges are very small, the First President of the Court of Cassation receiving about half the salary accorded in England to a County Court judge, and about one-tenth of that of a judge of the English High Court.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The kingdom is divided into 69 provinces (see table on p. 308), which are sub-divided into regions (*circondarii*), administrative divisions (*mandamenti*), and communes. There are councils in each province and commune, elected for six years, and renewed as to one-half every three years. The provincial councils elect a commission as an executive body, and the communal councils similarly elect a municipal council, the latter choosing their own chief or syndic. The provincial councils are under the presidency of the prefects, who are appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Minister of the Interior.

## DEFENCE.

Italy is a member of the *Triple Alliance* (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy) under a treaty signed on May 20, 1882, which provides for mutual support in case of attack by any other nation. Membership of this Alliance and the possibility of invasion from the north are deemed to necessitate the provision of a large standing army, while the position of Italy in the Mediterranean with outlying islands requires the protection of a considerable fleet.

Service in the Army is universal and compulsory between the ages of 20 and 39, with 2 years in the *Active Army* and 8 years in the *Active Reserve* (1 month's annual training), then 4 years in the *Mobile Militia* (1 month's annual training), with the remaining years in the *Territorial Army* (1 month's annual training). Recruits not needed for the *Active Army* pass to the *Complementary Reserve* for 8 years, with 2 to 6 months' annual training, and thence to the *Militia* or *Territorial Army*.

## The Italian Army, 1912.

Arm.	Officers.	Men.	Horses and Mules.
Staff .....	320	...	1,000
Infantry Battalions (375)	7,870	159,000	6,020
Cavalry Squadrons (150)	1,025	27,900	26,000
Field Artillery (250 batteries), Horse Artillery, Mountain Siege do. ....	2,280	47,000	22,500
Engineers .....	700	10,500	1,300
Carabinieri (12 legions)	700	30,000	5,500
Corps Troops, &c. ....	2,500	8,000	1,500
Total Peace Effective	15,395	282,400	63,320

*Estimated War Effective:* Active Army and Active Reserve, 1,000,000; Mobile Militia, 320,000; Territorial Militia, 2,300,000.

The Army is organised in 12 corps, each of 2 divisions, with headquarters as follows:—I., Turin; II., Alessandria; III., Milan; IV., Genoa; V., Verona; VI., Bologna; VII., Ancona; VIII., Florence; IX., Rome; X., Naples; XI., Bari; and XII., Palermo (with 1 division at Cagliari).

Sardinia). In addition, there are 26 Alpine battalions and 15 mountain batteries on the northern frontiers.

The Navy, recruited by compulsory service, was manned by 2,000 officers and 28,000 men, and consisted of the following vessels on Jan. 1, 1913:—

#### PRINCIPAL SHIPS.

Name. († = Turbines.)	L'chd.	Tons.	Main Armament.
<i>Battleships:</i>			
4 building.....	—	29,510	8×15 in.
<i>Andrea Doria</i> †.....	1913	22,340	13×12 in.
<i>Duilio</i> †.....	1913	"	"
<i>Conte di Cavour</i> †... ..	1911	"	"
<i>Leonardo da Vinci</i> †... ..	1911	"	"
<i>Giulio Cesare</i> †.....	1911	"	"
<i>Dante Alighieri</i> †... ..	1910	19,400	12×12 in.
<i>Roma</i> .....	1907	12,425	{ 2×12 in. 12×8 in.
<i>Napoli</i> .....	1905	"	"
<i>Regina Elena</i> .....	1904	"	"
<i>Vitt. Eman. III.</i> ... ..	1904	"	"
<i>Benedetto Brin</i> .....	1901	13,207	{ 4×12 in. 4×8 in.
<i>Reg. Margherita</i> ... ..	1901	"	"
<i>Amm. di Saint Bon</i> .....	1897	9,645	{ 4×10 in. 8×6 in.
<i>Em. Filiberto</i> .....	1897	"	"
<i>Armoured Cruisers:</i>			
<i>San Giorgio</i> .....	1908	9,680	{ 4×10 in. 8×7.5 in.
<i>San Marco</i> †.....	1908	"	"
<i>Amalfi</i> .....	1908	"	"
<i>Pisa</i> .....	1907	"	"
<i>Fran. Ferruccio</i> ... ..	1902	7,234	{ 1×10 in. 2×8 in.
<i>Varese</i> .....	1899	"	"
<i>Gen. Garibaldi</i> .....	1899	"	"
<i>Carlo Alberto</i> .....	1896	6,396	{ 12×6 in. 6×4.7 in.
<i>Vettor Pisani</i> .....	1895	"	"
<i>Marco Polo</i> .....	1892	4,511	{ 6×6 in. 4×4.7 in.
<i>Protected Cruisers:</i>			
2nd Class.			
<i>Etna</i> .....	1885	3,474	4×6 in.
<i>Gio. Bausan</i> .....	1883	3,280	"
3rd Class.			
<i>Conitt</i> .....	1899	1,292	12×12 pr.
<i>Agordat</i> .....	1899	"	"
<i>Puglia</i> .....	1898	2,498	6×4.7 in.
<i>Calabria</i> .....	1894	2,452	"
<i>Elba</i> .....	1893	2,689	"
<i>Liguria</i> .....	1893	2,255	"
<i>Etruria</i> .....	1891	"	"
<i>Lombardia</i> .....	1890	2,245	"
<i>Piemonte</i> .....	1888	2,597	10×4.7 in.
<i>Am. Vespucci</i> .....	1882	2,660	4×4.7 in.
<i>Flavio Gioia</i> .....	1881	3,016	"
<i>Scouts:</i>			
<i>Quarto</i> †.....	1911	3,220	6×4.7 in.
<i>Nino Bixio</i> †.....	1911	3,380	"
<i>Marsala</i> †.....	1912	"	"

*Torpedo Gunboats, 4; Minelayers, 4.*

*Torpedo-Boat-Destroyers: Built, 22; building, 10.*

*Torpedo Boats: Alto Mare, 28; 1st class, 14 (and 25 building); and class, 31; 3rd class, 11.*

*Submarines: Built, 10; building, 10.*

#### EDUCATION.

The law of July, 1904, imposing special disabilities on the illiterate, has afforded a needed stimulus. Prior to that date 49 per cent. of the population over age 20 were thus classed. (i.) *Primary Education is secular, free, and compulsory* in the lower of two grades (age 6-9), where only lower grade schools exist, but compulsory also in the higher grade (age 9-12), where schools have been provided. Evening continuation courses are compulsory for military recruits drafted to Territorial Army (see *Army*), and illiterate recruits of the Active Army are instructed in their corps. Primary education is maintained by local taxation, with State grants. Private establishments must conform to State curriculum. (ii.) *Secondary:* Lyceums and gymnasias supply classical education and prepare for university, mainly State-maintained. (iii.) *Special Schools*, State-maintained or State-aided, are increasing in numbers and attendance. (iv.) *Universities, State:* Bologna, Cagliari, Catania, Genoa, Macerata, Messina, Modena, Naples, Padua, Palermo, Parma, Pavia, Pisa, Rome, Sassari, Siena, and Turin. Many of these are of very ancient foundation (e.g., Bologna, A.D. 1200). *Free:* Camerino, Ferrara, Perugia, Urbino.

#### FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of Italy for the five years 1908-9 to 1912-13 are stated as follows in *lire* (the *lira* = 1 franc, i.e., 25.22 = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1908-09	2,584,696,915	2,502,815,599
1909-10	2,602,163,326	2,551,286,013
1910-11	2,684,873,689	2,574,463,776
1911-12	2,542,332,592	2,490,708,175
1912-13	2,584,621,241	2,570,076,243

The budget for 1912-13 contained the following provisions:—

Revenue.	Lire.
State Revenue .....	18,693,750
Direct Taxes .....	483,800,000
Indirect Taxes:—	
Stamps and Duties .....	317,700,000
Excise Customs and Monopolies .....	1,071,747,825
Public Services incl. Railways .....	226,153,675
Miscellaneous .....	247,733,350
Extraordinary Revenue .....	218,792,641

Total Receipts ..... 2,584,621,241

Expenditure.	Lire.
Public Debt and Civil List .....	962,165,725
Collection of Revenue .....	285,138,325
Foreign Affairs.....	55,320,650
Justice.....	25,951,875
Education .....	138,698,200
Interior .....	131,750,800
Public Works .....	177,144,275
Posts and Telegraphs.....	129,943,825
War .....	422,561,800
Marine.....	214,162,650
Agriculture, etc. ....	27,238,118

Total Expenditure ..... 2,570,076,243

## DEBT.

The capital of the National Debt of Italy was stated as follows on July 1, 1912 and 1913:—

Debt.	1912.	1913.
	Lire.	Lire.
Consolidated:—		
4½%.....	721,578,000	721,081,974
3¾%.....	8,097,830,000	8,098,059,876
3½%.....	1,091,350,000	943,317,179
3%.....	509,670,000	721,081,974
Papal .....	65,070,000	64,500,000
Former State:—		
5%.....	77,370,000	40,750,196
3%.....	113,750,000	23,429,853
Unfunded .....	3,026,400,000	3,659,386,559
Total Debt ...	13,703,018,000	14,271,607,611

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture and Live Stock.*—The total area of land and inland water is 70,811,000 English statute acres, of which 5,660,000 are uncultivable and 65,151,000 productive (including 10,266,000 acres of woods and forests). Of the total area cultivated in 1912, 18,424,125 acres were under corn crops (wheat 11,888,500 acres, maize 3,983,750 acres), and of the remainder 11,136,000 acres were under vines, 5,781,500 acres under olives, 1,630,000 under chestnuts, and 1,138,000 under potatoes, other crops including sugar-beet, flax, hemp, melons, tomatoes, citrous fruits and mulberry. The meadows and pastures included 6,063,250 acres of artificial and irrigated meadows, 4,462,250 acres of natural meadow and 10,673,400 acres of permanent pasture. The produce of the corn crops in 1911 and 1912 was as follows:—

Crop.	1911	1912
	Cwt.	Cwt.
Wheat .....	104,724,000	90,204,000
Barley .....	4,738,800	3,659,000
Oats .....	11,894,600	8,219,400
Rye .....	2,691,200	2,685,000
Maize .....	47,510,000	50,126,000
Rice.....	9,584,400	8,790,000
Beans .....	10,336,800	8,044,000
Pulses .....	5,334,000	4,700,000

The produce of the vines was 133,672,000 cwt. of grapes in 1912 and 130,280,000 cwt. in 1911; the olive crop was 12,184,000 cwt. in 1912 and 27,058,400 cwt. in 1911. The *Live Stock* in 1908 included 6,108,861 cattle, 11,162,926 sheep, 2,714,878 goats, 2,507,798 pigs, 906,820 horses, 849,661 asses, 385,519 mules, and 19,366 buffaloes.

*Minerals.*—The chief minerals are sulphur (the Sicilian mines being one of the principal producing centres of the world), iron, lead, and zinc; quicksilver and tin are also found, and stone, marble and granite are quarried in large quantities. There are numerous mineral springs from which medicinal waters are obtained.

*Manufactures.*—The mineral industries (sulphur, iron, steel and salt) give employment to large numbers, and the manufacture of machinery has made great progress. The motor-car industry at Turin (Fabbrica Italiana Automobili Torino) is world-famous. Textiles are increasing in importance, silk, wool, flax and hemp being produced in the country and imported, while cotton is grown in small (and imported in large)

quantities to feed the industries. Among the remaining industries are chemicals, match-making, beetroot sugar, brewing and distilling, paper and stationery, furniture, straw-plaiting, tobacco, glass and ceramics, jewellery and mosaics. The condition of the industrial population is improving owing to the sanitary measures undertaken by the State, but the low wages (particularly in agricultural districts) drive the poorer classes to other countries in search of better conditions.

## EXTERNAL TRADE.

The value of the special trade of Italy for the five years 1908-12 (merchandise only) is stated as follows, in *lire* [000 omitted]:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	* Total.
1908	2,941,326	1,750,275	4,691,601
1909	3,129,711	1,920,957	5,050,668
1910	3,277,041	2,128,093	5,405,134
1911	3,389,298	2,204,273	5,593,571
1912*	3,604,104	2,396,146	6,000,250

\* 1912 figures subject to revision.

The trade of 1911 was shared by the principal nations as under, in *lire* [000 omitted]:—

Country.	Imports from	Exports to
Germany .....	550,159	301,249
United Kingdom .....	509,831	222,797
United States.....	415,280	247,230
Austria-Hungary .....	288,914	184,754
France .....	327,182	206,168
Switzerland.....	77,641	203,593
British Asia .....	172,230	31,924
Argentina .....	106,805	166,194
Russia .....	234,781	50,866
Turkey and Balkans...	55,955	98,669
Belgium .....	82,027	51,865
China.....	53,169	2,087
Japan .....	31,280	2,081
Egypt .....	41,516	60,936
Spain .....	29,887	16,430
Brazil .....	50,308	42,597

The principal imports and exports in 1911 were valued as under:—

## IMPORTS.

Classification.	Lire.
<i>Food, Drink and Tobacco:—</i>	
Grain, Corn, Maize, and Flour .....	397,755,025
Cattle .....	58,145,330
Fish .....	60,459,705
Coffee .....	42,380,360
Tobacco .....	34,118,357

*Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured:—*

Coal, Coke and Fuel .....	278,289,578
Iron, Scrap and Steel .....	33,379,763
Other Metals .....	47,338,920
Wood and Timber .....	139,980,955
Cotton .....	348,149,376
Wool .....	84,955,160
Silk and Cocoons.....	144,737,600
Hides and Skins .....	125,232,922
Oils and Seeds .....	113,370,762
Non-metallic Minerals.....	103,775,000
Rubber and Gutta-percha .....	30,624,860
Paper-making Materials .....	21,663,414

Horses .....	32,865,450
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Classification.	Live.
<i>Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.—</i>	
Boilers and Machinery.....	159,092,950
Wrought Iron and Steel .....	104,814,197
Scientific Instruments .....	71,034,450
Silk Manufactures .....	53,182,188
Woollen Manufactures.....	43,514,015
Linen and other Yarns.....	17,994,217
Colours and Dyes .....	35,590,000

## EXPORTS.

<i>Articles:—</i>	
Olive Oil.....	55,497,448
Wine .....	67,777,827
Cheese .....	62,981,150
Butter and Margarine .....	11,215,730
Eggs .....	42,075,120
Fresh Fruit .....	40,303,813
Dried Fruit .....	61,286,500
Prepared Fruit and Vegetables.....	53,160,060
Fresh Vegetables .....	14,786,486
Flour .....	34,337,839
Wheat Pulp.....	39,258,929
Rice.....	22,725,175
Poultry .....	13,588,335
Raw Hemp .....	47,334,768
Raw Hides .....	35,289,995
Raw Silk .....	370,456,475
Cotton Tissues.....	161,491,112
Silk Tissues .....	102,377,343
Spun Cotton and Yarn .....	37,757,775
Woollen Manufactures .....	12,504,440
Rubber and Gutta-percha .....	26,025,360
Hair.....	14,059,590
Sulphur .....	41,412,753
Metallic Ores .....	22,173,722
Motor Cars and parts .....	29,127,875
Straw Hats .....	14,773,822
Works in Marble and Objets d'Art .....	34,990,411
Worked Coral .....	29,977,250

Town.	Population.
Naples .....	723,208
Milan .....	599,200
Rome .....	538,634
Turin .....	427,733
Palermo (Sicily) .....	341,656
Genoa .....	272,077
Florence.....	232,860
Catania (Sicily) .....	211,699
Bologna .....	172,639
Venice .....	160,727
Messina (Sicily) .....	126,172

Town.	Population.
Leghorn .....	105,322
Bari .....	103,523
Padua .....	96,135
Ferrara .....	95,196
Brescia .....	83,323
Verona .....	81,905
Foggia.....	76,534
Alessandria .....	75,687
Spezia .....	66,263
Ancona .....	63,145
Cagliari (Sardinia) .....	61,013

## COMMUNICATIONS.

*Railways.*—In 1912 there were 10,798 miles of railway open, of which 8,280 miles were State lines. International lines enter Northern Italy from France (coastal line from Mentone and through the Mont Cenis tunnel at Modane), from Switzerland (Simplon tunnel and the line from the Swiss St. Gothard tunnel), from the Austrian Tirol and from the Adriatic coast of Austria. The northern plain is covered by a network of lines which radiate from Milan, and there are lines down each coast to the extreme south, and a central line runs from Turin, Milan and Venice to Rome.

*Posts and Telegraphs.*—In 1911 there were 10,387 post offices, dealing with 1,238,648,556 letters, postcards, newspapers and other postal packets. There were also 7,882 telegraph offices with 33,451 miles of line and 19 wireless stations, the total number of despatches being 16,914,985.

*Shipping.*—The mercantile marine consisted, in 1911, of 451 steamers, 669,740 gross tons, and 601 sailing vessels of 336,905 net tons (exclusive of steam and sailing vessels under 100 tons). In 1911 159,647 Italian and 13,790 foreign vessels (total 56,256,306 tons) entered, and 159,552 Italian and 13,801 foreign vessels (total 56,082,448 tons) cleared at Italian ports. The principal ports are Genoa, Naples, Palermo (Sicily), Leghorn, Messina (Sicily), Venice and Catania (Sicily).

## TOWNS.

CAPITAL, ROME, on the River Tiber. Population (1912), 579,285. At the census of 1911 there were 43 *comunes* with a population exceeding 50,000; 50 between 30,000 and 50,000; 100 from 20,000 to 30,000; 98 from 15,000 to 20,000; and 8,132 below 15,000. These communal populations include, in many cases, much of the surrounding rural district. The largest towns of Italy with population figures for 1911 are as follows:—

Town.	Population.
Taranto .....	60,331
Trapani (Sicily) .....	59,365
Parma .....	51,919
Alcamo (Sicily) .....	51,798
Andria .....	49,667
Modica (Sicily) .....	49,951
Caltagirone (Sicily) ..	44,547
Barletta .....	42,904
Corato .....	41,739
Molfetta .....	40,641
Cremona .....	40,436
Piacenza .....	38,523

## WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System* of Weights and Measures is compulsory and universal. The *Unit of Currency* is the *lira* of 100 *centesimi*, identical in value

with the *franc*, i.e., 25<sup>22</sup> = £1 sterling. The coinage includes gold 20, 10 and 5 *lire*; silver 5 and 2 *lire*, 1 *lira* and 50 *centesimi*; nickel 25 and 20 *centesimi*; and copper 1, 2, 5 and 10 *centesimi*.

## Italian Colonies and Possessions.

Colony and Capital.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Estimated Population.
Eritrea (Asmara) .....	60,000	278,893
Italian Somaliland (Mogadicho) .....	131,000	300,000
Tientsin Concession .....	20	17,000
Tripoli and Cyrenaica (Tripoli) .....	922,000	1,000,000
Total.....	1,113,020	1,595,893

**ERITREA.**

The Italian colony of Eritrea, on the north-east coast of Africa from Ras Kasar, a cape 110 miles south of Suakin, to Ras Dumeira, in the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, a total distance of about 650 miles, extends inland to the borders of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Abyssinia and French Somaliland. The northern portion of the colony occupies part of the Abyssinian plateau, and the southern portion consists principally of plains that have been found to be fit for tropical cultivation, especially for coffee and cotton. The inhabitants of the north are Abyssinians, Arabs and Negroes, and of the south Somalis, many of whom are Muhammadans. Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries, and produce the principal exports, which also include salt. Cotton goods are the principal imports. The local revenue is 3,170,886 *lire*, and is supplemented by the home government to meet an expenditure of 6,350,000 *lire* (1912). The total value of imports (1911) was 17,160,650 *lire*, the exports being valued at 8,118,755 *lire*. The military garrison numbers 133 officers and 4,049 others, of whom 437 are Italians. The principal towns are Asmara, the seat of government, Massawa (11,312), the principal seaport, Cheren, Agordat, Assab, and Zulu.

Governor of Eritrea, Marquis Giuseppe Salvago Raggi.

**ITALIAN SOMALILAND.**

Italian Somaliland extends on the north-east coast of Africa, from Bandar Ziyada, on the Gulf of Aden, to the eastern horn of Africa at Cape Guardafui, and thence southwards to the Juba river in 0° 15' S. lat. The western boundaries are Abyssinia and British Somaliland, and the southern boundary is British East Africa. The population consists of Swahili and Arabs, with tribes of mixed Arab-Somali blood, and there are some Indian settlers. The north is arid and generally barren, but on either side of the southern rivers, Webi Sheheb and Wadi Nogal, are fertile districts where rich crops are cultivated and pastorage is abundant. The Italian portion of the Juba Valley also contains rich land. Ivory, cattle, coffee, cotton, myrrh, gums and skins are exported; textiles and rice are the principal exports. The trade was valued in 1911 at 5,533,462 *lire* for imports and 2,055,018 *lire* for exports. The local revenue of 800,000 *lire* is supplemented by the home government, the expenditure in 1911 being 3,600,000 *lire*. The garrison included 56 officers and 3,488 men, almost all natives. The chief towns are Mukdishu (5,000), Brava (4,000), Marka (5,000), Warsheik (3,000), Jub, Ollia and Illig on the coast, and Lugh and Dolo in the interior. The seat of government is at Mogadicho.

Governor of Italian Somaliland, Signor Nobile Giacomo de Martino.

**TIENTSIN CONCESSION.**

After the Boxer movement in China (1900) and the siege and relief of the Foreign Legations, the Italian government claimed from the Chinese a concession of land, which was accorded by treaty of June 7, 1902. The concession has a total area of 20 sq. miles fronting the river Peiho on the left bank, with a total population of about 17,000 natives. The police number about 700.

**LYBIA (TRIPOLI AND CYRENAICA).**

In September, 1911, war broke out between Italy and Turkey, after protracted negotiations in connexion with the rights and privileges of

Italian subjects in Tripoli. An Italian army was landed in the country, and the capital was immediately occupied. On Nov. 5, 1911, the Italian parliament adopted a bill annexing Tripoli to the Kingdom of Italy, the annexation being ratified by Turkey in the Treaty of Ouchy negotiated in October, 1912.

*Position and Extent.*—Tripoli is the most easterly of the Barbary States on the northern coast of Africa, between 11° 40'—25° 12' E. longitude, with a total area of close on 922,000 English square miles, and a population estimated at 1,000,000. The coast line is about 1,100 miles, and the inland boundary is about 800 miles from the coast.

*Physiography.*—The coastal regions of Tripoli are sandy and undulating, and close to the littoral is a fertile stretch of valley, behind which rises a range of mountains with a general elevation of about 2,000 feet, the highest point being the Jebel es Soda, or Black Mountain (2,800 feet). The interior is an extensive and barren plateau, known as the *hammada*, stretching southwards to the desert, in which is the fertile oasis of Fezzan. The eastern region of Cyrenaica, or *Benghazi*, is a rocky table-land, with steep slopes to the sea. There are no rivers in the country, and the rainfall is precarious, so that good harvests can be expected only about once in five years.

*Government.*—For administrative and military purposes the colony is divided into the two districts (with capitals at Tripoli and Benghazi) each under a Lieutenant-Governor, with extensive military powers.

*Production and Commerce.*—Barley, dates, olives, oranges, lemons and vegetables are produced, and the principal imports are metals, British and other European manufactures, tea, beads, wine and spirits, besides a number of articles for barter in Wadai, Bornu, and the Western Sudan, whither caravans proceed from Tripoli; but the caravan trade, once the mainstay of the country, was suspended during the war, but has now been reopened. The principal articles of export are ostrich feathers, ivory, skins, sponges, hides, esparto grass, cattle and horses. The commerce in cereals, wool, cattle for Malta, and other agricultural produce, is considerable, when a sufficient rainfall causes good harvests. The value of the imports into Tripoli and Benghazi in 1910 was stated to be 4,361,038 *lire*, and that of the exports 3,237,624 *lire*. About one-third of the total trade is with the United Kingdom.

*Towns.*—Tripoli had a population of about 40,000 in 1911; the port of Tripoli is now being built and good progress has been made with the main breakwater, jetties, and quays. Merzuk, the capital of Fezzan, has about 3,000 inhabitants, and Sokna about the same number. Ghadames, in an oasis of that name, near the Algerian frontier, is the centre of a considerable trade in ostrich feathers, skins, ivory and tea, and has a population of about 7,000. The town of Benghazi has a population of about 21,000, consisting of Arabs, Greeks, Maltese, and a few Levantines. There are agricultural colonies of Cretan Moslem refugees in the neighbourhood of Cyrene and Apollonia (Marsa Susa). The ancient ruins in Cyrenaica, i.e., at Cyrene, Ptolemais, and Apollonia, are interesting to explorers, as well as those at Leptis Magna, which is close to Khoms, or 70 miles from the city of Tripoli.

## Japan.

Nihon.

## AREA AND POPULATION.

	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		1903.	1908.
<i>Japanese Empire—</i>			
Hondo, Central.....	36,592	17,988,209	19,044,475
"    Northern .....	30,194	7,075,500	7,480,432
"    Western .....	20,675	10,396,384	10,929,374
Yezo or Hokkaido.....	30,150	843,615	1,137,455
Kiu Shiu.....	13,800	7,260,834	7,748,752
Shikoku.....	180	3,167,696	3,288,310
Kurile Islands .....	6,160	4,000	4,000
Luchu (Riu-kiu) Islands .....	940	450,000	460,000
Other Islands.....	1,500	...	...
	140,191	47,186,139	50,052,798
<i>Dependencies—</i>			
Korea (Cho-sen) .....	71,000	12,000,000	13,125,000
Formosa (Tai-wan) .....	13,500	3,000,000	3,400,000
Pescadores (Hoko-to) .....	85	50,000	55,000
Kwangtung .....	1,286	...	470,000
Sakhalin (Karafuto).....	9,824	...	40,000
	95,695	15,050,000	17,090,000
Grand Total .....	235,886	62,136,139	67,142,798

At the census of 1908 there were 25,046,347 males and 24,542,451 females in the four main islands of Hondo, Yezo, Kiu Shiu and Shikoku; the estimated population of Japan proper (1913) was 52,985,000. The religion of the Japanese nation is Shintoism and Buddhism, but there is absolute religious freedom. Christianity has not made very great progress, the various totals at Dec. 31, 1911, being given at Roman Catholics 66,019, Greek Catholics 32,246, Protestants 83,638, a total of 181,903 Christians. The birth-rate in 1910 was 33·9 per 1000, the proportion of males being 1,041 to 1000 females. The death-rate was 21·1 per 1000; infant mortality is high, the death-rate between 0 and 5 years being 389 per 1000.

## Increase of the People.

## Foreign Residents (1910).

Year.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Foreigners.	Number.
1901.....	1,642,966	378,637	1,084,067	Chinese .....	8,462
1902.....	1,690,798	394,378	1,119,805	British .....	2,604
1903.....	1,647,467	371,187	1,087,754	U.S.A. ....	1,665
1904.....	1,591,365	399,218	999,621	Germans .....	809
1905.....	1,599,131	351,260	1,044,855	French .....	547
1906.....	1,399,203	353,274	961,550	Portuguese .....	216
1907.....	1,621,973	433,527	1,024,286	Russians .....	137
1908.....	1,672,627	461,940	1,038,110	Others .....	714
1909.....	1,705,877	438,770	1,099,797		
1910.....	1,712,857	441,222	1,064,234	Total .....	15,154

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

*Relief.*—The islands of Japan are traversed by a range of mountains with numerous spurs, their general direction being parallel to the coast line. The highest peak is in the main island of Hondo, where are the sacred snow-capped cone of *Fuji-yama* (12,370 feet), a volcano dormant since 1707, and *Asama-yama* (8,300 feet), also volcanic and liable to eruption.

*Rivers and Lakes.*—The numerous streams, like those of New Zealand and for the same reason, are short and generally impetuous, rising in the central mountains and flowing to the nearest point of the coast. The principal lake is *Lake Biwa* (35 miles long).

*Climate.*—There is a great variety in the climate owing to the extent of the islands from south to north, but in general there is a short, hot summer and a cold winter. In the northern part of Hondo and in Yezo and Sakhalin the winter is rigorous, and in southern Hondo, Shikoku, and Kiu Shiu the summer is oppressive in July and August, except in the higher regions of the central hills. Heavy rains occur in June and July, and the climate is damp, apart from rainfall, owing to the influence of the Black Stream. Slight earthquakes are common in certain districts and the islands are frequently the centre of storms or typhoons, especially in September.

### GOVERNMENT.

The government is that of a constitutional monarchy, claimed by the Japanese to be hereditary in direct line since the seventh century before the Christian era, and is thus the oldest consecutive government in the world. In the year 1867 the reins of government were reassumed by the Emperor after a lapse of about 600 years of imperial seclusion, during which period the power had been exercised by a *Shogun*, or Generalissimo, who was *de facto* ruler, although nominally subject to the *de jure* Emperor. In 1871 the Imperial authority was further strengthened by the suppression of the system of local autonomy, and the substitution of a central authority for the receipt of taxation, together with the gradual absorption of the *samurai*, or sword-bearing warrior class, in the body of the nation.

#### Reigning Sovereign.

*His Imperial Majesty* Yoshihito, born August 31, 1879, married May 10, 1900, Princess Sadako, fourth daughter of Prince Kujō, succeeded his father the Emperor Mutsuhito (whose official posthumous designation is the Emperor Meiji), July 30, 1912. Their Majesties have issue:—

- (1) Prince Hirohito, born April 29, 1901.
- (2) Prince Yasuhito, born June 25, 1902.
- (3) Prince Nobuhito, born January 3, 1905.

The Consort of the Emperor Meiji became Dowager Empress on his decease, with the title Kwōtaikō.

### THE EXECUTIVE.

The executive power reposes in the Emperor, who is advised by a Cabinet responsible to him, and by a Privy Council of members selected by the Emperor from the nobility and parliamentary or otherwise distinguished persons.

#### The Cabinet (February 20, 1913).

*Prime Minister*, Admiral Count Yamamoto.  
*Interior*, K. Hara.  
*Foreign Affairs*, Baron Makino.  
*Agriculture and Commerce*, T. Yamamoto.  
*Finance*, Baron K. Takahashi.  
*War*, Lieut.-General S. Kusunose.  
*Marine*, Admiral Baron Saito.  
*Justice*, M. Matsuda.  
*Communications*, H. Motoda.  
*Education*, Dr. Y. Okuda.

### THE LEGISLATURE.

The Imperial Diet consists of two Houses, the Chamber of Peers and the Chamber of Representatives. The *Chamber of Peers* consists of the Imperial Princes, and Princes and Marquesses of twenty-five years of age; of elected representatives of the remaining ranks of the nobility; of life members appointed by the Emperor; and of representatives elected for seven years by the fifteen principal inhabitants of each of the forty-five administrative districts, a total number in 1912 of 367 members. The *Chamber of Representatives* consists of 381 members, elected for four years by the direct vote of male resident tax-payers in each electoral district. The Chamber of Representatives contains (1913) 189 Constitutionalists, 91 Katsura Party, 41 Nation-

alists, 24 Progressives (Constitutional Club), and 36 Independents.

### THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system has been modernised, and consists of district and sub-district courts of first instance and courts of appeal, with judges appointed by the Emperor and irremovable except for misconduct. A court of cassation at Tokyo, similar to that of Paris, is the final appeal court of the Empire. There is a tribunal of conflicts for disputes and charges in connexion with administrative affairs, and courts martial for the naval and military services. The police have certain powers of summary jurisdiction.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The official administrative unit is the Prefecture (43 in number) under a Prefect who is a civil official appointed by the Emperor and directly responsible to the Home Minister. He is assisted by a staff of officials of various grades. The Prefecture is divided into counties (*gun*), under sheriffs (*guncho*) nominated by the Prefects. Further sub-divisions are the municipality (*shi*), the town (*cho*), and the village, with elective heads in each case. Each division, from village to prefecture, has an elective Assembly nominating its own President, while the Prefecture, the County and the Municipality have a permanent Council composed of members elected from and by the Assemblies and presided over by the Prefect, the Sheriff and the Mayor respectively. The function of the Councils is to decide upon measures proposed by the Assemblies, and to advise the permanent administrative staff of their division.

\* The word *Mikado* is an archaic word seldom heard in Japan, of doubtful etymology, which appears to mean "August Gate," and was used to designate the Emperor, it being thought disrespectful to refer to high personages by name. It is a common custom in Japan to mention persons by places connected with them rather than by name.

## DEFENCE.

## Army.

Service in the Army is universal and compulsory on all male Japanese between the ages of 17 and 40, actual service beginning at the age of 20. Recruits are enlisted for 2 years (3 years for other than infantry) in the *Active Army*, with 4½ years in the *Active Reserve*, with two trainings of 60 days each. Further service is in the *Kobi* (Landwehr) for 10 years, with two trainings of 60 days each. The *Ersatz Reserve* (Hoju) is composed of those in excess of the numbers required for the *Active Army*. The term of service is 12½ years, and men of this Reserve are liable to a maximum of 150 days' training in peace. The *National Army* (Kokumin Hei) is composed of all those, not in the *Standing Army* or *Reserves*, between 20 and 40. The *First Levy* consists of those who have finished their *Kobi* or *Hoju* service, and is composed therefore mostly of trained men. The *Second Levy* consists of all males between 20 and 40 who come under none of the above headings, i.e., of totally untrained men. The *Peace Effective* is about 240,000 of all ranks. The Army is furnished with an improved Mauser rifle of 6·5 millimetre calibre, the artillery with 14 lb. q.f. Krupp guns, with heavy guns for howitzer batteries.

## Navy.

## PRINCIPAL SHIPS.

Name. (=Turbines.)	L'chd.	Tons.	Main Armament.
<i>Battleships:</i>			
<i>Fusō</i> .....	—	—	—
<i>Settsu</i> .....	1911	20,800	12×12 in.
<i>Kawachi</i> .....	1910	"	"
<i>Aki</i> .....	1907	19,800	4×12 in.
<i>Satsuma</i> .....	1906	19,350	12×10 in.
<i>Kashima</i> .....	1905	16,400	4×12 in.
<i>Katori</i> .....	1905	15,975	4×10 in.
<i>Iwami</i> .....	1902	13,515	4×12 in.
<i>Mikasa</i> .....	1900	14,500	6×8 in.
<i>Hizen</i> .....	1900	12,275	4×12 in.
<i>Suwo</i> .....	1900	12,997	4×12 in.
<i>Sagami</i> .....	1898	12,790	10×6 in.
<i>Asahi</i> .....	1899	15,200	4×12 in.
<i>Shikishima</i> .....	1898	14,850	14×6 in.
<i>Fuji</i> .....	1896	12,450	4×12 in.
<i>Okinoshima</i> .....	1896	4,126	10×6 in.
<i>Tango</i> .....	1894	10,960	3×10 in.
<i>Mishima</i> .....	1894	4,466	4×4½ in.
<i>Battle Cruisers:</i>			
<i>Kongo</i> .....	1912	27,500	8×14 in.
<i>Hiei</i> .....	1912	"	16×6 in.
<i>Kirishima</i> .....	—	"	"
<i>Haruna</i> .....	—	"	"
<i>Armoured Cruisers:</i>			
<i>Kurama</i> .....	1907	14,600	4×12 in.
<i>Tokiy</i> .....	1907	"	8×8 in.

## PRINCIPAL SHIPS—continued.

Name. (=Turbines.)	L'chd.	Tons.	Main Armament.
<i>Armoured Cruisers</i> —continued.			
<i>Ikoma</i> .....	1906	13,750	4×12 in.
<i>Tsukuba</i> .....	1905	"	12×6 in.
<i>Nisshin</i> .....	1903	7,750	4×8 in.
<i>Kasuga</i> .....	1902	"	14×6 in.
<i>Aso</i> .....	1900	7,312	1×10 in.
<i>Iwate</i> .....	1900	9,750	2×8 in.
<i>Idzumo</i> .....	1899	"	14×6 in.
<i>Yakumo</i> .....	1899	9,850	2×8 in.
<i>Adzuma</i> .....	1899	9,436	14×6 in.
<i>Asama</i> .....	1898	9,700	4×8 in.
<i>Tokiwa</i> .....	1898	"	14×6 in.
<i>Protected Cruisers:</i>			
<i>1st Class:</i>			
<i>Tsugaru</i> .....	1899	6,594	10×6 in.
<i>Soya</i> .....	1899	6,550	12×6 in.
<i>2nd Class:</i>			
<i>Yahagi</i> .....	1911	4,950	8×6 in.
<i>Hirado</i> .....	1911	"	"
<i>Chikuma</i> .....	1910	"	"
<i>Tone</i> .....	1907	4,100	2×6 in.
<i>Otowa</i> .....	1903	3,082	10×4½ in.
<i>Tsushima</i> .....	1902	3,365	2×6 in.
<i>Niitaka</i> .....	1902	"	6×4½ in.
<i>Chitose</i> .....	1898	4,898	6×6 in.
<i>Kasagi</i> .....	1898	4,784	2×8 in.
<i>Akitsu</i> .....	1892	3,100	10×4½ in.
<i>Hashidate</i> .....	1891	4,210	4×6 in.
<i>Itsukushima</i> .....	1889	"	6×4½ in.
<i>Naniwa</i> .....	1885	3,727	1×12½ in.
<i>Takachiho</i> .....	1885	"	11×4½ in.
<i>3rd Class:</i>			
<i>Sudzuya</i> .....	1900	2,490	2×4½ in.
<i>Akashi</i> .....	1897	2,657	2×6 in.
<i>Suma</i> .....	1895	"	6×4½ in.
<i>Chiyoda</i> .....	1890	2,450	10×4½ in.
<i>Idzumo</i> .....	1883	2,920	2×6 in.
<i>Unprotected Cruisers:</i>			
<i>Chihaya</i> .....	1900	1,250	6×4½ in.
<i>Musashi</i> .....	1886	1,478	2×6½ in.
<i>Katsuragi</i> .....	1885	"	5×4½ in.
<i>Yamato</i> .....	1885	"	"

## Torpedo Vessels: 3.

Torpedo-Boat-Destroyers: Built, 17; building, 2.  
Torpedo Boats: Divisional, 16; 1st class, 33; and class, 8.

Submarines: Built, 12; building, 3.

## EDUCATION.

(i.) *Primary: Lower grade, compulsory, and free.* Age 6-10. Kindergarten and schools numerous and well attended (82 p.c.). Some 55 p.c. complete the higher primary course, age 10-14, for which a small monthly fee of 30-60 sen (7d.-1s. 2d.) is required. (ii.) *Secondary:* State-aided public intermediate schools, 5-years' course. High schools prepare for the Universities with a 2½ years' course, largely devoted to study of European languages. For girls, high schools, course 4-5 years with extensions of 2-3 years for special subjects. (iii.) *Special Schools* of industries, commerce, and technics are well attended. (iv.) *Universities:* State, Tokio, Kyoto, Tohoku, and Kiushiu (Medicine and Engineering only). There are some private institutions of university standing.

## FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of Japan for the five years ending March 31, 1914, are stated as follows, in *yen* (the *yen* = 24½ pence, or 9·76 = £1 sterling):—

## Revenue.

Year.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.
1909-10	470,199,608	48,560,216	518,759,824
1910-11	446,644,287	47,489,390	494,133,677
1911-12	496,716,457	77,280,540	573,996,997
1912-13	502,597,196	73,379,799	575,976,995
1913-14	529,755,649	57,051,939	586,807,588

## Expenditure.

Year.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.
1909-10	414,336,058	114,185,509	528,521,567
1910-11	437,914,525	116,586,152	554,500,677
1911-12	414,205,662	159,791,335	573,996,997
1912-13	412,073,863	163,903,132	575,976,995
1913-14	422,018,356	164,789,232	586,807,588

## Budgets of 1912-13 and 1913-14.

Receipts.	1912-13. Yen.	1913-14. Yen.
Taxes .....	322,964,239	336,943,663
Stamps .....	27,173,962	29,071,227
Posts, etc., and Monopolies .....	131,368,640	140,034,529
Other Receipts.....	21,090,355	23,706,230
Total Ordinary.....	502,597,196	529,755,649
Extraordinary .....	73,379,799	57,051,939
Total Receipts .....	575,976,995	586,807,588

Expenditure. (1913-14.)	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.
Civil List .....	4,500,000	...
Foreign Affairs .....	4,298,305	293,165
Interior .....	12,590,801	19,770,353
Finances .....	188,910,285	42,576,551
Army .....	78,155,403	19,780,673
Navy .....	42,236,215	54,845,591
Justice .....	12,393,799	648,137
Education.....	9,547,453	1,058,843
Agriculture and Commerce.....	7,708,243	9,375,189
Communications .....	61,677,852	16,440,730
Total.....	422,018,356	164,789,232

## DEBT.

The Public Debt of Japan on March 31, 1913, was as follows (in *yen*):—

Internal Debt—	Yen.
Bearing no interest .....	1,975,000
5% loans .....	783,183,000
4% loans .....	276,029,000
Railway Debt 7% .....	100,000
	1,066,287,000
External Debt—	
4% loans .....	623,243,000
4½% loans .....	566,226,000
5% loans .....	224,546,000
Railway Debt .....	13,668,000
	1,427,683,000
Total Debt (£250,000,000)	2,493,970,000

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture and Live Stock.*—The total area of Japan (exclusive of the Dependencies) is 94,500,000 acres, of which over 54½ per cent. is under forests. The distribution of the cultivated area in 1911 was:—

Crop.	Area. Acres.	Produce. Bushels.
Rice.....	7,283,850	258,475,500
Wheat and barley .....	4,324,250	109,500,000
Soy bean .....	1,181,000	4,825,000
Mulberry .....	1,100,000	—
Millet.....	—	16,445,000

The live stock in 1911 included 1,405,000 cattle, 3,736 sheep, 100,000 goats, 287,000 pigs, and 1,576,000 horses.

*Minerals.*—Gold and silver are found, and iron, copper and manganese are plentiful. Coal is raised in progressive quantities, 17,600,000 tons being won in 1911. Petroleum is being successfully exploited and sulphur mines are worked. There are many mineral springs (both hot and cold) with proved therapeutic qualities.

*Manufactures.*—Iron foundries and ship-building industries are of growing importance. Textiles employ nearly ½ a million persons (mainly women), out of a total of 717,000 factory operatives; which does not, however, include the large numbers of workers who are engaged in these industries in their own homes, and paper, matches, earthenware, matting, leather-work and lacquer ware are produced for the home and foreign trade.

## EXTERNAL TRADE.

The imports and exports (exclusive of trade with Korea) of merchandise for the five years 1908-12 are stated as follows in *yen* (9·76 *yen* = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1908 .....	436,250,000	378,250,000	814,500,000
1909 .....	394,200,000	413,150,000	812,350,000
1910 .....	464,250,000	458,500,000	922,750,000
1911 .....	447,450,000	513,808,000	961,250,000
1912 .....	526,982,000	618,992,000	1,145,974,000

The exchange of merchandise was principally with the following countries in 1912 (in *yen*) :—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
United States .....	127,000,000	168,709,000
China .....	54,807,000	114,824,000
British India.....	134,741,000	23,648,000
United Kingdom...	116,147,000	29,792,000
Germany.....	61,075,000	13,487,000
France .....	5,421,000	43,871,000
Korea .....	16,450,000	47,237,000

The principal articles exchanged in 1912 were (in millions of *yen*) :—

Imports.		Exports.	
Cotton.....	200	Silk.....	163
Machinery.....	29	Cotton yarns.....	55
Grains and Seeds...	52	Silk tissues.....	30
Iron and Iron-ore...	58	Cotton tissues.....	26
Petroleum.....	12	Copper.....	25
Wool.....	16	Coal.....	20
Sugar.....	16	Tea.....	13
Cottons.....	10	Strawplaits.....	9
Woollens.....	9	Matches.....	12

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

**Railways.**—The Japanese railways are almost entirely State-owned. At the beginning of 1913 there were in Japan proper 5,606 miles of railway open. There were also 767 miles open in Korea, while the South Manchurian Railway is under Japanese control, the Government being a large shareholder. In 1911 the Antung-Mukden line was opened to broad-gauge traffic, connecting the Korean and S. Manchurian systems, and making it possible to proceed from Tokio to Moscow with only eight hours' sea-passage. The cost of construction of the Japanese railway system is estimated at £64,500,000, or about £12,000 per mile. The gross receipts for passengers and goods traffic on all lines in Japan for 1912 was £9,250,000, giving average net earnings per train mile of *rs.* 104.

**Posts and Telegraphs.**—In 1912 there were 7,166 post offices, despatching 1,677,000,000 post-cards, letters, parcels, and other postal packets; and 4,657 telegraph offices, with 29,500 miles of line, carrying 32,450,664 messages. There were also 2,517 telephone offices, with 5,200 miles of line, over which 765 million conversations were held.

**Shipping.**—The mercantile marine consisted in 1912 of 1,981 steamers over 20 tons (388 over 1,000 tons), and 1,317 sailing vessels over 100 tons. The principal steamship lines receive a Government subsidy.

The total tonnage entered at open ports in

1912 was 21,792,000 (9,467 vessels), of which Japanese shipping accounts for 10,500,000 tons, British 6,500,000 tons, and German and American 1,500,000 tons each.

#### TOWNS.

CAPITAL, TOKYO. Population (1910), 2,200,000.

There were, in 1909, 29 towns with populations exceeding 50,000, viz. :—

Tokyo.....	2,186,079	Fukuoka.....	82,106
Osaka.....	1,226,590	Wakayama.....	77,303
Kioto.....	442,462	Yokosuka.....	70,964
Yokohama...	394,393	Sapporo.....	70,084
Nagoya.....	378,231	Tokushima.....	65,561
Kobe.....	378,197	Kagoshima.....	63,640
Nagasaki.....	176,480	Niigata.....	61,616
Hiroshima...	142,763	Kumamoto.....	61,233
Kanazawa...	110,994	Sakai.....	61,103
Kure.....	100,679	Shimonoseki.....	58,254
Sendai.....	97,944	Toyama.....	57,437
Okayama.....	93,421	Moji.....	55,682
Sasebo.....	93,051	Shidzuoka.....	53,614
Otaru.....	91,281	Fukue.....	50,396
Hakodate.....	87,875	Kofu.....	49,882

#### WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

##### Weights and Measures.

1 Bu (10 Rin).....	=	1'193 inch.
1 Sun (10 Bu).....	=	1'1931 inches.
1 Shaku (10 Sun).....	=	11'931 inches.
1 Ken (6 Shaku).....	=	5'965 feet.
1 Jo (10 Shaku).....	=	3'314 yards.
1 Cho (60 Ken).....	=	119'305 yards.
1 Ri (36 Cho).....	=	2'44034 miles.
1 Kujira Shaku.....	=	14'913 inches.
1 Cho.....	=	2'4507204 acres.
1 Tan.....	=	32'211526 sq. poles.
1 Se.....	=	118'61486 sq. yards.
1 Tsubo.....	=	3'9538289 sq. yds.
1 Shaku.....	=	98845723 sq. ft.
1 Shaku (10 Sai).....	=	0'3176271 pint.
1 Gō (10 Shaku).....	=	3'176271 pint.
1 Shō (10 Gō).....	=	3'176271 pints.
1 To (10 Shō).....	=	3'703389 gallons.
1 Koku (10 To).....	=	4'9629237 bushels.
1 Rin (10 Mo).....	=	0'5797 Tr. grains.
1 Fun (10 Rin).....	=	5'797 Tr. grains.
1 Mommé (10 Fun).....	=	57'97 Tr. grains.
1 Kin (160 Mommé).....	=	1'323 lb. Av.
1 Kwan (1000 Mommé).....	=	8'267 lb. Av.

The metric system is also permissive.

##### Currency.

The *Monetary Unit* is the gold *yen* of 100 *sen*, the value of which is about 24½ English pence or 2 fr. 58 centimes (9'76 *yen* = £1 sterling). The gold coins are 20, 10, and 5 *yen*; silver, 50, 20, and 10 *sen*; nickel, 5 *sen*; copper, 1 *sen* and 5 *rin* (10 *rin* = 1 *sen*); there are also paper notes, payable in gold by the Bank of Japan, for 5, 10, and 100 *yen* and upwards.

## Japanese Dependencies.

### CHO-SEN.

(Korea.)

The peninsula of Korea, which formed the bone of contention in the Japan-China war of 1894-5, was surrendered to Japanese influence by the Treaty of Shimonoseki of 1895, the possession being secured after the Russo-Japanese war by the treaty of 1905 and by the Anglo-Japanese agreement of the same year. In 1910 Korea was formally annexed by Japan, the Emperor was deposed, and the name of the country was changed to *Cho-sen*.

Korea is a peninsula of south eastern Asia extending southwards from Manchuria from 43°-34' 18" N. latitude, and between 124° 36'-130° 47' East longitude, with a total length of about 600 miles, and an extreme breadth of 135 miles. The peninsula is bounded on the east by the Sea of Japan, on the west by the Yellow Sea and the Yalu River, on the north by Manchuria and on the extreme north east by the Coast Province of Russian Siberia. Round the coast are many islands, the largest being *Quelpart*, about 50 miles due south of the peninsula (total area about 550 sq. miles, population 100,000), formerly used as a penal settlement by the Korean government.

The total area of Korea is about 71,000 square miles. Population estimated at about 14,000,000; there are about 210,000 Japanese in the country. The soil is fertile, but mountainous, except in the river valleys. About 4,500,000 acres are under cultivation, the staple agricultural products being rice and other cereals, beans, cotton, tobacco and hemp; the other natural products are chiefly gold and hides. Ginseng, a medicinal root much affected by the Chinese, is largely grown under Government supervision in the province of Pyeng-An, and, being a Government monopoly, forms a rich source of revenue. Gold, copper, coal, iron and other minerals are distributed throughout the country. The principal exports are beans, rice, livestock, cowhides, ginseng, wheat, barley, iron ores and raw cotton. Manufactures are yet in a primitive condition, the principal being hemp cloth, brass ware, and an excellent quality of paper resembling the Japanese article, but stouter. About 80 per cent. of the sea-borne trade is carried in Japanese bottoms. Considerable progress is being made in the direction of the proper lighting of the coast. The total railway mileage is 836 miles, Seoul being in direct communication with Mukden and thence with the Trans-Siberian system.

#### External Trade (Yen).

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1908	40,035,521	13,675,602	53,711,123
1909	33,776,962	16,101,605	49,878,567
1910	39,872,011	19,910,453	59,782,464
1911	54,087,682	18,856,955	72,944,637
1912	67,115,000	20,986,000	88,101,000

Seventy per cent. of the trade is with Japan, and nearly 10 per cent. each with the U.K. and U.S. and China.

*Finances.*—The estimated revenue in 1913-14

was 57,989,000 yen (of which 12,350,000 is a grant from the Japanese Treasury and 12,627,000 yen proceeds of loans). The expenditure for the same period is composed of 34,751,000 ordinary and 23,238,000 extraordinary, the latter covering principally railway and road construction, cadastral survey, and subsidies. The public debt outstanding at the time of the annexation was 45,590,000 yen. The total debt on Dec. 31, 1912, amounted to 43,850,000 yen.

CAPITAL, SEOUL. Population, 1909, 217,400. Other towns are Chong-ju, 80,000; Phyang-yang, 50,000; Fusan, 50,000; Songdo (Kai-song), 27,000; Chemulpo, 25,000; Wonsan 17,000.

### TAIWAN.

(Formosa.)

The island of Formosa, between 20° 56'-25° 15' North latitude and 120°-122° East longitude in the West Pacific Ocean, was ceded to Japan by China after the war of 1894-5. The total area is about 13,500 sq. miles, with an estimated population of 3,400,000. Formosa is a volcanic island, with the two highest peaks in Mount Morrison (14,300 feet), now called *Nitaka-yama*, and Mount Sylvia (12,500 feet), called *Setzu-zan*, and many others from 4,000-7,000 feet. The central mountainous region is forest clad, but there are extensive plains on the west coast, and to a smaller extent on the east, with fertile soil in the valleys.

Sugar and rice are grown in large quantities, while various other grains are cultivated to a lesser extent. Very important is camphor, a large proportion of the world's supply coming from this island. Tea is grown, and exported largely to the U.S. The administration has been entirely reformed by Japan, and education has been placed upon a scientific footing, while railways, roads and other communications are being developed.

The aboriginal head-hunters of the interior are not yet subdued, and an expeditionary force is constantly engaged in driving them back, at a very slow rate, and at a cost of about 1,000,000 yen per annum.

The colony has been self-supporting since 1906. The estimated revenue for 1913-14 is 44,055,000 yen.

The exports in 1912 were valued at 62,666,000 (tea 6½ million, camphor 4½ million) yen, the imports at 62,627,000 yen.

CAPITAL, TAIPEI (Taihoku). Population 120,000. Other towns are Tainan, the former capital (100,000), Kelung, Tamsui, Anping, Takau, and Fengshan or Hozan.

### HOKO-TO.

(Pescadores.)

The Pescadores (or Fisher Islands)—called by the Japanese *Hoko-to*—are a group of 48 islands, of which 21 are uninhabited, with a total area of about 85 square miles and an estimated population of above 55,000, mainly Chinese, the group having been ceded by China after the war of 1894-5. The islands are distant about 30 miles west of Formosa in the typhoon-swept area of Formosa Strait. The soil is mainly unproductive and the inhabitants are principally occupied in fishing (whence the Spanish name is derived), dried fish being exported.

**KWANGTO.**  
(Kwantung.\*)

At the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5 the Russian lease from China of the southern promontory of the Liao Tung Peninsula (in the south of Manchuria) was conceded to Japan, the concession being confirmed by China. The total area is about 1,286 square miles, with an estimated population of 500,000, of whom 45,350 are Japanese and the remainder Chinese. The possession of Kwantung includes also the control of the South Manchurian railway to Kwang-cheng-tze, in the Manchurian province of Kirin.

The eastern shores contain the harbours of Port Arthur, Dalny (or Tairen), and Talienwan, all connected by railway with Kinchau, Peking, Mukden, and the Trans-Siberian line, and all ice-free ports. Port Arthur was captured by the Japanese in the war with China (1895), and again successfully besieged by land and sea in the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5, being surrendered by the Russian General Stoessel, after repeated assaults, on Jan. 1, 1905. The climate of the peninsula is mild and the soil produces many kinds of grain. Coal of a good quality is found and worked, and salt is largely exported, as well as large shipments of the soya bean, which have increased to important proportions of late years. The imports were valued at 58,200,000 yen and the

\* The Chinese Province of Kwantung is many miles south of Liao Tung, and with the island of Hainan contains an area of about 75,000 square miles, and an estimated population of about 30,000,000 (see China).

exports at 55,306,000 yen in 1912. The revenue and expenditure are about 5,500,000 yen.

CAPITAL, Dairen (formerly Dalny). Population, 30,000.

**SAKHALIN.**  
(Karafuto.)

The southern portion of the Island of Sakhalin was occupied by the Japanese from about 1800 to 1875, when it was ceded to Russia. By the Treaty of Portsmouth, U.S.A. (1905), which ended the Russo-Japanese war, the portion below 50° N. was transferred to Japan, who thus possesses about two-fifths of the island. The total area of the Japanese territory is about 9,824 square miles, with an estimated population of 40,000, of whom about 1,500 are aboriginal *Ainus* (who are also the aboriginal inhabitants of Yezo).

Sakhalin is a long, narrow island in the North Pacific, in 45° 57'–54° 24' North latitude, off the coast of Eastern Siberia (from which it is separated by the Straits of Tartary) and north-west of the island of Yezo, the La Perouse Straits being the dividing waters. The climate is very cold and vegetation is permitted only for one-third of the year, during which time various grains and vegetables are grown in such parts as have been reclaimed from the dense forests. The principal industry is fishing, but coal is also produced. The revenue is insufficient for the cost of administration, the Imperial Government contributing about two-thirds of the 2,000,000 yen expended annually. Settlement is encouraged and subsidised.

CAPITAL, Korsakova.

# Liberia.

(The Republic of Liberia.)

Total Area 40,000 English Sq. Miles. Estimated Population 2,000,000.

## DIVISIONS AND CAPITALS.

Basa (Grand Bassa).  
Cape Mount (Cape Mount).  
Maryland (Harper).

Monterrado (Monrovia).  
Sino (Sino).  
Hinterland.

## Races and Religions.

The inhabitants consist of about 10,000 descendants of repatriated American negroes included in an indigenous population of about 2,000,000 of various negro tribes. The Americo-Liberian peoples and about 40,000 of the indigenous tribes are civilised and belong to the Protestant Christian faith, but many of the native tribes are Muhammadans, while cannibal rites are practised by other tribes in the interior. English is the official language of the Republic.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

**Boundaries.**—The Negro Republic of Liberia is situated on the West Coast of Africa, from French Guinea ( $8^{\circ} 25'$  N. lat.) southwards to the coast and between the British Colony of Sierra Leone and the French Ivory Coast Colony, the eastern boundary being partly marked by the right bank of the Cavalla river. The extreme geographical limits are  $11^{\circ} 32' - 7^{\circ} 33'$  W. long. and  $4^{\circ} 25' - 8^{\circ} 25'$  N. lat.

**Relief.**—The coastal regions are marked by abrupt hills from 200 to 1,000 feet above sea level, with low-lying land intervening, in which are creeks and swamps; but the interior is generally hilly, and the hinterland is believed to contain mountains exceeding 6,000 feet, and even as high as 9,000 feet, above sea level.

**Hydrography.**—The Cavalla river, which forms the eastern boundary with French territory for about 150 miles from its mouth, is navigable as far as its confluence with the Duobe, some 80 miles from the coast. The remaining rivers from east to west are the Sino, Nuon (or Nipwe), St. John's, St. Paul's (navigable for 30 miles), Lofa, and the Mano (or Bewa), which forms the western frontier with Sierra Leone. The head-streams of most of these rivers are in the unexplored interior, which is covered with dense forests, from the coastal regions to the northern boundary.

## GOVERNMENT.

Liberia was founded towards the end of the first quarter of the 19th century by the influx of freed negro slaves from the United States, and in 1847 the colony declared its independence as the Republic of Liberia. The government is that of a centralised Republic, with a President and Vice-President, elected for a term of 4 years.

*President*, (January 1, 1912–1916), Daniel Edward Howard.

*Vice-President*, S. G. Harmon.

### The Executive.

The President is assisted by a Cabinet of 7 Secretaries of State, with portfolios distributed as follows:—

*Secretary of State*, C. D. B. King.

*\*Secretary of the Treasury*, John L. Morris, junr.

*Secretary of the Interior*, J. J. Morris.

*Attorney-General*, S. A. Ross.

*Postmaster-General*, T. Moort.

*\*Secretary for War and Navy*, Wilmot E. Dennis.

*Secretary for Education*, B. W. Payne.

\* An agreement was arrived at in 1911 between Liberia and the U.S.A. (Great Britain, Germany, and France approving) whereby the American Government undertook to reorganise the finances and to develop the agricultural possibilities of the country, while setting on foot a defence force and negotiating the various boundary questions. Under this scheme there is an American Financial Adviser and Receiver General of Customs, with British, French, and German Receivers; and officers of the U.S.A. are organising a defence force.

### THE LEGISLATURE.

Congress consists of 2 Houses, a Senate, and a House of Representatives. The *Senate* contains 8 members, elected for 6 years; the *House of Representatives* of 14 members, elected for 4 years. Electors must be of negro blood and registered owners of land.

### THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Supreme Court at Monrovia, with 5 courts of quarter sessions, courts of common pleas, and local magistrates. Order is maintained by the employment of the militia as a police force, but the authority of the courts does not extend far inland or beyond urban limits.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The coastal regions are divided into counties (see table above), each under a Government superintendent, Monterrado being further and similarly divided into 4 districts. Beyond the

coastal regions the inhabitants are practically independent, but the influence of the central government is being extended towards the interior.

#### DEFENCE.

Every able-bodied Liberian between the ages of 16 and 50 is compelled to serve in the Militia in time of war. There is a permanent land force of about 500 of all ranks. The Government possesses a gunboat and a revenue steamer. The defence force is in process of reorganisation by officers of the U.S. Army (see Note on p. 323).

#### EDUCATION.

In 1910 there were 113 elementary schools under State control, with about 4,000 pupils, and 87 mission schools, with 3,000 pupils. There is also a Government secondary school at the capital, and 5 mission schools. Education is making good headway among the civilised inhabitants.

#### FINANCE.

Public accounts are kept in U.S. dollars. The revenue of 1911-12 was stated to be \$471,335 and the expenditure \$470,000. The principal source of revenue is a tax on imports and exports. The external debt of 1871 of £100,000 has received no interest for many years. The finances of the Republic are being satisfactorily reorganised in accordance with the agreement with the U.S. (see Note on p. 323).

#### PRODUCTION AND TRADE.

The soil is extraordinarily fertile, but the country is covered with dense forests from a distance of about 20 miles from the coast to the northern boundaries. Occasional clearings have been made, and cocoa, coffee, and cotton are grown. The forest products include rubber and palm oil. Minerals of great variety are believed to exist, including gold, iron, copper, and zinc. The principal exports are coffee, cocoa, palm-

kernels, palm oil, ivory, piassava, rubber, and camwood; the principal imports are cottons, haberdashery, salt, rice, provisions, arms and ammunition, tobacco, hardware, glass and earthenware, rum, gin, timber, and beads. The total value of the imports in 1911 was about \$1,025,000, and of exports \$975,000. The trade is principally with the U.K., Germany, and the Netherlands.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

There are no railways and few roads, but motor roads are being constructed to link up the interior with the navigable rivers. Monrovia is a station on the German-Brazilian cable route. In 1911 443 vessels, of 972,737 tons, entered the port of Monrovia; of the total number 235 were German (543,419 tons) and 176 British (381,618 tons).

#### TOWNS.

CAPITAL, MONROVIA. Population, 6,000.

There are 16 ports of entry along the 350 miles of coast, of which the most important are Robertsport, Monrovia, Marshall, Grand Bassa, River Cess, Sino, Nanakroo, Sasstown, Grand Cess, and Harper. Other are Niffoo, Settoo, Pickininy Cess, Garraway, Rocktown, and Half Cavalla; also Webo (Cavally River), Gene and Seywolu (Manoh River), and Kabawana (Anglo-Liberian boundary. Other towns are:—Arthington, Millsburg (inland), Careysburg (inland), and Boporo (inland).

#### WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

The *British System of Weights and Measures*, with U.S. tons, bushels, and gallons, are in use in the ports and towns. The *Unit of Currency* is the U.S. gold dollar. Silver 50, 25, and 10 cent pieces are in circulation, and various British, French, Netherlands, and Spanish gold and silver coins.

## Liechtenstein.

Area 61 English Sq. Miles. Population (1911) 10,716.

#### Ruling Sovereign.

*His Serene Highness Prince Johann II., Prince of Liechtenstein*, Duke of Troppau and of Jägerndorf, born Oct. 5, 1840, succeeded his father Prince Aloysius, Nov. 12, 1858; Member of the *Herrenhaus* of the Austrian Reichsrat.

HEIR PRESUMPTIVE, *H.S.H. Prince Franz*, born Aug. 28, 1853, brother of the Sovereign.

Liechtenstein is an independent Principality on the right bank of the Lower Rhine, south of Lake Constance, and between the Swiss Cantons of St. Gall and Graubünden and the Vorarlberg crownland of the Austrian Empire. The western boundary is the Rhine, and the southern boundary runs along the summits of the Naafkopf Falknis and Mittags-Spitze, in the Rätikon Range. A railway runs from Buchs (Switzerland) to Feldkirch (Austria) with stations at Schaan, Nendeln, and Schaanwald in the Principality. The inhabitants numbered 10,716 in 1911 (5,266 males and 5,450 females) of German origin and almost all Roman Catholics. Agriculture is the principal industry, corn, wine and turf being produced, together with timber from the forest slopes; textiles and embroidery are locally manufactured. The revenue in 1912 was 860,526 *Kronen*, and the expenditure 796,036 *Kronen* (24 *Kronen* = £1 sterling). There is no Debt. The Principality forms part of the Customs Union of Austria and receives a minimum contribution of 50,000 *Kronen* annually (the payments in 1911 exceeded 100,000 *Kronen*).

The government is that of a constitutional monarchy, the crown being hereditary (since 1719) in the male line of the house of Liechtenstein. From 1719-1806 the Principality

formed part of the Holy Roman Empire and from 1806-1815 of the Confederation of the Rhine. From 1815-1866 it was part of the Germanic Confederation under the hegemony of Austria, but since 1866 the Principality has been independent, although closely connected by treaties with the Austrian Empire. There is a Diet of 15 members (of whom 3 are appointed by the Prince and 12 elected by indirect vote) meeting annually in October, with a maximum duration of 4 years. The local courts are subject to a Court of Appeal at Vienna, and the Supreme Court is the *Oberlandesgericht* at Innsbruck. The railways, posts, telegraphs and telephones are under Austrian management.

**CAPITAL**, Vaduz. Population, 1,376. Other towns are Balzers, Triesen, Triesenberg, Schaan, Planken, Eschen, Mauren, Gamprin, Schellenberg, and Ruggell.

The *Weights, Measures and Currency* are those of Austria, and the language of the country is German.

*Representative of the Prince at Vaduz*, Councillor C. von In-der-Maur.

## Luxemburg.

(Grand Duché de Luxembourg).

Area 999 English Square Miles. Population (1910) 259,891.

### PHYSIOGRAPHY.

**Boundaries.**—The territory of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg lies between  $49^{\circ} 27' - 50^{\circ} 18'$  N. lat. and  $5^{\circ} 45' - 6^{\circ} 30'$  E. long., with a total area of 2,586 square kilometres (998.216 sq. miles). It is bounded on the west by the Luxemburg Province of Belgium, on the north and east by the Rhine Province of Prussia, and on the south by the German Reichsland of Lorraine and the French Department of the Meuse.

**Relief.**—The northern districts are crossed in all directions by outrunners of the Belgian Ardennes, and in the south are hills which form part of the plateau of Lorraine; but there are extensive valleys and plains in the north and the southern districts are mainly low lands in the basin of the Moselle, which forms its south-eastern boundary.

**Hydrography.**—The only considerable rivers of Luxemburg are the Moselle and its tributary the Our, which form the eastern boundary; but there are many smaller streams in the Duchy itself, notably the Sure (Sauer), Wiltz, Altert, Alzette, and Ernzt.

### GOVERNMENT.

In 1831 the territory known as Luxemburg was divided at the Conference of London into the present Grand Duchy and the Belgian Province of Luxemburg, and from 1831 to 1890 the Grand Duchy was ruled by the Kings of the Netherlands. At the death of King William III. the operation of the Salic law transferred the sovereignty to Adolphus, Duke of Nassau (1890-1905), who was succeeded by his son William (1905-1912). By an amendment (July 10, 1907) of the constitutional law of 1848, the succession was secured to the daughter of the Grand Duke William. The government is that of a constitutional monarchy, the territory being declared neutral by the Great Powers of Europe by the Treaty of London (11 May, 1867). The Grand Duchy formed part of the Germanic Confederation, under the hegemony of Austria, from 1815-1866, and the impregnable fortress of Luxemburg was garrisoned by Prussian troops. By the Treaty of London the garrison was withdrawn and the fortress dismantled.

#### Reigning Sovereign.

*Her Royal Highness Marie Adelaide, Grand Duchess of Luxemburg, born June 14, 1894, succeeded her father (the Grand Duke William) Feb. 26, 1912, attained her majority and assumed the government June 14, 1912.*

**HEIRESS PRESUMPTIVE**, *Her Royal Highness Princess Charlotte, born Jan. 23, 1896 (sister of the Grand Duchess).*

#### The Executive.

The executive power is in the hands of the Grand Duchess and is exercised through a Minister of State.

*Minister of State, President of the Government and Chief of the Departments of Foreign Affairs, Justice, and Agriculture, M. Eyschen.*

#### Chiefs of Departments.

*Finances, M. Mongenast.*

*Public Works and Railways, M. Ch. de Waha.*

*Interior, M. P. Braun.*

#### THE LEGISLATURE.

There is a Council of State (*Staatsrat*) of 15 members and a *Chamber of Deputies* of 53 members, elected by direct vote of the Cantons for 6 years, one-half renewable every 3 years. All male inhabitants of 25 years, who pay 10 francs in direct taxes, are voters and eligible for election.

*President of the Chamber, M. A. Laval.*

*Vice-President, M. Joseph Brincour.*

*President of the Staatsrat, M. H. Vannerus.*

## THE JUDICATURE.

There are courts in each Canton, and District Courts at Luxemburg and Diekirch, with a Supreme Court at the capital. There is a *gendarmerie* of about 180 men, and a volunteer force of 250 men for the preservation of order.

## EDUCATION AND RELIGION.

Education is compulsory and free, and is widespread, the expenditure in 1912 being 2,310,340 *frances*. Almost all the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, there being only 4,000 Protestants and 1,300 Jews. The Bishop of Luxemburg is appointed by the See of Rome.

## FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of Luxemburg for the 5 years 1906-1910 are stated as follows, in *frances* (25·22 *frances* = £1 sterling).

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1906 .....	15,648,517	15,145,460
1907 .....	15,512,607	14,573,751
1908 .....	15,936,635	14,884,612
1909 .....	16,926,853	15,460,658
1910 .....	17,700,805	16,977,796

## DEBT.

The Debt amounts to 12,000,000 *frances*, bearing interest at 3½ per cent., and of annuities amounting to 493,150 *frances*. There is also a

floating debt (limited by law to 19,335,674 *frances*), the whole having been used for the construction of railways and other public works.

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The country is rich in iron ore, the output in 1912 being 2,252,229 metric tons. The soil is generally fertile, especially in the south. In addition to the iron industry there are tanneries, weaving and glove factories, paper mills, breweries and distilleries, and sugar refineries. The Grand Duchy forms part of the German Zollverein.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

There were 525 kilometres of railway open in 1912, the system being connected with the Belgian, French, and German lines, which converge at the capital. There were (1912) 134 post offices, dealing with close on 37,675,000 letters and postal packets, and 329 telegraph offices, with 701 kilometres of line, transmitting 260,643 dispatches : and 765 miles of telephone line.

## TOWNS.

CAPITAL, LUXEMBURG. Population, 20,848.

Other towns are :—Esch sur l'Alz (16,537), Differdange (13,967), Dudelange (10,788), Rumelange (5,342), Ettelbrück (4,178), Diekirch (3,788), Wiltz (3,309), Grevenmacher (2,796), Remich (1,872), and Vianden (1,151).

## WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is in general use. The *Unit of Currency* is the *franc* (25·22 *frances* = £1 sterling).

## Mexico.

(Estados Unidos Mexicanos.)

## AREA AND POPULATION.

States and Capitals.	Area (English Square Miles).	Census Population.		States and Capitals.	Area (English Square Miles).	Census Population.	
		1900.	1910.			1900.	1910.
Federal District (Mexico) .....	463	541,516	719,052	San Luis Potosi (San Luis) .....	25,323	575,432	624,748
Aguascalientes (Aguascalientes)	2,951	102,416	118,978	Sinaloa (Culliacan)...	33,681	296,701	323,499
Campeche (Cam- peche) .....	18,091	86,542	85,795	Sonora (Hermosillo)	76,922	221,682	262,545
Chiapas (Tuxtla Gutierrez) .....	27,230	360,799	436,817	Tabasco (San Juan Bautista) .....	10,075	159,834	183,708
Chihuahua (Chi- huahua) .....	87,828	327,784	405,265	Tamaulipas (Ciu- dad Victoria) .....	32,585	218,948	249,253
Coahuila (Saltillo)...	62,375	296,938	367,652	Thlaxcala (Thlaxcala)	1,595	172,315	183,805
Colima (Colima) ...	2,273	65,115	77,704	Vera Cruz (Jalapa)	29,210	981,030	1,124,368
Durango (Durango)	38,020	370,294	436,147	Yucatan (Merida)...	16,513	309,652	337,020
Guanajuato (Guan- ajuato) .....	11,374	1,061,724	1,075,270	Zacatecas (Zacate- cas) .....	24,764	462,190	475,863
Guerrero (Chilpan- cingo) .....	25,003	479,205	605,437	Territories.			
Hidalgo (Pachuca)	8,920	605,051	641,895	Baja California, N. (Ensenada) .....	58,345	47,624	52,244
Jalisco (Guadala- lara) .....	31,855	1,153,891	1,202,802	Baja California, S. (La Paz) .....			
Mexico (Toluca) ...	9,250	934,462	975,019	Quintana Roo (San- ta Cruz) .....			
Michoacan (More- lia) .....	22,881	935,808	991,649	Tepic (Tepic) .....	18,701	—	9,086
Morelos (Cuerna- vaca) .....	2,774	160,115	179,814	Islands .....			
Nuevo Leon (Mon- terey) .....	24,324	327,937	368,929		1,560	—	—
Oaxaca (Oaxaca) ...	35,392	948,633	1,041,035	Total .....			
Puebla (Puebla) ...	12,207	1,021,133	1,092,456		768,883	13,607,259	15,063,207
Queretaro (Quere- taro) .....	3,558	232,389	243,515				

Sexes in 1900 :—Males, 6,716,007; Females, 6,829,455.

The language of Mexico is Spanish, and most of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics.

## Races and Religions.

Races.	1900.	1910.	Religions.	1900.	1910.
Mexicans .....	13,549,671	(not yet published.)	Roman Catholics ...	13,533,013	(not yet published.)
U.S.A. ....	15,266		Protestants .....	51,795	
Spanish .....	16,278		Other Religions .....	3,811	
French .....	3,979		Unknown .....	18,640	
English .....	2,849		Total .....	13,607,259	
Italians .....	2,574				
Germans .....	2,567				

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

*Boundaries.*—Mexico occupies the southern portion of the North American Continent, and extends between  $15^{\circ}$  –  $32^{\circ} 30'$  North latitude and  $87^{\circ}$  –  $117^{\circ}$  West longitude. The United States form a northern boundary, while its territories touch Guatemala and British Honduras in the south; on the east it is bounded by the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean.

*Relief.*—The two great ranges of North America, the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, are prolonged from the north to a convergence towards the narrowing Isthmus of Tehuantepec, their course being parallel with the west and east coasts. The surface of the interior consists of an elevated plateau between the two ranges, with steep slopes both

to the Pacific and Atlantic (Gulf of Mexico). In the west is the Peninsula of California, with a mountainous surface, separated from the mainland by the Gulf of California. The Sierra Nevada, known in Mexico as the *Sierra Madre*, terminates in a transverse series of volcanic peaks, from Colima on the west to Citlaltepete on the east, the intermediate and highest peaks being Ixtaccihuatl (17,879 feet) and Popocatepetl (19,784 feet). The low-lying lands of the coasts form the *Tierra Caliente*, or tropical regions (below 3,000 feet), the higher levels form the *Tierra Templada*, or temperate region (from 3,000 to 5,000 feet), and the summit of the plateau with its peaks is known as *Tierra Fria*, or cold region (above 5,000 feet).

*Rivers and Lakes.*—The only considerable rivers are the *Rio Grande del Norte*, which forms part of the northern boundary, and is navigable for about 70 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, and the *Rio Grande de Santiago*, which runs from Lake Chapala to the Pacific. The remaining streams are governed by the formation of the land, and run in mountain torrents between deep-cut cañons or "barrancas." The largest fresh-water lakes are *Chapala*, some 50 miles in length, and *Patzcuaro* and *Xochimilco*. In the north-west saline lakes amid bare and dry regions.

*Climate.*—The climate of Mexico varies according to the altitude. Yellow fever sometimes occurs at Merida, Yucatan.

### HISTORY.

The earliest invaders, or *Toltecs*, gave place in the thirteenth century to the *Aztecs*, who were conquered in the sixteenth century by Spanish adventurers under *Hernan Cortes*. Spanish rule was established at *Tenochtitlan*, a fourteenth century Aztec city (now Mexico), and Mexico remained a Spanish dominion until its freedom was asserted by a revolutionary war, 1810-1827. From 1837-1848 the province of Texas gave rise to hostilities with the United States, terminating in a three years' war and a cession of the disputed territory to the victorious northern States. In 1810 a Republic was proclaimed, but Iturbide declared himself Emperor in 1821. He was shot in 1824, and a Republic was again established. In 1862 the French troops came to Mexico, and in 1864 an Empire under Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria was declared. In 1867 the downfall of the Empire and the death of the Emperor gave rise to the new Republic, under President Juarez, who, during the whole of these three years, had the seat of the Republican Government in the north of the country, chiefly at Chihuahua.

### GOVERNMENT.

The Government is that of a Federal Republic, the Constitution resting on the fundamental law of February 5, 1857, with subsequent amendments. From 1876-1911 (with the exception of 4 years, 1880-1884, when General Manuel Gonzalez was President) the executive power was in the hands of General Porfirio Diaz, who was elected President for eight successive terms of four years. In 1911 a revolutionary war led to the resignation of General Diaz and the accession of President Madero, who was deposed by General Huerta and subsequently shot, while under escort from prison. General Huerta assumed office as President pending an election, but the voting was insufficient, and the election was declared to be void. The President of the United States and all the Powers (except the United Kingdom) have refused to acknowledge the presidency of General Huerta. The country was in the throes of a sanguinary civil war in the autumn and winter of 1913, and government in many of the States was at a standstill.

#### THE EXECUTIVE.

The Executive authority is invested in a President, elected by an electoral college for 6 years, aided by eight Secretaries of State appointed by the President.

*Provisional President of the Republic*, Gen. Victoriano Huerta.

*Vice-President* (vacant).

#### *Secretaries of State.*

*Foreign Affairs*, Querido Moheno.

*Interior* (vacant).

*Justice*, Enríque Gorostieto.

*Finance and Commerce*, Adolfo de la Loma.

*Public Instruction and Fine Arts*, Nemesio Garcia Naranjo.

*Public Welfare, Industry and Commerce*, Leopoldo Rebollar.

*Communications and Public Works*, José Maria Lozano.

*War and Marine*, General Aurelian Blanquet.

#### LEGISLATURE.

Congress consists of a *Senate* of 56 members, elected for 4 years by indirect vote and renewable, as to half its membership, every 2 years; and a *Chamber of Deputies* of 233 members (1 per 40,000 inhabitants) elected for 2 years by universal adult male suffrage. Members of Congress receive \$3,000 per annum. The Vice-President of the Republic is President of the Senate; the President of the Chamber is elected monthly. Congress meets twice a year—in April (for 2 months) and September (for 3 months).

#### JUDICATURE.

There is a Federal Supreme Court with 15 judges, 3 Circuit Courts and 32 District Courts. Each State has also its judiciary for purely State causes.

*President of the Supreme Court*, Manuel Olivera Toro.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each State has an elected Governor with a Legislative and Judicial system, and complete autonomy in all matters not expressly reserved for the Federal Government.

## DEFENCE.

The *Army* is recruited by conscription aided by voluntary enlistment. Service in the *Active Army* (mainly Indians) is for 3 to 5 years, the Peace effective being 2,385 officers and 26,130 others. There is no organised Reserve and the whole force is disorganised by the revolution. The *Army* expenditure in 1911 was £2,177,986.

The *Navy* is limited to 7 small vessels, but a war squadron is projected. The *personnel* is under 1,000 of all ranks.

## EDUCATION.

Large numbers of the partially civilised native Indian races and many half-castes are entirely illiterate, and these categories comprise some 80 p.c. of the total population. (i.) *Primary* education is free and nominally compulsory, and is maintained by local taxation, with Federal grants. Many private schools, mostly under clerical control. (ii.) *Secondary Schools* are not numerous, and attendance is not high. (iii.) *Special Schools* are better attended. (iv.) No University.

## FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure and the Public Debt for the five years 1909-10 to 1913-14 are stated as follows in *pesos* or \$ (\$1=28.0½d. or \$9.8=£1 sterling; 1fr.=fr. 2.55).

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt (30 June, 1907-1911).
1909-10	\$106,328,485	\$95,028,651	\$441,564,733
1910-11	100,793,100	100,306,268	443,336,346
1911-12	103,657,000	103,602,400	438,648,528
1912-13	109,257,500	109,245,944	439,074,528
1913-14	129,088,257	128,894,980	...

## DEBT.

The National Debt for the years ended June 30, 1910 and 1911 is stated in detail as follows:—

Debt.	1910. \$	1911. \$
External .....	300,524,996	300,950,996
Internal .....	137,850,134	137,850,134
Floating .....	273,398	273,398
Total.....	438,648,528	439,074,528

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture*.—The principal crops are maize, wheat, barley, Chile-pepper, sugar, coffee, cotton (855,280 cwt. in 1910), tobacco, vanilla, flax, grapes, and all kinds of tropical fruit. 2,626,487 acres were under wheat in 1910, the produce being 6,413,937 cwt.; and 13,369,964 acres under maize, the produce being 23,108,787 quarters. The maguay, or Mexican aloe, yields a favourite beverage, "pulque"; other species of the same plant supply pita-flax and sisal-hemp (henequen). The forests abound in mahogany, rosewood, ebony, and caoutchouc trees. The live stock included (1902) 5,142,457 cattle, 3,424,430 sheep, 616,139 pigs, 859,217 horses, 4,206,911 goats, 287,991 asses and 324,435 mules.

*Minerals*.—The mineral wealth is very great: silver and gold, copper, lead, and quicksilver,

iron and coal, are the leading products of the mines; the value of gold produced in 1910 exceeding £5,000,000 and that of silver £8,000,000.

*Manufactures*.—Woolen and cotton spinning and weaving, and other branches of industry, are encouraged by high protective duties.

*Commerce*.—The imports, nevertheless, consist very largely of textile manufactures. Of the exports 45 per cent. consist of silver and gold; sisal hemp (henequen), coffee, hides and skins, timber, log-wood, vanilla, tobacco, dyo-stuffs, sugar, and drugs ranking next in importance.

## EXTERNAL TRADE.

The trade is mainly with the United States (\$338,000,000), United Kingdom (\$60,000,000), Germany (\$35,000,000) and France (\$30,000,000), and is stated as follows for the 5 years 1907-8, 1911-12 in *pesos*:—

Year.	Imports. \$	Exports. \$	Total. \$
1907-8	221,852,401	254,834,287	476,686,688
1908-9	156,533,027	231,100,618	387,633,645
1909-10	194,865,781	260,046,270	454,912,051
1910-11	205,836,635	293,752,837	499,589,472
1911-12	139,810,455	292,053,917	431,864,372

## COMMUNICATIONS.

*Railways*.—There were 15,804 miles of railway open on Sept. 16, 1912. The "Mexican Central" joins El Paso (Texas) with the city of Mexico, by which passengers can travel in 5 days from New York. The National Railway *via* Laredo takes 4 days to New York, and there is a third route *via* Eagle Pass (International Railway).

*Posts and Telegraphs*.—There were 2,748 post offices in 1912, dealing (in 1911) with 205,000,000 packets, etc., and 526 telegraph offices (with 10 wireless stations), the telegraph lines having a total length of 40,687 miles.

*Shipping*.—The mercantile marine in 1911 consisted of 41 steamers (28,737 tons) and 16 sailing vessels (3,878 tons), a total of 57 vessels (32,615 tons). In 1909-10 3,613 vessels (6,726,111 tons) entered and cleared at Mexican ports. Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, Salina Cruz, and Guaymas are the chief ports on the Pacific, and Vera Cruz, Tampico, Progreso, and Puerto Mexico on the Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico.

## TOWNS.

CAPITAL, CITY OF MEXICO. Population (1910), 470,659. Other towns exceeding 20,000 inhabitants in 1910 were:—

Town.	Population.	Town.	Population.
Guadalajara	118,799	Oaxaca	37,469
Puebla	101,214	Orizaba	36,189
San Luis Potosi	82,946	Tacubaya	35,830
Monterey	81,006	Guajuato	35,147
Merida	61,999	Saltillo	35,063
Léon	57,334	Durango	34,085
Vera Cruz	45,021	Toluca	31,247
Agascalientes	44,800	Zacatecas	25,905
Morelia	39,116	Jalapa	24,816
Chihuahua	39,061	Celaya	23,112
Pachuca	38,620	Irapuato	21,281

## WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Currency* unit is the *peso* or dollar of 100 *centavos*, the English equivalent being 2½d. or 0.8=£1 sterling. The *peso* also = 2.55 francs.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is obligatory by law of June 6, 1905; but the *Old Spanish Measures* survive (see Peru).

# Monaco.

AREA 370 English Statute Acres. Population (1908) 19,121.

MONACO is a sovereign Principality on the coast of the Mediterranean, 9 miles east of Nice, and is enclosed on three sides by the Alpes Maritimes department of France. Its total length is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles and its width varies from 165 to 1,100 yards, the total area being 0.579 English square miles or 370.56 English statute acres. The Principality includes the towns of Monaco, Condamine and Monte Carlo, and had a population (in 1908) of 19,121, of whom 635 were native-born Monégasques, 847 naturalised, and the remainder foreigners. There is a large floating population, estimated at 50,000, and the day visitors exceeded 1,500,000 in 1910. The land is divided among 1,300 owners, of whom 300 were Monégasques. The total estimated value of the land (exclusive of the private estate of the Prince) was 227,000,000 francs in 1912.

## GOVERNMENT.

The Principality has been in the possession of the noble Genoese family of Grimaldi (now Goyon-de-Matignon-Grimaldi) since the 10th century, with a short break from 1793-1814. In 1814 the independence was again secured under the protection of Sardinia. In 1848 the towns of Mentone and Rocca-bruna were annexed to Sardinia, and in 1860 the protection was transferred to France. The Prince was an absolute ruler until the promulgation of a Constitution in 1911. The throne is hereditary in the male line (and afterwards in the female line) of the reigning house by primogeniture, and the daughter of the Heir-Apparent has been recognised as capable of succession failing other issue.

### Sovereign.

*His Serene Highness* Albert Honoré Charles, *Prince of Monaco*, Duke of Valentinois, Marquis des Baux, etc.; born Nov. 13, 1848; succeeded his father Sept. 10, 1889; married (1) in 1869, Lady Mary, daughter of 11th Duke of Hamilton; (2) in 1889, Alice, dowager Duchess of Richelieu.

HEIR-APPARENT: Prince Louis, born July 12, 1870.

### The Executive.

The executive authority is vested in the Sovereign, and is exercised through a Minister of State and three Councillors, appointed by the Sovereign.

*Minister of State:* Emile Flach.

*Private Secretary,* Paul Adam.

*Councillors:* H. Lagonelle (*Interior*), F. Dubuisson (*Finance*), Ch. Bellando de Castro (*Public Works*).

*Government Secretary:* Maurice Canu.

*Under Secretary,* Fernand Farret.

### THE LEGISLATURE.

By the Constitution of Jan. 8, 1911, parliamentary representation and complete civil liberty were established. There is a Council of State and a *National Council* of 21 members, elected by indirect vote for 4 years.

*President of the National Council:* E. Marquet.

### LAW AND POLICE.

There is a Juge de Paix's Court and a Court of First Instance, with a Court of Appeal,

formed when required by two judges from Paris. The Communes have each a Municipal Council elected by voters of both sexes. Order is maintained by a local police force of about 150 men. There are no taxes and rents are high, the product of the gaming tables (to which none of the inhabitants are allowed access) providing the cost of public works and police.

### TOWNS.

CAPITAL, MONACO. Population, 3,292. Other towns: La Condamine (6,218) and Monte Carlo (3,794). The gaming establishment is at the last-named, the concessionaire (a joint stock company) having paid 25,000,000 francs (10,000,000 paid in 1899 and 15,000,000 due in 1913) for the concession, and a yearly tribute increasing by 250,000 francs every ten years to a maximum of 2,500,000 per annum in 1937. The concession expires in 1947. At the capital, which occupies the rocky summit of a headland, is the Palace, and an Oceanographical Museum, built by the Prince to accommodate a collection made during thirty years of research.

# Montenegro.

(Tzrhágora.)

Total Area 5,800 English Square Miles. Population 500,000.

## Races and Religions.

The total number of inhabitants of Montenegro (within its boundaries at the time) was officially [stated in 1900 at 311,564, of whom 293,527 were Orthodox Catholics, 12,493 Muhammadans, and 5,544 Roman Catholics. The figures also showed 71,528 (23 per cent.) literate and 240,036 (77 per cent.) illiterate. Great decreases took place from 1900-1912 owing to emigration in search of better wages and employment, but a great addition was made by the territorial changes of 1913. The bulk of the population is of a Serbo-Croatian branch of the Slavonic race, with Albanians and nomadic gypsies in the acquired region. The Montenegrin language is Serbo-Croatian, with adopted words of Turkish and Italian.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

**Boundaries.**—Montenegro is situated in the north-west of the Balkan Peninsula, between  $42^{\circ} 5' - 43^{\circ} 35' N.$  lat. and  $18^{\circ} 30' - 20^{\circ} 50' E.$  long. The kingdom is bounded on the north-east by Servia, on the south-east and east by Albania, and on the north and west by Bosnia and Herzegovina and Austrian Dalmatia.

**Relief.**—The country is generally mountainous, with the highest points in Dormitor (9,146 feet) in the north-west; Kom Kutchki (8,032 feet) and Kom Vasoyevitchki (7,946 feet) in the north-east; Ostri-Kuk (7,546 feet) and Vlasulya (7,533 feet) in the centre. The valleys between the various ranges contain fertile and well-watered plains, and in the north-west are rich grassy uplands and finely wooded slopes.

**Hydrography.**—The principal rivers of Montenegro are the Zeta-Moratcha (rising in the north and flowing southwards, and after their confluence entering Lake Scutari) and the Tara-Piva (which flow north-west and after their confluence at the boundary form the river Drina of Bosnia). The Zeta is remarkable for its disappearance in a subterranean passage beneath a mountain range near Ponor, and its reappearance, several miles further south, on the other side of the range. The western half of Lake Scutari (total area of lake 135 square miles) is within the boundaries of Montenegro, and there are many small lakes in the northern mountains.

## GOVERNMENT.

Montenegro was a province of the old Servian Empire, which came to an end after the battle of Kossovo (1389), since which date the country has always claimed to be independent, a claim which was successfully defended against the Turks for nearly six centuries. In 1878 the Treaty of Berlin recognized the independence of the Principality, and on October 15-28, 1910, the National Skupshtina (or Parliament) celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of Nicholas I. by proclaiming the country a kingdom. The crown is hereditary in the male line of the house of Petrovitch Niégoch, and the government is that of a constitutional monarchy. In October, 1912, Montenegro declared war against Turkey, and conducted a vigorous campaign in north-western Albania, in conjunction with Servia, Bulgaria and Greece; the second war of 1913 left her recent acquisitions unchanged.

## Reigning Sovereign.

*His Majesty* Nicholas I. (Petrovitch Niégoch), *King of Montenegro*, born Sept. 25 (Oct. 8), 1841; succeeded his uncle (Prince Danilo) Aug. 15 (28), 1860; married, Oct. 27 (Nov. 9), 1860, Milena Petrovna Vukotich, born April 22 (May 5), 1847. Assumed title of King on the fiftieth anniversary of his accession. Their Majesties have issue:

(1) *H.R.H. Princess Militza*, born July 14 (27), 1866, married 1889 to the Grand Duke Peter Nicolaievitch of Russia.

(2) *H.R.H. Princess Anastasia*, born Dec. 23, 1867 (Jan. 5, 1868), married 1889 (a) to Prince Romanovski, Duke of Leuchtenberg, (b) to the Grand Duke Nicolas Nicolaievitch of Russia.

(3) *H.R.H. Prince Danilo, Crown Prince*, born June 17 (30), 1871, married July 15 (28), 1899, to Militza (Julia) Duchess of Mecklenburg (born Jan. 11 (24), 1880).

(4) *H.R.H. Princess Helena*, born Dec. 27 (Jan. 9), 1872, married 1896 to the Prince of Naples, now King of Italy, *q.v.*

(5) *H.R.H. Princess Anna*, born Aug. 6 (19), 1874, married, 1897 to H.S.H. Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg.

(6) *H.R.H. Prince Mirko, Grand Voyevod of Grahovo, born April 5 (18), 1879, married 1902 Nathalie Constantinovitch, and has issue (a) H.H. Prince Michael, born 1890, (b) H.H. Prince Paul, Prince of Rachka, born 1910.*

(7) *H.R.H. Princess Xenia, born April 10 (23), 1881.*

(8) *H.R.H. Princess Vera, born Feb. 10 (23), 1887.*

(9) *H.R.H. Prince Peter, Grand Voyevode of Zachlum, born Sept. 28 (Oct. 11), 1889.*

### The Executive.

#### Council of Ministers.

*President of the Council, Dr. L. Tomanovitch.*

*Minister of War, Sirdar J. Voukovitch.*

*Minister of Finance and Public Works, Ph. Yergovitch.*

*Minister of the Interior, Agriculture, and Posts and Telegraphs, M. Djoukanovitch.*

*Minister of Justice, Education and Public Worship, M. Djitch.*

*Minister of Foreign Affairs, P. Plamenatz.*

### THE LEGISLATURE.

The single chamber legislature, or *Skupstina*, consists of 62 Deputies, elected by universal suffrage for four years, and of 12 official and nominated members, meets annually on Oct. 31 (Nov. 13).

*President of the Skupstina,*

### JUDICATURE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Kingdom is divided into 5 departments (*oblasti*), each under a prefect (*upravitel*), and 56 districts (*kapetinati*), each under a *kapetan*. Rural communes have an elected mayor, *kmet*. The *kmets* are justices of the peace, and the *kapetans* preside over courts of first instance, while there are superior courts in each of the five departments, with a supreme court and final court of appeal at the capital.

### DEFENCE.

All able-bodied Montenegrins between the ages of 18 and 62 (except Muhammadan subjects, who pay a fine in lieu of service) are liable for service in the National Militia, which possesses a permanent staff of trained officers. Service is for 2 years in the Active Army (with 3 months training for artillery and 2 months for infantry), 33 years in the first *ban*, and 10 years in the second *ban*. The war effective is about 30,000 of all ranks, and it is estimated that 20,000 well-armed troops could be mobilised within 48 hours. There is no cavalry owing to the nature of the country.

### EDUCATION.

Primary education is compulsory and free, and there are about 120 primary schools with 10,000 pupils. Secondary education is state-aided and there are schools at Cetinje and Podjoutza, with about 750 pupils. The government also supports itinerant lecturers who instruct the peasants in agriculture and veterinary science, etc. There is no University.

### FINANCE.

The estimated *Revenue and Expenditure* in 1912 were as follows, in *perpers* (24 = £1 sterling):

#### RECEIPTS.

Land Tax.....	730,000
Import duties .....	1,106,000
Monopolies.....	945,000
Public Services .....	288,600
Miscellaneous .....	539,100
Total.....	3,609,000

### PAYMENTS.

Civil List.....	316,000
Debt Service .....	727,530
War Ministry.....	260,000
Education .....	616,240
Justice.....	316,840
Finances.....	626,250
Interior.....	935,000
Other Ministries.....	399,266

Total.....4,187,126

The *Public Debt* of Montenegro amounted in 1913 to 9,600,000 *krone* (£400,000). The contribution of the Kingdom towards the Ottoman Debt has not yet been fixed and no payments are made.

### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and cattle-raising are the principal occupations of the people, the chief products being maize, wheat, barley, rye, potatoes, sumac, cattle, castradina (smoked mutton), hides and tobacco. The tobacco monopoly has been ceded to an Italian company for 25 years. The only manufactures are coarse woollens and cloths.

### EXTERNAL TRADE.

The exports include cattle, castradina, cheese, raw hides, tobacco, and wool, the imports being mainly manufactured articles and arms and ammunition. The import duties are heavy. The exports were valued at £80,265 in 1906, £56,000 in 1907, and £99,650 in 1910; the imports at £240,000 in 1906, £260,000 in 1907, and £340,000 in 1910.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

Progress is being made with road construction throughout the country, and a railway has been constructed from the port of Antivari to Virbazar, on Lake Scutari. The ports of Antivari and Dulcigno are ports of call for two lines of steamers, and works at the former have greatly improved the harbour. There were in 1910 21 post offices and 23 telegraph stations with 530 miles of wire, and 2 wireless stations.

### TOWNS.

CAPITAL, CETTINJE. Population 5,200.

Other towns are Jakova (25,000), Podgoritza (12,500), Nikshitch (7,000), Dulcigno (5,300), Ipek (5,000), Antivari (3,000), Niegosh (2,000), Rieka (1,750), Danilovgrad (1,500), Spuzh, Zhablitz, Grahovo, Kolashin, Virbazar, and Andrijevitch.

### WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is in general use. The *Unit of Currency* is the Austrian *krone* of 100 *heller*, known in Montenegro as the *perper* of 100 *paras* (24 *perpers* or 240 *paras* = £1 sterling). There is no gold coinage, but Turkish, French and English gold coins are freely circulated. Nickel 20 and 10 *paras*, and copper 2 *paras* are minted abroad.

## Morocco.

(El Maghrib el Aksa.)

Approximate area 314,000 English square miles.

Estimated population 4,000,000 to 5,000,000.

### Races and Religions.

There are five distinct racial elements in the population, of which three are native, viz.: Berbers, Arabs and Jews, the fourth element are Negroes from the Sudan, the fifth being various colonies of Europeans settled at the ports. The *Berbers*, locally known as Amazigh, are the aboriginal inhabitants of the mountainous districts. The *Arabs* were introduced in the 11th and 12th centuries A.D., and inhabit the plains. Many of the inhabitants of the plains are of mixed Berber-Arab descent, and constitute the race known to Europeans as *Moors*. The *Jews* are divided into those anciently settled in the country and those more recently arrived from various European countries. The *Negroes* have been imported as slaves from the Western Sudan, and there are many mulattos (Arab-Negro, and Berber-Negro).

With the exception of the Jews, who number about 300,000 (many of them descended from those expelled from Spain), and of the 25,000 Europeans, the population is entirely Muhammadan, exclusive of the 65,000 French troops in the French zone. The language of the country is Arabic, but in the Sûs and mountain districts Tilali or Berber is spoken.

### PHYSIOGRAPHY.

*Boundaries.*—Morocco, the largest of the Barbary States, called by the Moors *El Maghrib el Aksa* "The Farthest West" (of the Muhammadan World) is situate in the north-west of the African Continent, between 27°–36° N. lat. and 1°–11° 40' W. long. Included in this area are the Kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, to the north of the Atlas Mountains, and the territories of Sûs, Wadi, Drâ, Tafilet, and other districts to the south. The northern boundary is the Mediterranean, and the western coast is washed by the Atlantic. The eastern boundary with Algeria has been settled by treaty with France, and meets the southern boundary at the 30th parallel of north latitude, but the remaining southern boundary is indeterminate and irregular to the south-west, where it descends to 26° N. lat. on the Atlantic coast.

*Relief.*—Morocco is traversed from the Atlantic coast in the south-west to the Algerian frontier in the north-east by five parallel ranges, known generally as the *Atlas Mountains*, and called by the natives Idrâren Drâren or "Mountains of Mountains." The main range, or *Great Atlas*, extends in a north-easterly direction from Cape Ghir (which encloses the Gulf of Agadir, on the Atlantic seaboard) across the Algerian boundary. The mean elevation of the range exceeds 11,000 feet, its highest point being the central peak of Tizi-n-Tagharet, 15,400 feet above sea level. North of the main range is the *Middle Atlas*, which reaches from the west centre of the Great Atlas, almost to Algeria, with a north-westerly spur known as *Jebel Ghaiata*, an irregular series of heights from Fez to Tangier. South of the main range is the *Anti-Atlas* from the Atlantic coast, near Cape Nun, to the eastern frontier, and further south the *Jebel Bani* extends in a parallel course from the coast, converging northwards towards the centre of the Anti-Atlas. Between the various ranges lie well-watered and fertile plains, the lower slopes of the northern flanks of the mountains being well-wooded, while the southern slopes are exposed to the dry winds of the desert and are generally arid and desolate.

Along the Mediterranean coast the *Rif Mountains* overlook the sea from Melilla to Ceuta, the highest point being *Jebel Qizlzi* (Mount Anna), about 7,000 feet above sea level. The coast contains many bays and inlets, that of Alhucemas being the most sheltered, while the Bay of Tetuan is formed by two promontories, and the Bay of Tangier contains the best harbour in Morocco. The most northerly point of Morocco is the peninsula of Ceuta, which is separated from the continent of Europe by the narrow Strait of Gibraltar. The Jebel Musa dominates the promontory, and with the rocky eminence of Gibraltar was known to the ancients as *The Pillars of Hercules*, the western gateway of the Mediterranean.

The Atlantic coast is generally low, with lagoons and marshes in the north, and occasional lines of hills close to the sea shore. There are few inlets or capes above 34° N. lat. but between that parallel and 32° N. are Capes Fedâle, Casablanca and Mazagan, the latter enclosing a considerable bay, and Capes Blanco and Cantin. Between the two last named is the Walidiya lagoon with great possibilities as a safe and convenient sea port. Between 32° N. and 30° N. is the headland of Ghir, which encloses a bay containing the port of

Agadir, formerly known as the "Gate of the Sudan," and a possible harbour on the inhospitable western coast of Morocco. This port formed the bone of contention between France and Germany in 1911-1912, and its occupation by the latter Power led to the cession of a strip of the French Congo. Near the 30th parallel is the roadstead of Massa, and further south are Capes Ifni and Nun, the last named being close to the southern frontier.

*Climate.*—The climate is generally good and undoubtedly healthy, especially on the Atlantic coast, the country being sheltered by the Atlas Mountains from the hot winds of the Sahara. The extremes of temperature in Tangier and Mogador are 92° Fahrenheit in the summer and 37° in the winter, with a rainy season from October to May. The Mediterranean coast is drier and less temperate, but not unhealthy, while the plains of the interior are intensely hot.

### GOVERNMENT.

From the end of the eighth century A.D. until the year 1912 Morocco was ruled by a despotic Amir or Sultan of various dynasties, that of Filali having reigned since 1649. The imperial umbrella (the symbol of sovereignty) was passed on by nomination, and the rule was arbitrary and unchecked by any civil limits. The country was subject to European intervention at many periods, and during the closing years of the nineteenth century the dominant power in the country was France, whose Algerian territory formed the eastern boundary. By the Anglo-French Convention of 1904 Great Britain had recognised the predominance of French rights, but in 1905 Germany exhibited an interest in Moroccan affairs, and at the *Algenciras Conference* in January, 1906, an attempt was made by the Powers to define the various interests, and to establish order in the country by means of an organised police force. Between 1906 and 1911 there were frequent conflicts between French troops and Moroccan tribesmen, and in 1908 internal dissensions led to the defeat and deposition of the Sultan Abd el Aziz IV. by his brother Hafid, who eventually triumphed and was recognised by the Powers in 1909. In 1911 a German gunboat anchored in the harbour of Agadir on the Atlantic coast, and after protracted negotiations Germany abandoned this port, and relinquished all claims to the country under a Franco-German treaty, which secured compensation from France in the Congo region. In 1912 Sultan Hafid abdicated and accepted a pension from France, and was succeeded by his brother Moulay Yusef.

France is the paramount power in Morocco, and the Government of the country is administered by the French Republic, which is recognised as the "protecting power." In addition to France, the kingdom of Spain has had relations with Morocco for many centuries. *Ceuta*, in 35° 54' N. lat. and 5° 18' W. long., has been a Spanish possession since the close of the sixteenth century, and forms part of the administrative province of Cadiz, and there are several *presidios* along the Mediterranean (or Rif) coast, while the adjacent Alhucema and Zaffarin islands are Spanish possessions. The Franco-Spanish treaty of Nov. 27, 1912, regulates the protectorate of Spain over a portion of Morocco, and lays down the boundaries, *Tangier* (with a small district adjacent) being declared international by treaty between Great Britain, France and Spain. The southern limit of the *Northern Zone* of the Spanish Protectorate starts from the Atlantic coast at 35° N. lat., and running eastwards for 45 miles turns southwards to a point on the heights north of Wad Washga at about 5° W. longitude, thence eastward to the Moulouyo River, which it follows to the Mediterranean. The northern limit of the *Southern Zone* of the Spanish Protectorate follows the course of the Wadi Drâ until it cuts the 11° W. of Paris longitude (8° 40' W. of Greenwich), which it follows southward until it cuts the 26° of N. latitude. The limits of the *Ifni* district ceded to Spain extend from Wadi Bu Sedra to Wadi Nun, to a distance of 25 kilometres from the coast.

### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture and Live Stock.*—Parts of the cultivable land are entirely neglected and the area under crops is cultivated in the most primitive manner. Among the agricultural products are wheat, barley, maize, beans, peas, birdseed, linseed, coriander, cummin, fenugreek, esparto and hemp, and the northern slopes of the Atlas produce many fruits, principally figs, almonds, pomegranates, lemons, olives, oranges and dates, the latter growing also on the southern slopes and in the plains. The live stock includes large quantities of horses, cattle, sheep and goats, while the poultry and egg industry is of increasing importance.

*Minerals.*—Antimony, iron, coal, copper, lead and tin (the last three in considerable quantities) are known to exist, and gold and silver are also found. Rock salt and brine are exported in large quantities. The iron mines of the Atlas are of great antiquity, but have long been abandoned.

*Manufactures.*—The leather industry, which was once of great importance, is greatly reduced, and the native manufactures of woollens, silks and embroideries suffer from the competition of inferior but cheaper articles from Europe. Carpets and rugs are still produced for export and slippers and shawls for the home market and the Levant.

## EXTERNAL TRADE.

The trade of 1912 was distributed as under :—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
France and Algeria U.K., Malta and Gibraltar .....	£3,262,133	£996,922
Germany .....	2,522,972	632,928
Spain .....	604,859	714,947
Belgium.....	959,070	401,095
Italy .....	229,530	17,664
Austria-Hungary..	51,849	216,093
Netherlands.....	158,349	4,643
U.S.A. ....	117,137	35,230
Other Countries...	729,260	16,424
	113,320	46,546
Total...	£8,048,479	£3,082,492

The principal articles exchanged in 1911 and 1912 were :—

IMPORTS.	1911.	1912.
	£	£
Cottons .....	1,810,580	1,916,562
Sugar .....	1,092,086	1,383,666
Tea .....	245,529	350,448
Machinery and Hardware...	202,845	327,062
Flour and Semolina .....	161,655	281,238
Candles .....	139,214	190,281
Tobacco .....	66,771	85,621
Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c. ...	305,667	482,812
Groceries and Provisions ...	200,047	30,999
Oils, Vegetables .....	79,163	142,449
Woolen Goods.....	130,033	402,117
Soap .....	16,682	96,384
Vegetables and Fruit, fresh and preserved .....	92,278	185,887
Coffee .....	53,795	51,491
Silk, raw .....	47,494	85,683
„ manufactured.....	125,974	114,017

EXPORTS.	1911.	1912.
	£	£
Hides and Skins .....	318,831	222,824
Wool .....	235,045	86,795
Oxen.....	379,487	127,522
Eggs .....	232,617	249,325
Slippers .....	57,907	44,659
Almonds .....	232,124	169,481
Barley .....	473,058	784,103
Olive Oil .....	8,531	3,597
Beans .....	144,779	147,554
Wheat .....	295,330	277,880
Feta Greek .....	79,071	34,890
Linseed .....	181,936	200,193
Gums .....	33,092	25,927
Cummin .....	22,125	22,332
Coriander .....	22,506	17,958
Beeswax .....	45,157	34,670
Canary Seed .....	72,541	48,979
Maize .....	48,294	56,741
Chick Peas .....	26,341	136,873

## COMMUNICATIONS.

The French have built some narrow gauge military railways from Casablanca to Rabat, to Kinitra and Mequinez, and to Settet, while the Franco-Spanish treaty provides for a line from Tangier to Fez. Telegraphic communication is established by submarine cables from Tangier to Cadiz, Tarifa and Oran, and there are wireless stations at Tangier, Rabat, Casablanca, and Mogador; inland lines have been built by the French to Fez and to some of the ports, as well as to the borders of the Spanish zone, and the latter line will shortly be extended to Tangier. Roads have also been constructed in the French zone, and it is now possible to go to Fez or Marrakesh by motor-car. There are British, French, German, and Spanish postal services, and a Moorish service was inaugurated in 1912.

The principal Harbours are Tetuan, Tangier, El Araish, Rabat, Casablanca, Mazagan, Saffi, Mehedia, and Mogador.

## TOWNS.

CAPITAL, FEZ. Population, about 120,000.

Other towns (with populations exclusive of French army of occupation) are Marrakesh or Morocco (60,000), Mequinez (56,000), Rabat and Sallee (50,000), Tangier (45,000), Casablanca (59,000), Tetuan (30,000), Mazagan (25,000), and Saffi (24,000).

## WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The Metric System of Weights and Measures is in general commercial use in the ports.

The Unit of Currency is the silver rial, or dollar, of 10 dirhems of fluctuating value, but approximately 6 rials = £1 sterling. Silver coins are 1 rial, and 5, 2½, 1 and ½ dirhem. Spanish and French coins are in general use.

The important territorial arrangement made in 1913 between France and Spain for the delimitation of the latter's spheres of influence in Morocco and the western Sahara are shown on the sketch-map below :—



# Nepal.

(Nepál.)

Area 54,000 English square miles. Estimated Population 5,000,000.

## DIVISIONS AND CAPITALS.

Baisi Rajas (Jumla).

Chaubisi Rajas (Malebum).

Nepal (Katmandu).

Kirat (Dhankuta).

## Races and Religions.

The inhabitants are of mixed Mongol origin with the exception of the Aoulias, or inhabitants of the low-lying lands of the southern (Indian) frontier. The dominant race is the Gurkhali, or *Gurkha*, descendants of Brahmans and Rajputs who retreated from India during the Muhammadan invasions of the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries, and conquered the country in the 18th century, A.D. The inhabitants are almost entirely Buddhists, but their languages differ according to racial distinctions, the Gurkha dialect being of Sanskrit origin, and the remaining dialects akin to Tibetan.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

*Boundaries.*—Nepal lies between  $26^{\circ} 20' - 30^{\circ} 10'$  N. lat. and  $80^{\circ} 15' - 88^{\circ} 14'$  E. long., with an extreme breadth from west to east of 520 miles, and a mean of 150 miles from north to south. The State is bounded on the N. by Tibet; on the E. by Sikkim; on the S. by Bengal and Bihar and Orissa; and on the S.W. and W. by Agra and Oudh.

*Relief.*—The Himalayas traverse the centre of Western Nepal, and extend along the northern boundary of the eastern division, where the highest peak of the whole range, *Mount Everest*, rises to 29,002 feet above sea level, the greatest land altitude yet ascertained.

Western Nepal contains many fertile valleys north and south of the range, and the southern portion of Eastern Nepal contains low-lying alluvial land known as the *tarai*.

*Hydrography.*—The rivers of Nepal flow from the Himalayas with a general southward course to the Ganges, their tributaries flowing through the valleys between parallel ranges of lower elevation than the Himalayas. The principal rivers are the Kali, which forms the western boundary; the Kurnali, which, with its affluents, is known as the Gogra of the United Provinces; the Salagrami-Gandak, the Bara Gandak, and the Sun Kosi from Katmandu, which effects a confluence with the Arun from Kinchinjunga.

*Climate.*—The valley of Nepal and the southern plains have a rainy season from June to October, winter from October to March, and a hot season from April to June. The climate of the mountains and higher valleys depends on latitude as well as altitude, and varies from tropical to alpine conditions.

## GOVERNMENT.

The conquest of Nepal by the Gurkhas was completed in 1765, since which date the whole country has been under the hereditary rule of the Sahi dynasty. Since 1816 the actual power has been in the hands of successive Prime Ministers.

### Sovereign.

*His Highness* Maharajadhiraja Tribhubana Bir Bikram Jang Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shumshere Jung, born June 30, 1906, succeeded his father, Dec. 11, 1911.

### Prime Minister.

*His Excellency* Maharaja Sir Chandra Shumshere Jung, Rana Bahadur, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., D.C.L. (Prime Minister June 26, 1901).

## FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The southern trend of the Gurkha conquests led to a war with the British Government of India in 1814-1816, since which time a British Resident has been accepted at Katmandu. Internal affairs are unfettered, but foreign relations are controlled by the Government of India, and by arrangement with Nepal, India obtains many fine recruits for its Gurkha regiments.

## LAW AND JUSTICE.

The public laws have been greatly modified since the first visit of the Nepalese Prime Minister to England in 1851, and the death penalty is now confined to murder and the killing of cows, manslaughter and cattle maiming being punished by imprisonment for life. The private code, especially caste law, is somewhat rigorous, and slavery is a recognized institution.

## DEFENCE.

Almost every male Gurkha is a soldier, and there is a standing army of 30,000 infantry and mountain artillery, with a reserve of about 30,000. In addition some 20,000 Gurkhas are in the service of the Government of India in ten rifle regiments.

## EDUCATION.

Education is provided by the State free of cost in a central college at the capital, with branch schools in the surrounding district. Instruction is given in Sanskrit, Urdu, and English, and there is a considerable sprinkling of English-speaking Nepalese. Katmandu contains a valuable collection of Sanskrit literature, and an English library.

## FINANCE.

The revenue is derived from land rent, forests, customs duties, mining royalties and monopolies, and exceeds 150 lakhs of rupees, or £1,000,000, annually (a *lakh* being 100,000 rupees, or £6,666). The trade with India bears a duty each way of about 12 per cent., that with Tibet being charged about half the Indian duty.

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture.*—Every available acre is cultivated for the production of grain, fruit and foodstuffs, and the live stock (which consists only of a few sheep and cattle) is grazed in the jungles or stall-fed. The principal crop is rice, and wheat, pulse, maize and other grain are grown, while fruit, flowers and vegetables are freely cultivated. In the hills tea, cotton and tobacco are grown, and hemp, dye plants and medicinal herbs are obtained.

*Minerals.*—Gold, silver, lignite and coal have been found, and iron, copper, zinc, lead and sulphur are plentiful. Limestone and marbles abound in central Nepal, and there are numerous mineral springs.

*Manufactures.*—Coarse cottons, paper, bells, brass and iron metal work, weapons, and gold

and silver ornaments are the principal manufactures. The dominant Gurkha race despises trade and peaceful industries, which are in the hands of the Newars, a subject Mongol race.

## EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total value of the imports and exports of Nepal may be estimated at 650 lakhs of rupees annually, of which 75 per cent. is with British India. In 1912-13 the exports to British India were valued at 450 lakhs (£3,000,000), and the imports therefrom at 220 lakhs. The exports are principally rice and grain, oil-seeds, paper plant, *ghi*, borax, dye plants, rough cottons and hardware; the principal imports being cotton, woollen, silk and velvet goods, musk, tea, salt, sheep, cattle and ponies.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

The chief trade route is between Katmandu and the Bengal frontier (76 miles). This road traverses the valley of Nepal and the *tarai*, and is the only practicable means of access from India. Two routes lead to Tibet over the Himalayas, near the north-western and north-eastern boundaries, but in each case there is accommodation for pedestrians only in the passes, where goods are carried on men's backs.

## TOWNS.

CAPITAL, KATMANDU, in Central Nepal. Population about 50,000. Other towns are Patan and Bhatgaon (about 30,000), and there are about 20 smaller towns and many villages.

## WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

Land is measured by the *khat* of 25 *ropnis*, the latter being about 30 English square yards. In the *tarai* (the cultivated strip on the southern border) the unit is the *bigha* of varying dimensions. There is a mint at the capital where silver *mohurs* of 50 pice and copper *pice* are coined, the *mohur* being valued at about 7 *annas* (7d.) in British India. The rupee of India is also current at about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  *mohurs*.

## The Netherlands.

(Koninkrijk der Nederlanden.)

## AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		Dec. 31, 1899.	Dec. 31, 1909.
Drenthe (Assen) .....	1,027	148,544	173,318
Friesland (Leeuwarden) .....	1,278	340,262	359,552
Groningen (Groningen) .....	909	299,602	328,045
Gelderland (Arnhem) .....	1,965	566,549	639,602
Limburg (Maastricht) .....	1,977	281,934	332,007
North Brabant ('s Hertogenbosch) .....	851	553,842	623,079
North Holland (Haarlem) .....	1,078	968,131	1,107,693
Overijssel (Zwolle) .....	1,291	333,338	382,880
South Holland (The Hague) .....	1,162	1,144,448	1,390,744
Utrecht (Utrecht) .....	531	251,034	288,514
Zeeland (Middelburg) .....	692	216,295	232,515
Total.....	12,761	5,104,137	5,858,175*

The estimated population at Dec. 31, 1912, was 6,102,399. At the Census of 1899 there were 2,520,602 males and 2,583,535 females; and at the 1909 Census, 2,899,125 males and 2,959,050 females.

\* The totals include a small number of persons residing in the Netherlands, but not registered in any register of the population.

## Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	Marriages.
1907	178,677	90,521	4,393	94,914	43,379
1908	178,880	93,955	3,030	96,985	41,952
1909	177,791	87,308	2,939	90,247	41,687
1910	175,741	86,831	3,220	90,051	42,740
1911	173,265	93,420	2,638	96,058	43,268

## Races and Religions.

Races, 1909.		Religions, 1909.	
Netherlanders .....	5,788,193	Reformed Church.....	2,588,261
Germans .....	37,534	Other Protestants .....	746,226
Belgians .....	18,338	Catholics .....	2,053,021
French .....	2,645	Jews .....	106,409
English .....	2,102	Jansenists .....	10,082
Others .....	9,363	Other Creeds .....	354,176

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

**Boundaries.**—The kingdom of the Netherlands is a maritime country of north-west Europe, extending from 53° 32' 21" to 50° 45' 49" N. lat., and from 3° 23' 27" to 7° 12' 20" E. long. The greatest length from north to south is 164 miles, and the greatest breadth is 123 miles. The kingdom is bounded on the east by Germany, and on the south by Belgium, the northern and western boundaries being the North Sea. At the north-eastern extremity the boundary crosses the Dollart, a basin at the mouth of the river Ems.

**Coastal Regions.**—The coast of the south-west provinces of Zeeland and South Holland, and of the northern provinces of Friesland and Groningen is broken in many places, and groups of islands have been formed by the inroads of the sea. For nearly 200 miles, however, the western coast consists of unbroken sand dunes, protected from the sea by breakwaters, and on the landward side by plantations. The southern archipelago, the largest islands being Walcheren, Beveland, Schouwen, Tholen, Overflakkee, Voorne and Beyerland, lies between the estuaries of the Meuse and Scheldt, and north of the Meuse

estuary is an irregular land formation known as the Hook of Holland; the northern archipelago, Texel, Vlieland, Terschelling, Ameland and Schiermonnikoog, extends in a semi-circle from the Texel Gat to the Ems basin. Behind the chain of northern islands or Frisian archipelago, are the great gulf or inland sea, known as the *Zuyder Zee*, or South Sea, to distinguish it from the external North Sea, the north-eastern Shallows or *Wadden*, and the inundated Ems basin, or *Dollart*, all of which were formed during the 13th century by inroads through the original coast line, now marked by the chain of Frisian islands. The area of the *Zuyder Zee* and *Wadden* extends 2,000 English square miles, and the Netherlands portion of the *Dollart* 23 square miles, giving a total area for the kingdom of the Netherlands of close on 14,800 English square miles.

*Relief.*—As the name implies, the Netherlands are generally low-lying and flat, with a downward slope from S.E. to N.W., the greatest altitude (1,057 feet above Amsterdam water level) being in the extreme south-east of the province of Limburg, and the lowest country, in the north-west, as much as 20 feet below the average high water level of the Y, an arm of the *Zuyder Zee* at Amsterdam. Of the total land area, 12,761 square miles, nearly 5,000 square miles, west of a diagonal through the towns of Groningen, Utrecht, Breda, would be submerged at high water but for the protecting barriers of sand dunes, dikes and dams, the latter accounting for many of the place names in the country.

*Hydrography.*—The principal rivers are the Rhine (*Rijn*) and the Meuse (*Maas*), the former crossing the eastern border from Germany and flowing in several branches (*Waal*, *Lek*, *Old Rhine*, *Vecht*, *Amstel* and *Ysel*) to the North Sea and *Zuyder Zee*, and the latter traversing the province of Limburg and flowing in a parallel course with the *Waal-Rhine* to the North Sea. The estuaries of the *Scheldt* (*Schelde*) are also in Netherlands territory with two broad inlets round the Zeeland islands of Walcheren and Beveland. The country is also intersected with lesser streams, and these are turned to account for the purposes of navigation, irrigation and land drainage, and are connected by numerous artificial canals, or *grachten*, lined with trees and studded with windmills. The intervening land often consists of drained morasses, or *polders*, transformed into fertile agricultural or grazing land. In addition to the communicating canals there are many ship canals, the largest being the New Waterway from Rotterdam to the Hook of Holland, and the North Sea Canal from Amsterdam and the *Zuyder Zee*, along the bed of the river Y to Ymuiden on the North Sea coast. There are many inland lakes, or *meers*, particularly in the north-east, of much importance to the fishing industry, but the principal hydrographical feature is the *Zuyder Zee*, a land-locked inlet about 84 miles from north to south, and 45 miles from east to west at its widest part, with a total area of 2,027 English square miles. This expanse was formed in the 13th century by inroads of the sea on the north-west coast (which now consists of a chain of islands), the North Sea thus penetrating to an inland lake, known to Latin historians as the *Flevo*. The mean depth is between 11 and 12 English feet, and the nature of much of the bed has prompted several drainage projects, the reclaimed soil being capable of practical cultivation. A definite scheme was put forward during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, and in 1901 a bill was introduced for the enclosure and drainage of the southern portion, to reclaim nearly 500,000 acres of fertile soil, at an estimated cost of close on 96,000,000 florins (£8,000,000), but this bill was withdrawn, as was also a subsequent bill for the enclosure and drainage of the *Wieringen Lake*. The present Government (1913) are preparing fresh proposals for the reclamation of large portions of the *Zuyder Zee*. The *Zuyder Zee* contains several islands, the largest being *Wieringen*, *Marken*, *Schokland*, *Urk* and *Griend*, inhabited (except *Griend* and *Schokland*) by archaic fishing communities.

*Climate.*—The climate resembles that of the British Islands, but with greater extremes of heat and cold, while sea-fogs are commoner. In the winter the smaller rivers and canals are often frozen over.

## GOVERNMENT.

The territory now known as the Netherlands was incorporated as a Province of the Roman Empire in the first century, A.D., being at that time peopled by various Germanic tribes, the names of the *Batavi* and the *Frisii* being still preserved in the kingdom. As the Roman Empire crumbled to pieces, the south Netherlands became part of the Frankish dominions, and the inhabitants were converted to Christianity, but the Frisians of the north retained their independence and heathendom until the eighth century, when they were subdued and converted by Charlemagne, himself a Netherlander by descent. In the ninth and tenth centuries the country suffered greatly from ravages of the Northmen, the semi-independent feudal states lacking the necessary cohesion for systematic defence. The twelfth century witnessed the rise of the towns, but by the fifteenth century the lordship of these towns had passed with that of most of the feudal states to the rulers of Burgundy, and the overlordship

passed successively to France and Austria and so to the head of the Holy Roman Empire, and at the abdication of Charles V. to his son Philip II., King of Spain. The sixteenth and seventeenth centuries witnessed the beginnings of the Reformation and the *Rise of the Dutch Republic*. The religious dissensions had divided the country into a Protestant Northern Netherlands and Catholic Southern Netherlands, the latter forming the country now known as Belgium. The Netherlands were acknowledged to be independent by the Treaty of Münster (1648), and in 1688 their *Stadtholder*, William, Prince of Orange, who had married the daughter of the Duke of York (James II.), became King William III. of Great Britain. From 1700–1713 the Netherlands were the scene of many battles of the War of the Spanish Succession, and at the close of the eighteenth century the people threw over their Stadtholder (whose office had been declared hereditary in 1747), and the *Batavian Republic* was set up under the protection of the French Republic, but in 1806 Louis Bonaparte, brother of the Emperor Napoleon, was crowned King of Holland. By the *Treaty of London* (June 14, 1814) the Northern and Southern Netherlands (the Dutch and Belgian provinces) were united and formed into the *Kingdom of the Netherlands*, under the Prince of Orange-Nassau, a descendant of the house which had taken a leading part in the destiny of the nation since the thirteenth century. This prince was crowned in 1815 as King William I., but the artificial union of Protestant and Catholic countries broke down in 1830–1831, when the Belgian Provinces revolted, and became an independent kingdom. The crown is hereditary in the male (and eventually in the female) line of the House of Orange-Nassau, and Kings William I. (1815–1840), William II. (1840–1849), and William III. (1849–1890) were followed in 1890 by the only surviving child of the last-named sovereign.

#### Reigning Sovereign.

*Her Majesty* WILHELMINA HELENA PAULINE MARIA; *Queen of the Netherlands*, Princess of Orange-Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, born at The Hague, Aug. 31, 1880; succeeded her father Nov. 23, 1890; assumed the government (which had been carried on by the Queen-Mother, as Regent) Aug. 31, 1898; married at The Hague, Feb. 7, 1901, to His Royal Highness Prince Henry, *Prince of the Netherlands and Duke of Mecklenburg*, having issue:—

H.R.H. Princess Juliana Louisa Emma Marie Wilhelmina, born at the Hague, April 30, 1909.

*Her Majesty* Adelheid Emma Wilhelmina Theresia, the *Queen-Mother*, Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, born Aug. 2, 1858; married Jan. 7, 1879, to His Majesty King William III. (died Nov. 23, 1890); *Queen Regent of the Netherlands*, Nov. 23, 1890–Aug. 31, 1898.

#### The Executive.

The Executive authority is vested in the Sovereign and is exercised by a ministry appointed by the Sovereign and responsible to the legislature. The ministry is composed of nine heads of departments, with portfolios distributed as under:—

##### Ministry (Aug. 29, 1913).

*Minister of the Interior*, Cort van der Linden.

*Minister of Foreign Affairs*, J. Loudon.

*Minister of Finance*, M. Bertling.

*Minister of the Colonies*, M. Playte.

*Minister of Justice*, B. Ort.

*Minister of War*, Maj.-Gen. Bosboom.

*Minister of Marine*, Capt. Rambonnet.

*Minister of Waterways, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs*, Dr. C. Lely.

*Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce*, M. Treub.

##### Council of State.

There is a Council of State (*Raad van State*) of 14 members appointed by and meeting under the Presidency of the Sovereign, with various executive functions, but acting mainly as an advisory body on legislative matters.

*Vice-President of the Council*, Jonkheer Dr. J. Röell.

*Secretary of the Council*, Dr. C. Bake.

#### THE LEGISLATURE.

The *States General* consists of two chambers. The *First Chamber* contains 50 members, elected

for 9 years (and renewable as to one-third every 3 years) by the Provincial Legislature (*q.v.*). The *Second Chamber* consists of 100 members elected for 4 years by the direct vote of registered male electors. Electors are not registered until the age of 25, and 64 per cent. of the male population of that age are on the register.

*President of the First Chamber*, Baron J. E. N. Schimmelpenninck van der Oije van Hoevelaken.

*President of the Second Chamber*, Dr. H. Goeman Borgesius.

#### THE JUDICATURE.

Justice is administered in 101 Cantonal Courts, in which single judges deal with minor offences, the more serious offences going before one of the 23 district tribunals which also act as courts of appeal from the cantonal courts. There are 5 higher Courts of Appeal and a Court of Cassation (*Hooge Raad*) at The Hague.

*President of the Court of Cassation*, Jonkheer Dr. S. Lahman Trip.

*Presidents of Appeal Courts*, B. Simons (*Amsterdam*); P. C. 't Hooft (*Arnhem*); Jonkheer L. C. J. A. van Meeuwen (*'s Hertogenbosch*); B. Hulshoff (*The Hague*); R. A. Fockema (*Leeuwarden*).

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each of the 11 Provinces has a legislature elected for 6 years; one half of the members

renewable every 3 years. These provincial "states" meet under the presidency of the Royal Commissioner, the sovereign's representative in the province, and continuity of administration is secured by the appointment of executive committees or deputy states. Each commune has a communal council under the presidency of a burgomaster, the council being elected for 6 years (one-third renewable every 2 years), and possessing an executive committee of the burgomaster and one or more magistrates (*wethouders*).

## DEFENCE.

### Army.

Liability for service in the Army is universal on all male subjects between the ages of 19 and 33, but the necessary annual contingent is obtained by conscription (no substitution being permitted), supplemented in a small measure by voluntary enlistment. Service is for 6 years for dismounted branches, and 8 years for mounted branches, in the Active Army, with 2 years' initial training for mounted branches, 4 months for one-third of the dismounted contingent and 8½ months for the remainder, the dismounted branches receiving three subsequent trainings of 4 and 3 weeks respectively, and the mounted branches one subsequent training of 4 weeks. After the sixth year the dismounted troops pass into the *Landweer* for 7 years, with two trainings of 1 week each. Peace effective, 2,135 officers, 22,586 others. The *Oversea Forces* are recruited by voluntary enlistment and consist of (*Europeans*) 1,321 officers and 12,295 others, and (*Natives*) 308 officers and 22,643 others. There are Land Defences on the south and west frontiers, and strong Coast Defences on the west and north, the control of the *waterstaat* being part of the defensive system. The Army is stationed in four divisions, viz., I. The Hague, II. Arnhem, III. Breda, IV. Amersfoort, the principal defensive positions being Amsterdam, Utrecht (New Waterline), Breda (Holland Deep), Helder, and Hellevoetsluis.

### Navy.

The Navy is recruited by voluntary enlistment and is manned by 721 officers and 11,000 others. In 1912 the Netherlands fleet consisted of 4 small modern battleships (5,000 to 7,000 tons), and 6 older ships (3,000 to 5,000 tons), with 6 unarmoured cruisers of 4,000 tons (built before 1899), and various smaller vessels, including 8 t.b.s and 2 submarines.

## EDUCATION.

The educational system is peculiar, in that primary instructional establishments are encouraged by State aid, while public institutions are provided (where private enterprise is lacking) by local taxation. *Primary Education* is compulsory between the ages of 7-13, the average attendance being 95 per cent. of the enrolment. *Secondary Education* is provided at a small cost, the schools being well equipped and well attended. *Technical Education* is highly efficient, horticulture and agriculture being a feature of special schools. There are State Universities at Leiden (founded in 1575), Groningen (1585), and Utrecht (1634), and a municipal University at Amsterdam (1877) attended by 4,000 students (700 women), and a Technical University at Delft (1864) attended by 1,200 students. There is also a Calvinistic University at Amsterdam (1880), and

a Commercial University at Rotterdam (1913). Legislation has been introduced for the regulation of University, Agricultural and Veterinary Education.

## FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure for the 5 years 1910-1914 are stated as under in florins (12 florins = £1 sterling).

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1910 .....	200,092,324	203,947,100
1911 .....	205,602,748	208,489,677
1912 .....	202,068,215	222,745,325
1913 .....	226,046,679	234,346,679
1914 .....	228,415,617	253,345,818

The principal heads of revenue and expenditure in the Budget of 1914 were (in florins):—

### REVENUE.

Direct taxes .....	51,330,000
Excise .....	62,340,000
Stamps and succession duties .....	30,860,000
Posts and Telegraphs .....	23,955,000
Customs .....	16,680,000
Railways .....	4,388,140
Pilotage dues .....	3,750,000

### EXPENDITURE.

Waterways, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs .....	43,629,555
Interior .....	41,458,134
Public Debt .....	38,593,112
War .....	34,965,377
Marine .....	20,847,768
Finances .....	39,449,016
Justice .....	11,757,928
Agriculture, Industry and Commerce .....	16,733,752
Colonies .....	2,701,273

### DEBT.

The capital of the funded debt on Jan. 1, 1914 is as follows (in florins):—

2½ per cent. ....	585,349,200
3 per cent. ....	511,720,100
3½ per cent. ....	51,310,500

Total ..... 1,148,379,900

The cost of the debt in 1914 will be 32,383,704 florins for interest (including floating debt charge) and 6,121,500 florins for sinking fund.

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture.*—Of the total area (8,038,000 English statute acres) 5,308,450 acres were under crops and grass, 2,141,930 acres were arable land, and 641,449 acres were woods and forests in 1909.

### CROPS AND PRODUCE, 1911.

Crop.	Hectares.	Hectolitres.
Corn Crops:—		
Wheat .....	57,539	1,942,000
Oats .....	138,186	6,246,000
Rye .....	225,364	5,677,000
Other Corn Crops ...	41,270	1,351,000
Total .....	462,359	15,216,000
Other Crops:—		
Potatoes .....	166,385	36,462,000
Peas and Beans .....	47,985	1,234,000
Beet Sugar, 1911-12...	55,600	1,000 kilos 240,770

**Livestock.**—At the Census of 1910 there were 1,068,361 cows, and 958,582 other cattle (total 2,026,943), 889,036 sheep and lambs, 224,231 goats, 1,259,844 pigs, and 327,377 horses.

**Fisheries.**—In 1910 over 20,000 persons were employed in the North Sea fisheries, the herring catch of that year being valued at close on £1,000,000. The fisheries on the Zuider Zee and Wadden are also important and valuable.

**Minerals.**—The mineral resources of the Netherlands are confined to coal, which is mined in Limburg (1,476,580 metric tons in 1911), and to stone, clay, and other non-metallic minerals, used in the sea defences and for industrial purposes.

**Manufactures.**—The cotton industry is in an increasingly flourishing condition, especially in the Twente district, woollens and linens being manufactured at Tilburg, Leiden, Utrecht, and Eindhoven, and carpets at Deventer. Spirits, liqueurs, and beer (Schiedam, Rotterdam, Amsterdam), leather (North Brabant), paper making (Apeldoorn and in Limburg), earthenware (Maastricht, The Hague, Delft), chocolate (Weesp), diamond cutting (Amsterdam), tobacco and shipbuilding, are also important industries.

#### EXTERNAL TRADE.

The value of the merchandise exchanged in the five years 1908-1912 was as under (in thousands of florins):—

Year.	Special Imports	Special Exports.	Total.
1908 .....	2,823,740	2,281,056	5,104,796
1909 .....	3,137,401	2,454,751	5,592,152
1910 .....	3,265,239	2,637,358	5,902,597
1911 .....	3,333,258	2,732,387	6,065,645
1912 .....	3,613,080	3,113,114	6,726,194

The merchandise exchanged in 1910 was classified as under (values in florins):—

#### IMPORTS.

Classification.	1910.
Foodstuffs .....	843,100,000
Raw Material .....	1,273,000,000
Manufactures .....	572,700,000
Miscellaneous .....	544,000,000

#### EXPORTS.

Classification.	1910.
Foodstuffs .....	822,200,000
Raw Material .....	921,000,000
Manufactures .....	508,400,000
Miscellaneous .....	365,800,000

The exchange was with the principal countries as under in 1911 (values in thousands of florins):—

Country.	Imports from	Exports to
Germany.....	908,656	1,547,690
United Kingdom.....	341,536	579,555
Belgium .....	323,677	318,920
Neth. E. Indies .....	455,748	125,573
U.S.A. ....	330,609	105,091
Russia .....	366,564	17,576
Spain .....	88,575	7,512
British India.....	88,120	5,074
Rumania.....	82,595	7,998
Sweden .....	45,782	20,201
France.....	39,461	26,392
Italy.....	11,172	22,858
Brazil .....	36,318	2,687

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

**Canals.**—The total length of the various canals is stated to exceed 1,500 miles, including the great ship canals (see Hydrography, ante) and the network of auxiliary canals connecting the various natural waterways.

**Railways.**—In 1911 there were 3,190 kilometres of railway open for traffic, carrying 44,874,000 passengers and 17,739,000 metric tons of goods; railway revenue (1911) 68,238,000 florins, expenditure 54,418,000 florins.

**Posts and Telegraphs.**—There were 1,527 post offices in 1913, dealing with (in 1911) 165,288,000 letters, 107,579,949 post cards, 285,397,000 other postal packets, 5,101,603 samples, 7,756,656 parcels. There were also (in 1912) 1,072 State telegraph offices, with 7,609 kilometres of line. The number of telegrams dealt with in 1911 by State and private telegraph offices was 6,404,000.

**Shipping.**—The mercantile marine consisted on Dec. 31, 1911 of 428 sailing ships (tonnage: 119,744 cub. metres) and 247 steamships (tonnage: 1,480,943 cub. metres), including in each case warships, vessels belonging to yacht clubs, pilot vessels, life boats, fishing vessels, and inland vessels. In 1911, 15,628 vessels (tonnage: 43,781,866 cub. metres) with cargo and in ballast entered, and 15,910 vessels (tonnage: 43,517,569 cub. metres) cleared at various ports, about 27 per cent. being under the Netherlands flag. The chief ports are Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Flushing, Terneuzen, Harlingen, Delfzijl, Dordrecht, Zaandam and Schiedam.

#### TOWNS.

**CAPITALS.**—*Court:* The Hague; *Commercial:* AMSTERDAM and ROTTERDAM. In 1913 there were 10 communes with a population exceeding 50,000, 11 others exceeding 30,000, and 10 more over 20,000. Those exceeding 50,000 in 1913 were as follows:—

Amsterdam ...	591,053	Haarlem .....	70,907
Rotterdam .....	454,135	Arnhem .....	64,760
The Hague .....	298,222	Leiden .....	59,297
Utrecht .....	123,457	Nijmegen.....	58,679
Groningen .....	78,670	Tilburg.....	54,216

#### WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The Metric System of Weights and Measures is compulsory and universal.

The Unit of Currency is the florin, or gulden, of 100 cents, worth 19 82½d. in English currency, or 12 106 = £1 sterling. The principal coins are the gold 10 florins; silver, 2½, 1, and ½ florin, and 25, 10, and 5 cents; with nickel 5 cents and copper, 2½, 1, and ½ cent.

## Colonies of the Netherlands.

Residency and Capital.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.
<b>East Indies :—</b>		
JAVA AND MADURA (Batavia) .....	50,970	30,098,008
<b>OUTER POSSESSIONS :—</b>		
Sumatra, West Coast (Padang) .....	31,379	1,308,471
Tapanoei (Sibolga) .....	16,250	413,301
Bencoelen (Bencoelen) .....	15,555	204,269
Lampung Districts (Telokbetong) .....	11,576	156,510
Palembang (Palembang) .....	54,000	796,354
Djambi (Djambi) .....		
Sumatra, East Coast (Medan) .....	35,087	568,417
Aljeh (Kolta Raja) .....	...	582,175
Amboyna (Amboyna) .....	19,861	299,491
Pali and Lombok (Singraja) .....	5,231	523,535
Banka (Muntok) .....	4,460	115,189
Billiton (Tanjongpandang) .....	1,863	36,858
Borneo, South and East (Banjarmasin) .....	156,912	782,726
Borneo, West (Pontianak) .....	55,825	450,929
Celebes (Macassar) .....	71,470	415,499
Menado (Menado) .....	...	436,406
Riouw (Tanjongpinang) .....	17,550	112,216
Ternate (Ternate) .....	202,040	108,415
Timor (Kupang) .....	17,698	308,600
<i>Total, East Indies</i> .....	739,354	37,717,377
<b>West Indies :—</b>		
SURINAM (Paramaribo) .....	49,845	92,736
CURAÇAO (Willemstad) .....	212	30,119
Aruba (Oranjestad) .....	69	9,591
Bonaire (Kralendijk) .....	95	4,926
Saba (Bottom) .....	5	2,294
St. Eustatius (Oranjestad) .....	8	1,283
St. Martin (Philipsburg) .....	21	3,187
<i>Total, West Indies</i> .....	50,255	144,136
<b>Grand Total</b> .....	832,473	37,861,513

## NETHERLAND EAST INDIES.

(Nederlandsch Indië.)

NETHERLAND INDIA lies between 6° N. and 11° S. lat. and 95°-141° E. long., and is divided into two administrations, Java (with Madura) and the "Outposts," under a Governor-General, who is assisted by a council of five members, with an executive in nine departments. The budget of 1913 showed a revenue for the whole administration of 271,119,208 florins and an expenditure of 304,384,164 florins, leaving a deficit, to be met by the home government, of 33,264,956 florins. The exports of merchandise were valued, in 1911, at 521,600,000 florins, and the imports at 400,514,000 florins; the mercantile marine consisted of 14,558 ships of 1,045,505 cubic metres capacity. In 1911 there were 2,584 kilometres of railway open, the gross receipts being 33,524,597 florins, and the working expenses 16,718,715 florins. There were also 747 post- and

telegraph-offices, dealing with 24,661,107 letters and 31,260,329 newspapers and other postal packets, and 23,079 kilometres of line, transmitting 1,441,004 messages. The Army of the East Indies, recruited by voluntary enlistment, consisted on the 1st January 1913 of 1,476 officers and 31,762 others. The Navy was manned on the 1st of January 1913 by 157 officers and 2,154 others (585 natives), with Marine Infantry of 3 officers and 323 others; the ships included 5 cruisers, 4 gunboats, 9 torpedo-boats and 4 destroyers. The central offices of the administration are at Batavia and Buitenzorg (Java).

*Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief and President of the Council, A. W. F. Idenburg.*  
*Vice-President of the Council, D. F. W. van Rees.*

*Members, J. B. van der Kouven van Oordt, W. J. Coenan, J. H. Liefcrinck, Dr. M. S. Koster.*  
*Secretary-General, Jhr. Dr. A. C. D. de Graeff.*

## Government Departments.

Justice, Dr. J. W. C. Cordes.

Interior, D. Tollenaar.

Instruction and Worship, Dr. G. A. J. Hazen.

Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, H. J. Lovink.

Civil Public Works, J. H. Homan van der Heide.

Government Public Works, H. J. E. Wenckebach.

Finance, F. A. Liefcrinck.

War, Lt.-Gen. G. C. E. van Daalen.

Marine, Rear-Adm. F. Pinke.

## Java and Madura.

JAVA is a large island of the Malay Archipelago (Sunda Islands), and lies between  $105^{\circ} 12' 40''$ – $114^{\circ} 35' 38''$  E. long. and  $5^{\circ} 52' 34''$ – $8^{\circ} 46' 46''$  S. lat., with a total area of 2,290 square geogr. miles, and a population estimated at 28,540,414 in 1905, most of whom are Muhammadans. The island was first brought under the influence of the Netherlands by the East India Company at the close of the 16th century, but was not completely subjugated until 1830. The principal agricultural products are rice, sugar, cinchona, coffee, tobacco, tea and indigo, the live-stock including buffaloes, cattle and horses, but no sheep. Coal, manganese, sulphur, iodine, and salt are found, the principal mineral output being petroleum (over 22,000,000 gallons in 1910). The island is administered by residents, assistant-residents, and controllers, the Sultanates of Surakarta and Jogyakarta being governed by native sultans under supervision. The capital, Batavia (which is also the capital of the Netherlands East Indies) had a population in 1905 of 138,551; Buitenzorg (famous for its herbarium), the residence of the Governor-General, has 33,401 inhabitants. Other towns are Jogyakarta (79,557), Semarang (96,660), Surabaya (133,632), and Surakarta (118,378).

Madura, which lies close to Java, between  $112^{\circ} 32'$ – $114^{\circ} 7'$  E. long., has a total area of 98 square geogr. miles, and an estimated population of 1,492,677, principally Muhammadans. The principal industry is cattle rearing, but rice and maize are grown. The capital is Pamekasan, other towns being Sumenep and Bangkalan.

DEPENDENCIES OF JAVA.—In addition to Java and Madura the administrative division includes the islands of Pulau Panaitan, the Thousand Islands, the Karimon Archipelago, Bavian (capital, Sangkapura), the Sapudi and Kangean Archipelagoes, Klapper, Trouwers, Nusa Kambangan, Sempu, and Nusa Barung.

## Outer Possessions.

(Buitenbezittingen).

The remainder of the Netherlands Indies is administered as the "Outer Possessions."

SUMATRA is the second largest of the Sunda Islands, and lies between  $5^{\circ} 40'$  N.– $5^{\circ} 59'$  S. lat. and  $95^{\circ} 16'$ – $106^{\circ} 3' 45''$  E. long, with a total area of 7,634 square geogr. miles, and a population in 1905 of 4,000,000, of whom about 50,000 are Christians and the remainder Muhammadans. Associated with Sumatra are the islands of Simalu, Banyak Islands, Nias, Batu Islands, Mentawi, and Pegoh or Nassau Islands, and many islets, the whole administration containing an area of 178,338 square miles, and a population (1905) of 4,238,345. The mineral wealth of Sumatra includes gold, tin, copper, iron, coal and lignite, but principally petroleum, the production of which has increased enormously of late years. In addition to petroleum the exports include pepper, bamboo, gums, caoutchouc,

copra, coffee, tobacco, and various spices. For administrative purposes the island is divided:—

## SUMATRA.

(a) Padangsche Bendenlanden .....	capital Padang
(b) Padangsche Bovenlanden .....	"
Tapanoel .....	" Fort de Kock
Bencoelel .....	" Sibolga
Lampongsche districts .....	" Bencoelel
Palembang .....	" Telokbetong
Djambi .....	" Palembang
Oostkust van Sumatra .....	" Djambi
Aljeh en Onderhoorigheden .....	" Medan
	" Koltaradja.

The capital, Padang, had 47,607 inhabitants in 1905, other towns being Palembang (61,000), Medanq and Achin.

RIOUW-LINGGA.—The Riouw, or Bintang, Archipelago lies at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, and with the Lingga, Karimon, Tambelan, Anambas and Natuna Islands, and the territory of Indragiri in Sumatra, forms an administrative district with an area of 770 square geogr. miles, with a population (1905) of 112,216. The capital, Tanjong Pinang, in the Is and of Riouw or Bintang, had 4,000 inhabitants in 1905. The exports are gambier, pepper and wood.

BANKA ISLAND lies close to the east coast of Sumatra, and with a few small islands forms an administrative district of 210 square geogr. miles (Banka is 4,446 square miles) with a total population of 115,189 (70,000 natives, 40,000 Chinese). The principal product is tin, which is largely exported. The Capital is Pangkalpinang, in the northwest of Banka Island.

BILLITON ISLAND (*Blitoeng*) lies close to Banka and has an estimated area of 1,773 square miles, or with dependencies 87.9 square geogr. miles, with a total population in 1905 of 36,858. The chief product is tin, but agricultural and forest produce is also exported. Capital, Tanjong Pandan.

BORNEO is the largest island in the Malay Archipelago and the third largest island of the world, being exceeded only by Greenland and New Guinea. The total area is 290,000 sq. miles, of which two-thirds belong to the Netherlands, the remainder being under British protection. Netherlands Borneo has a total area of close on 10,049 square geogr. miles, with an estimated population of 1,233,655 (Europeans 1,382, Arabs 3,141, Chinese 55,522, Natives 1,172,864, other nationalities 746). For administrative purposes the dependency has two divisions:—West Borneo has an area of 2636.9 square geogr. miles, the chief towns being Pontianak, the capital (20,984 inhabitants), Sambas (12,096), Montrado, Mampawa, and Landak. South and East Borneo has an area of 7424.3 square geogr. miles, the capital, Banjarmasin, having 16,708 inhabitants, other towns being Marabahan, Amuntai, Negara, Samarinda, and Tengarung, with 2,000 to 5,000 inhabitants. Agriculture and shipbuilding are the principal native industries. There is great mineral wealth, including diamonds, gold, quicksilver, cinnabar, copper, iron, tin, antimony, sulphur, rock salt, marble, and coal. The most valuable mineral product is petroleum, which is being rapidly developed by the *Nederlandsch Indische Industrie en Handel Maatschappij*.

CELEBES (*Celebes*) is a large star-shaped island, with an area of 2333.3 square geogr. miles

and a population estimated at 415,506, and with its dependencies forms an administrative area of 3376.4 square geogr. miles, with a population of about 851,912. The principal dependencies are the Sangir, Talaut, Sula, Wuna, and Buton Islands on the north, east, and south. The island has been under the influence of the Netherlands government since 1611, and is now completely under their control. The inhabitants are of Malayan stock, and are nominally Muhammadans, but practise many pagan rites. The principal food products are rice, maize, millet, sago, coco-nut, potato and bread fruit, oranges and other fruits, sugar cane, and coffee. Indigo, cotton, and tobacco are grown. The exports are mainly forest produce and coffee. The unguent for the hair (to counteract which the Early Victorian "anti-macassar" was invented) is not produced in the island or exported from the capital. For administrative purposes the island is divided into *Celebes* and *Dependencies* and *Menado*. The principal centres of the Celebes residency are Macassar, the capital and centre of trade, with a population (1905) of 26,145 Palos (3,000), Pare Pare, Bonthain (6899), Balong-Nipa. The Menado residency comprises the districts of Minahassa, Gorontalo, and certain native States of the northern peninsula. The chief centres are Menado, the capital, with a population of 10,933, Tondano (10,592), Gorontalo, and Amurang.

TERNATE is a composite residency and includes the Northern Moluccas (Halmahera, or Jilolo, and the Bachian, Obi and Xulla, or Sulu, Islands), the Papuan Islands (Gebeh, Vaigau, Salawati and Misol), the western portion of New Guinea (with the islands of Schouten and Yapen), and the island of Tidore. The total area is about 8306.5 square geogr. miles, with a total population of about 300,000, of Malay stock and Muhammadan religion. The capital is Ternate (population 3,616), on a volcanic island of that name in the Northern Moluccas.

THE TIMOR ARCHIPELAGO includes the Netherlands portion of the island of Timor, and the Roti, Perna, Savu, Sumba (or Sandalwood), Tumbawa, Flores, Salor and Alor, Baha-Leti, Damar and Wetar Island, with a total area of 836.4 square geogr. miles and a population (1905) of 308,597, mainly Muhammadans. The food products of the group are consumed locally, but sandalwood is exported. The capital is Kupang in south-western Timor (population 3,773).

BALI and LOMBOK. The islands of Bali and Lombok lie close to Java, and were formed in 1882 into a separate residency, with a total area of 191.1 square geogr. miles and a population (1905) of 523,535. Bali has a total area of 2,095 square miles, and a population of about 150,000, mainly Hindus (who still practise sutu, or widow burning), with Muhammadans in the coastal districts. Lombok has an area of 3,136 square miles and a population of about 370,000, almost all Muhammadans. The islands export rice, coffee, cocoa, indigo, maize, sugar and tobacco. The chief centres of Bali are Singaraja (the capital of the residency) and Dempasar. The capital of Lombok is Mataram, other centres being Praya and Ampanam.

AMBOYNA (*Ambon*), an island in the Banda

Sea, with an estimated area of 386 square miles, forms with the Southern Moluccas (Ceram or Serang, Saparua, Oma, Buru, Banda Islands, Timor-Laut, Larat, Kei Islands, Aru Islands) and the southern portion of New Guinea, a residency of the Netherlands East Indies. The residency of Amboyna has a total area of 934.6 square geogr. miles (exclusive of the New Guinea area) and a population (1905) of 299,004, including 2,232 Europeans. The capital, Amboyna (population 8,328), is in the island of that name, which was the scene of the "Amboyna Massacre" of 1623, when the English merchants of Camello were practically exterminated by their Dutch rivals. In 1796 a British force captured the town, which was restored at the Peace of Amiens (1802), and it was again captured in 1810, but finally restored in 1814.

#### NETHERLAND WEST INDIES.

The possessions in the West Indies are divided into two administrative areas, *Surinam* (Netherlands Guiana) on the mainland of South America, and the island of *Curaçao* with its dependencies.

##### Surinam.

SURINAM is situated between British and French Guiana, on the north-east coast of South America, and contains an area estimated at 49,845 square miles, with a population (1912) of 95,099 (exclusive of tribal Indians and maroon negroes in the forests of the interior). The administration is entrusted to a governor, aided by a nominated executive council of four members, the legislative body being the States, consisting of 13 members, elected for six years by an electoral college. About 50,000 acres are cultivated, the principal products being sugar, cacao, bananas, maize, coffee and rice. Gold is found and exported, and also balata. The trade of the colony in 1912 was valued at 7,494,063 florins for imports and 6,619,937 florins for exports. The chief town and seat of government is Paramaribo, population (1912) 34,459. Other centres are Nickerie (2,893), Totness (575), Albina (615), Marienburg (2,969), and Waterloo (1,160).

Governor of Surinam, W. D. H. Baron van Asbeck.

##### Curaçao.

CURAÇAO is an island in the West Indies, about 40 miles north of Venezuela, lying above 12° N. lat. at the intersection of 69° W. long., and has an area of 212 square miles and a population of 30,119. The island is grouped with Aruba (69 square miles, population 9,591), Buen Ayre (95 square miles, population 4,026), St. Eustatius (8 square miles, population 1,283), Saba (5 square miles, population 2,294), and part of St. Martin (21 square miles, population 3,187). The area of the administrative group is 410 square miles, with a total population of 51,400. The seat of government is Willemstad, in Curaçao. The governor is assisted by an executive council of four members, and there is a nominated legislative council of eight members. Salt, phosphates, cattle and straw hats are exported, together with the Curaçao orange, with which the celebrated liqueur is flavoured.

Governor of Curaçao, Dr. Theodor I. A. Nuyens.

## Newfoundland.

## AREA AND POPULATION.

	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.
Newfoundland .....	42,750	217,037	238,670
Labrador Coast.....	120,000	3,947	3,949
Total .....	162,750	220,984	242,619

## Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase.			Decrease.			Marriages.
	Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	
1906-07	6,908	9,796	16,704	4,122	11,197	15,319	3,688
1907-08	6,699	9,674	16,373	4,142	9,346	13,488	3,524
1908-09	7,182	9,643	16,825	3,683	11,576	15,259	3,456
1909-10	7,199	12,366	19,565	3,673	12,899	16,572	3,656
1911	6,910	13,057	19,967	3,892	13,023	16,915	3,562

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Island of Newfoundland is situated between  $46^{\circ} 37' - 57^{\circ} 39'$  N. latitude and  $52^{\circ} 35' - 59^{\circ} 25'$  W. longitude, on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from the North American Continent by the Straits of Belle Isle. The island is about 317 miles long and 316 miles broad, and is triangular in shape, with Cape Bauld (N.), Cape Race (S.E.), and Cape Ray (S.W.) at the angles. The coast is extremely rugged, and the coastal regions are mountainous, the north and east being excessively cold owing to the quantities of ice brought down from the Greenland seas. The interior is undulating and is covered with tolts (round hills) interspersed with lakes, rivers, and swamps, but containing many fertile valleys, where the climate is favourable to agriculture, and a great wealth of forests, mainly of pine and birch. The climate is salubrious, and the people are a strong, healthy, hardy, industrious race. The thermometer seldom falls below zero in winter, and ranges in the shade in summer from  $70^{\circ}$  to  $80^{\circ}$ .

## GOVERNMENT.

Newfoundland is the oldest English colony, for it was discovered by John Cabot on June 24, 1497; the first land seen was hailed as *Prima Vista*—the present Cape Bonavista. The island was afterwards visited (1500) by the Portuguese navigator, Gaspar de Cortereal, and soon became the centre of an extensive fishing industry, with settlements of Portuguese, Biscayans, and French. In August, 1583, the island was formally occupied by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in the name of Queen Elizabeth, and by the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) the whole island was acknowledged to be British. A Governor was first appointed in 1728, and in 1885 "Responsible government" was accorded to the island.

The executive is entrusted to a Governor, appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two houses. The *Legislative Council* is appointed by the Crown and consists of 20 members; the *House of Assembly* consists of 36 members, elected by the people, every male British subject aged 21 being entitled to the franchise.

## GOVERNOR.

Governor, His Excellency Walter Edward Davidson, C.M.G. ....	\$10,000
Private Sec. ....	900

## THE MINISTRY.

Premier, *Rt. Hon. Sir Edward P. Morris, Kt., P.C., K.C.M.G., LL.D. ....	\$2,055
Colonial Secretary, *Hon. J. R. Bennett... ..	2,055
Minister of Justice, *Hon. D. Morison, K.C. ....	2,055
Minister of Finance and Customs, *Hon. M. P. Cashin .....	2,055
Minister of Agriculture and Mines, *Hon. S. D. Blandford.....	2,055
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, A. W. Piccott.....	2,055
Auditor-General, F. C. Berteau .....	2,055
Minister of Public Works, William Woodford .....	2,055
Postmaster-General, Hon. H. J. B. Woods .....	2,055

\* The Ministers with an asterisk before their names, together with the Hon. C. H. Emerson, K.C., R. K. Bishop, M. P. Gibbs, and J. C. Crosbie, form the Executive Council.

## LEGISLATURE.

The *Legislative Council* consists of not more than 20 members, appointed for life; the *House of Assembly* of 36 members, elected by the people for 4 years.

*President of the Legislative Council*, Hon. John Harris.

*Speaker of the House of Assembly*, Hon. W. R. Warren, K.C.

## JUDICATURE.

*Chief Justice*, Hon. Sir W. H. Horwood ... \$5,135

*Assist. Judge*, Hon. George Emerson ..... 4,110

*Do.*, Hon. G. M. Johnson ..... 4,110

## EDUCATION.

Education is denominational, and is assisted by Government. Primary schools were attended in 1911 by 50,246 pupils, and Secondary schools by 1,323 students. The Government grants in 1911 amounted to \$337,372.

## RELIGION.

At the Census of 1901 and 1911 the following statistics were obtained:—

Religion.	1901.	1911.
Roman Catholics.....	75,989	81,177
Church of England.....	73,008	78,616
Methodists .....	61,388	68,045
Presbyterians .....	1,497	1,876
Salvation Army .....	...	2,767
Various ....	9,099	10,138

## FINANCE.

The revenue, expenditure and debt of Newfoundland for the 5 years ended June 30, 1907-1911, are stated as under (\$2 = 4s. 2d. or \$4.8 = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Public Debt.
	\$	\$	\$
1906-7.....	2,837,142	2,711,788	22,371,867
1907-8.....	2,829,019	2,785,835	22,662,943
1908-9.....	2,947,869	2,947,869	23,056,573
1909-10 ..	3,447,989	3,137,775	22,943,197
1910-11 ..	3,527,126	3,354,747	27,176,280

## EXTERNAL TRADE.

The external trade of the island for the 5 years ending June 30, 1911, is stated as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$
1906-7.....	10,426,040	12,101,161	22,527,201
1907-8.....	11,516,111	11,815,769	23,331,880
1908-9.....	11,402,337	10,848,913	23,251,250
1909-10 ..	12,799,696	11,824,997	24,624,693
1910-11 ..	13,383,910	11,975,747	25,359,657

The trade was distributed in 1910-11 as under:—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
United Kingdom.....	\$3,092,429	\$2,345,342
United States .....	4,943,874	1,249,550
Canada .....	4,607,720	1,745,389
Portugal .....	20,055	1,508,448
Brazil .....	8	2,161,027

The principal imports in 1910-11 were flour, textiles, coal, hardware, and provisions; the

principal exports were codfish, value \$6,544,604; cod, whale, and seal oil, value \$889,788; seal-skins, \$275,287; tinned lobsters, \$360,495; copper, copper ore, iron pyrites, and other minerals, \$1,550,685; total value of the fishery products in 1910, \$8,798,932.

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The inhabitants are chiefly located on the coast-line of the shore and bays, and the greater part are engaged in fishing—for cod in summer, and seal fishing in winter and spring; agriculture, mining, and lumbering are also engaging attention and affording means of employment, while large pulp and paper mills have been erected. The larger portion of the interior is practically in a state of nature; but the railways have opened up large tracts of rich agricultural, mineral, and timber lands hitherto of small value.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

*Railways*.—There were 770 miles of railway open in 1911. The trans-insular line runs to Port-aux-Basques, *via* Exploits River and Bay of Islands, with branch connexions to Placentia, the principal settlements in Conception Bay, and to Lewisporte (in Notre Dame Bay). Branch lines are under construction.

*Posts and Telegraphs*.—There were 652 post offices in 1911, dealing with 3,600,000 letters and post cards, 3,300,000 newspapers and books, and 118,078 parcels. There are 4,718 miles of telegraph line and 829 of telephone wire.

*Shipping*.—On Dec. 31, 1910, the Mercantile Marine of Newfoundland consisted of 3,318 sailing vessels of 132,510 tons, and 68 steam vessels of 14,041 tons. In 1909-10 the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at Newfoundland ports was 2,099,698 tons, of which 1,259,392 tons were British.

## TOWNS.

The CAPITAL, ST. JOHN'S (population 32,292), contains two cathedrals, several banks, and numerous public buildings. Other towns are Harbour Grace (4,279), Carbonear (3,540), Twillingate (3,348), and Bonavista (3,911).

## LABRADOR.

*Labrador*, a dependency of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of America, and extends from Blanc Sablon, in the Straits of Belle Isle, on the south, to Cape Chudleigh, at the entrance to Hudson's Straits (or to Cape Wolstenholme), on the north; the boundaries between Quebec and Labrador being a matter of keen controversy which is expected to come up for settlement before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Labrador possesses valuable cod, herring, trout, and salmon fisheries. One of the grandest spectacles in the universe is provided by the Great Falls of Labrador, on the Hamilton River. The inhabitants of this 850 miles of coastal America are mainly Eskimos, engaged in fishing and hunting. There are no towns, but there are Moravian Mission stations at Maggovic, Hopedale, Nain, Okak, Hebron and Killinek. Pulp and paper mills have been founded at Sandwich Bay and Hamilton Inlet, to deal with the almost inexhaustible supply of timber.

# New Zealand.

(The Dominion of New Zealand.)

## AREA AND POPULATION.

Islands.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	European Population.	
		Census of 1906.	Census of 1911.
North Island and Islets .....	44,673	476,732	563,729
South Island and Islets .....	57,923	411,340	444,120
Stewart Island and Islets .....	665	304	357
Chatham Islands .....	375	197	258
Auckland Islands .....	330	13,121	12,598
Campbell Island .....	71		
Antipodes Islands .....	20		
Bounty Islands .....	6		
Kermadec Islands .....	13		
Cook Islands .....	150		
Other Islands and Islets .....	130	...	49,844
Maori Population .....	...		
Total .....	104,356	901,694	1,070,910

### Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase.			Decrease.			Marriages.
	Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	
1908	25,940	44,970	70,910	9,043	30,709	39,752	8,339
1909	26,524	38,650	65,174	8,959	33,931	42,890	8,094
1910	25,984	35,769	61,753	9,639	32,361	42,000	8,236
1911	26,354	41,389	67,743	9,534	37,189	46,723	8,825
1912	27,508	44,660	72,168	9,214	35,733	44,947	9,149

### Inter-censal Increases. (Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Year.	Results of Census.			Quinquennial Increase.	Immigration during period.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1881	269,605	220,328	489,933	...	...
1886	312,221	266,261	578,482	68,549	76,068
1891	332,877	293,781	626,658	48,176	73,816
1896	371,415	331,945	703,360	76,702	105,787
1901	405,992	366,727	772,719	69,359	91,263
1906	471,008	417,570	888,578	115,859	151,579
1911	531,910	476,558	1,008,468	119,890	194,730

### Races and Religions.

Races.	1906.	1911.	Religions.	1906.	1911.
Europeans .....	886,008	1,005,838	Church of England .....	41'51	41'14
Maoris .....	43,814	45,653	Presbyterians .....	22'96	23'32
Half-caste .....	3,917	4,181	Methodists .....	10'06	9'43
Chinese .....	2,570	2,630	Roman Catholics .....	14'31	13'97

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Dominion of New Zealand is distant about 1,200 miles south-east of the mainland of Australia, and consists of three main islands in the South Pacific Ocean, known as the North, South, and Stewart Islands, between  $33^{\circ}$ – $53^{\circ}$  South latitude and  $162^{\circ}$  East longitude– $173^{\circ}$  West longitude, with several groups of smaller islands lying at some distance from the principal group.

**Relief.**—A mountain chain (*Southern Alps*) traverses the west side of the South Island, culminating in Mount Cook, 12,349 feet in height, and sloping down on the east to the extensive Canterbury Plain. The North Island is less generally elevated, but has high summits in Ruapehu (9,700 feet), Tongariro (7,000 feet), and Mount Egmont (8,270 feet).

**Rivers and Lakes.**—The North Island has a large central lake (Taupo) 36 miles long, from which the river *Waikato* flows north-west to the sea. The volcanic region has a chain of hot lakes and springs which deposit silica. The celebrated "pink terraces" of Rotoramahana, formed by the deposit of silica tinted with oxide of iron, were destroyed by volcanic action in 1886, but are again in process of formation. The *Wanganui*, which rises in the hills south of Lake Taupo, flows southwards into Cook Strait. The South Island has many Alpine lakes of great depth, but the strike of the mountains and the narrowness of the island give the numerous streams a breadth out of all proportion to their length. The principal rivers are the *Wairau* in the north and the *Waitaki* and *Clutha* in the south, all three rising in the eastern slopes of the mountains.

**Climate.**—The extremes of daily temperature vary throughout the year only by an average of  $20^{\circ}$ ; London is  $7^{\circ}$  colder than the North Island and  $4^{\circ}$  colder than the South Island. The mean annual temperature of the whole Dominion for the different seasons is:—Spring,  $55^{\circ}$ ; summer,  $63^{\circ}$ ; autumn,  $57^{\circ}$ ; and winter,  $48^{\circ}$ .

## GOVERNMENT.

The west coast of the South Island of New Zealand was discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman, the navigator (voyaging under the direction of the Netherlands' East India Company), on 13 December, 1642. The islands were visited in 1769 by Captain Cook, who returned to them in 1773, 1774, and 1777. In 1793 the Government of New South Wales despatched H.M.S. *Daedalus* to the islands on a diplomatic mission. The first settlement of Europeans was made in 1814, but no colonisation took place until 1825. In 1840 British sovereignty was proclaimed, and on 3 May, 1841, New Zealand was, by letters patent, erected into a separate colony distinct from New South Wales. The Constitution rests upon the Act of 1852, under which the executive authority is entrusted to a Governor appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of Ministers, with a Legislature of two houses.

## GOVERNOR.

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand*, His Excellency The Earl of Liverpool, P.C., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. ... £7,000

*Private Sec.*, Gavin M. Hamilton.

*Military Sec.*, Capt. C. Shawe.

A.D.C.'s, Capt. T. R. Eastwood, Capt. G. F. Hulton, and Col. J. H. Boscowen (extra).

Hon. A.D.C.'s, Col. R. J. Collins, C.M.G., I.S.O., V.D.; Col. W. A. Day, V.D.; Col. A. H. Russell; Lt.-Col. R. Logan.

\* EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (September, 1912).

(His Excellency the GOVERNOR presides.)

*Prime Minister, Minister of Lands, Agriculture, Labour, Industries and Commerce, Commissioner of State Forests, Minister in Charge of Land for Settlement, Valuation, and Scenery Preservation Departments*, Hon. F. W. Massey ... £1,600

*Minister of Finance, Defence, Education, Minister in Charge of Land and Income Tax Department and State Guaranteed Advances Office*, Hon. J. Allen ... 1,600

*Minister of Railways and Native Minister*, Hon. W. H. Herries ... 1,300

*Minister of Public Works, Roads and Bridges, Minister of Mines, and Minister in Charge of Public Buildings and Domains*, Hon. W. Fraser ... £1,000

*Attorney-General, Minister of Justice, Minister of Stamp Duties, Minister in Charge of Police, Prisons, Crown Law (including Drafting), and Public Trust Departments*, Hon. A. L. Herdman ... 1,000

*Minister of Customs and Marine, and in Charge of Inspection of Machinery, Advertising, Government Printing and Stationery, Legislative, State Fire Insurance, Government Life and Accident Insurance, Electoral, National Provident Fund, and Old Age Pensions Departments*, Hon. F. M. B. Fisher ... 1,000

*Minister of Internal Affairs and Immigration, and in Charge of Audit Office, Registrar General, High Commissioner, Museum, Friendly Societies and Laboratory Departments*, Hon. F. H. D. Bell, K.C. ... 1,000

*Postmaster-General and Minister of Telegraphs and Public Health, and in Charge of Hospitals and Charitable Aid, Mental Hospitals, and Tourist and Health Resorts Departments*, Hon. R. H. Rhodes, *Representing the Native Race, and in Charge of Maori Councils, Cook and other Islands administration*, Hon. Dr. Pomare ... 400

\* Members of the Executive Council travelling within the Dominion on public service are entitled to an allowance not exceeding £1 *ios.* per diem, when so engaged, but not during attendance at a session of the General Assembly.

## PUBLIC OFFICERS.

<i>Solicitor-General</i> , J. W. Salmond, LL.B. ...	£1,250
<i>Controller &amp; Auditor-Gen.</i> , Col. R. J. Collins, C.M.G., I.S.O. ....	1,000
<i>Commissioner Govt. Life Insurance Dept.</i> , J. H. Richardson, F.I.A. ....	1,000
<i>Public Trustee</i> , F. Fitchett, C.M.G., LL.D. ....	1,000
<i>Inspector Mental Hospitals</i> , F. Hay, M.B. ....	1,000
<i>Public Health, Hospitals and Charitable Institutions</i> , T. H. A. Valintine, D.P.H. ....	850

## UNDER-SECRETARIES, &amp;C.

<i>Internal Affairs</i> , James Hislop .....	600
<i>Treasury</i> , G. F. C. Campbell .....	900
<i>Customs</i> , W. B. Montgomery .....	650
<i>Insp.-Gen. of Schools</i> , George Hogben, M.A. ....	800
<i>Secretary for Education</i> , Sir E. O. Gibbes .....	650
<i>Justice</i> , G. C. B. Jordan .....	650
<i>Commissioner of Police</i> , John Cullen .....	600
<i>Under Secretary Public Works and Mines</i> , H. J. H. Blow, I.S.O. ....	900
<i>Crown Lands</i> James Strauchon, I.S.O. ....	800
<i>Registrar-General</i> , F. W. Mansfield .....	525
<i>Govt. Printer</i> , John Mackay .....	750
<i>Commissioner of Taxes</i> , J. M. King .....	825
<i>Valuer-General</i> , F. W. Flanagan .....	625
<i>General Manager Railways</i> , E. H. Hiley.....	3,000
<i>Secretary Gen. Post Office</i> , W. R. Morris.....	1,000
<i>Commissioner of Stamps</i> , P. C. Corliss.....	675
<i>Registrar-Gen. Land &amp; Deeds</i> , G. G. Bridges .....	665
<i>Director Museum and Observatories</i> , .....	525

<i>Under Sec. Native Dept.</i> , T. W. Fisher.....	675
<i>Surveyor-General</i> , Jas. Mackenzie .....	675
<i>Director Geological Survey Department</i> , P. G. Morgan, M.A. ....	625
<i>Secretary for Agriculture</i> , F. S. Pope .....	600
<i>General Manager, Tourists' Dept.</i> , B. Wilson.....	525
<i>Secretary for Labour</i> , J. Lomas .....	565
<i>Marine</i> , G. Allport .....	625
<i>Clerk of Executive Council</i> , J. F. Andrews .....	600

## HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

*High Commissioner in London*, Hon. Thomas Mackenzie, F.R.G.S., 13 Victoria St., S.W.  
*Secretary*, C. F. W. Palliser.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a Legislative Council appointed by the Governor (prior to 1891 the appointments were for life; since that date for 7 years only), at present consisting of 42 members; and a House of Representatives, consisting of 80 members elected for 3 years. Four of the members are Maoris elected by the natives. Women are entitled to register as electors and to vote at the elections for Members of the House of Representatives, but are not qualified for election or for appointment to the Legislative Council.

*Speaker of the Legislative Council*, Hon. Sir Charles Christopher Bowen.

*Speaker of the House of Representatives*, Hon. F. W. Lang.

## THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system is similar to that of England, with magistrates' courts and quarter sessions, and a supreme court with a Chief Justice and 5 puisne judges.

*Chief Justice*, Hon. Sir Robt. Stout, K.C.M.G. £2,000  
*Puisne Judges*, F. R. Chapman, T. Cooper (Wellington); W. B. Edwards (Auckland); J. E. Denniston (Canterbury); Rt. Hon. Sir J. S. Williams, P.C. (Dunedin) each 1,800

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local government the Dominion is divided into counties and ridings, with incorporated boroughs, under elected county and municipal councils, town, road and harbour boards. Electors are adult ratepayers of both sexes.

## DEFENCE.

## Army.

The New Zealand Defence Forces consist of the N. Z. Staff Corps (Officers), the Permanent Staff (Warrant and N.-C. Officers), and the Royal New Zealand Artillery (Field and Garrison); the Territorial Forces consist of 12 regiments of Mounted Rifles; 9 batteries N. Z. Field Artillery; 9 companies N. Z. Garrison Artillery; 4 companies N. Z. Engineers; 2 battalions N. Z. Railway Corps; 17 battalions Infantry; 8 companies N. Z. Signal Corps; the N. Z. Army Service Corps; 2 battalions N. Z. Post and Telegraph Corps; 8 field ambulances N. Z. Medical Corps; the N. Z. Veterinary Corps; the Rifle Clubs; and the Senior Cadets.

Military training is compulsory on all male citizens between the ages of 12 and 25—in *Cadet Corps* 12-18, *Territorial* 18-25, with short periods of training in the field. The *Peace Effective* is about 30,000 of all ranks. The material from which the Australian and New Zealand Armies are being constructed is the finest in the world.

## Navy.

The Dominion possesses the super-dreadnought battle cruiser *New Zealand* (18,800 tons), which has been placed at the disposal of H. M. Admiralty, and torpedo-boats and submarine-mining steamers; the Calliope Dock, capable of docking two warships, was subsidised by the Imperial Government in 1898.

## FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure and debt of New Zealand for the 5 years ended March 31, 1909-1913, are stated as follows:—

Year,	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1909	9,001,185	8,785,513	67,781,545
1910	9,238,917	8,999,992	71,778,580
1911	10,297,023	9,343,106	77,688,396
1912	11,032,544	10,340,368	82,193,310
1913	11,734,271	11,082,038	90,060,763

## EDUCATION.

The State system of education is free, secular, and compulsory. There were (December, 1912) 2,214 public primary schools, with 4,551 teachers and 166,264 scholars; there are also 310 private schools, with 20,238 scholars, and, in addition, 104 village schools for the Maoris. The higher education of boys and girls in the cities and large towns is carried on in 32 endowed colleges and grammar schools. The University of New Zealand (to which are affiliated Auckland University College, Victoria College, Canterbury College, and the University of Otago, the four colleges having 1,776 students in 1911) has power to confer degrees.

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture and Forestry*.—The total area of the two main islands is 65,440,815 acres, and the total extent of land under all kinds of crop (excluding lands in artificial grasses), and of land

broken up but not under crop, is (1911) 1,729,504 acres, while there are 14,214,741 acres of land in sown grass, of which 9,214,515 acres had not been previously ploughed. 618,824 acres were under corn crops in 1912-13 (189,869 acres wheat and 386,786 acres oats), the principal crops being 647,453 qr. of wheat, 1,697,990 qr. of oats, and 172,201 qr. of barley. Amongst the forest productions are the Kauri pine (found only at the northern extremity of the islands), much valued for shipbuilding and for its resin (Kauri gum). New Zealand flax is used for the manufacture of ropes and twine.

**Live Stock.**—The cattle in 1911 numbered 2,020,171; sheep, 23,750,153 (in April, 1912); pigs, 348,754; and horses, mules and asses, 404,688. The pastures of the South Island produce the celebrated sheep of the Canterbury Plain.

**Minerals.**—Coal-mining is one of the largest industries, the output in 1912 being 2,177,615 tons, the approximate total output to the end of 1912 being 35,460,814 tons. Gold-mining, both alluvial and quartz, is an important industry in many districts, and rich iron ore, in the form of ironsand, has been found in Taranaki, and in the form of brown hematite at Parapara, near Nelson; copper is also found.

#### EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total imports and exports of the Dominion (merchandise only) are valued as follows, for the 5 years 1908-1912:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1908.....	17,471,284	16,317,494	33,788,778
1909.....	15,674,719	19,661,996	35,336,715
1910.....	17,051,583	22,180,209	39,231,792
1911.....	19,545,879	19,028,490	38,574,369
1912.....	20,976,574	21,770,581	42,747,155

The principal articles of export in 1912 were:—Wool (£7,205,483), frozen meat (£3,909,569), gold (£1,345,131), butter and cheese (£3,769,202), agricultural products, tallow, Kauri gum, and timber. The principal imports were textiles and clothing (£4,349,074), iron and steel and machinery (£4,321,682), books (£265,985), sugar (£814,202), and spirits.

The external trade of 1912 was shared by the principal countries as under:—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
United Kingdom .....	£12,499,787	£16,861,256
Australia .....	2,583,887	2,848,664
United States .....	2,049,618	620,988
Pacific Islands.....	825,022	338,621
India and Ceylon .....	696,098	43,424
China .....	43,468	8,689

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

**Railways.**—In March, 1913, there were 2,860 miles of Government railway lines in working order, and more under construction; and 29 miles of private lines, together with an excellent coaching system.

**Shipping.**—During 1912 the vessels entered inwards numbered 677 (tonnage, 1,672,092), and those entered outwards 666 (tonnage, 1,668,630), exclusive of coasting vessels.

**Posts and Telegraphs.**—The annual postal circulation was (1912) 225,436,646 letters and post-cards, 43,460,016 newspapers, and 61,364,917 books and packets, and the work is effected by 2,350 post offices. There are 12,508 miles of telegraph

line, with 41,892 miles of wire. The telephone service is highly efficient and universal in all centres.

#### TOWNS.

**CAPITAL, WELLINGTON**, in the North Island.

The estimated population of the chief cities and towns at Census, Dec. 31, 1912, was as follows:—Wellington (and suburbs), 72,842; Auckland (and suburbs), 109,110; Dunedin (and suburbs), 66,981; Christchurch (and suburbs), 83,672; Invercargill, 13,486; Napier, 10,883; Palmerston North, 11,615; Nelson, 8,419; Oamaru, 5,371; Petone, 6,966; Timaru, 11,942; Wanganui, 13,295; Masterton, 5,548; Greymouth, 5,560; and New Plymouth, 7,545.

#### DEPENDENCIES OF NEW ZEALAND.

**Antipodes Group** (49° 41' 15" S. lat., and 178° 43' E. long.) are uninhabited.

**Auckland Islands** lie about 290 miles south of Bluff Harbour, in 50° 32' S. lat., and 166° 13' E. long. The islands contain several good harbours, but are uninhabited.

**Bounty Islands** (47° 43' S. lat., 179° 0' 30" E. long.) are uninhabited.

**Campbell Island** is uninhabited.

**Chatham Islands**, between 43° 30' S. lat., and 175° 40'-177° 15' W. long., have a population of about 234 Europeans and 219 Maoris and half-castes. They support large flocks of sheep and some cattle.

**Cook Islands Administration.**—The Cook and other islands, annexed to the British Empire in October, 1900, and included in the boundaries of New Zealand since June, 1901, consist of the islands of Rarotonga, Aitutaki, Mangaia, Atiu, Mauke, Mitiaro, The Herveys (Manuae and Aoutu) and Takutea. Outside the Cook group are Savage (or Niue), Palmerston, Penrhyn (or Tongareva), Humphrey (or Manahiki), Reirson (or Rakaanga), Danger (or Pukapuka), and Suwarrow Island, and are situated in the South Pacific, between 8° to 23° S. lat. and 156° to 170° W. long. The population consists of about 12,366 natives and 232 European and other nationalities. The chief products are bananas, oranges, and other tropical fruits, copra, coffee, pearl-shell, and hats (Niue). The exports (1912) were valued at £117,417, and the imports at £112,931. Rarotonga is the chief island, with a native population of 2,620, and a European population of 139. The government is administered locally under the direction of New Zealand. The Federal Council of the Cook Islands, under the direction of the Resident Commissioner at Rarotonga, legislates for all the islands except Niue, which has a Resident Commissioner and an Island Council of its own. The six Arikis of Rarotonga are of equal rank and are all members of the Federal Council. Rarotonga is a place of call for the mail steamers between Sydney, N.S.W., and Wellington, N.Z., and San Francisco, U.S.A.

**Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga**, H. W.

Northeroft, N.Z.C. .... £600

Do., Acting, Charles E. MacCormick.

**Resident Comm., Niue**, H. G. Cornwall..... 300

**The Kermadec Group**, between 29° 10' to 31° 30' S. lat., and 177° 45' to 179° W. long., includes Sunday, Macaulay, Curtis Islands, and L'Esperance, and some uninhabited islets.

**The Three Kings** (discovered by Tasman on the Feast of the Epiphany), in 34° 9' S. lat., and 172° 8' 8" E. long., are uninhabited.

# Nicaragua.

(República de Nicaragua.)

Area, 51,660 English Sq. Miles. Population (1906), 600,000.

## DEPARTMENTS AND CAPITALS.

### Departments.

Carazo (Jinotepe).  
Chinandega (Chinandega).  
Chontales (Juigalpa).  
Esteli (Esteli).  
Granada (Granada).  
Jinotega (Jinotega).  
Leon (Leon).  
Managua (Managua).  
Masaya (Masaya).

Matagalpa (Matagalpa).  
Rivas (Rivas).  
Segovia (Ocotal).  
Bluefields (Bluefields).

### Districts.

Prinzapolka.  
Rio Grande.  
Sigüia.

## Races and Religions.

The majority of the inhabitants are of mixed blood, descendants of the Spanish settlers and the native "Indians," and of the Indians and negroes imported by the Spanish colonists. The Spanish-Indians are known as *Mestizos*, the Indian-Negroes being known as *Zambos*. On the east coast are many uncivilized tribal Indians known as *Mosquitos*, their numbers being estimated at 30,000, while pure-blooded Indians are still living in the central districts. There is also a sprinkling of Europeans and their descendants, the greater number being Spanish and German. The population is densest in the western regions round Lakes Nicaragua and Managua. The language of the country is Spanish, and the prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, but all are tolerated. The Mosquito Indians are mainly unconverted.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

**Boundaries.**—Nicaragua is the largest of the Central American Republics and is situated between 10° 45'–15° N. lat. and 83° 40'–87° 38' W. long. It is bounded on the north by Honduras and on the south by Costa Rica, the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans washing the east and west coasts. The Atlantic (Caribbean or Mosquito) coast of about 300 miles is low and swampy, with numerous lagoons and estuaries, with harbours at Gracias á Dios, in the extreme north-east, Bluefields, and San Juan del Norte or Greytown in the extreme south. The Pacific Coast of about 200 miles, is rocky and elevated, but possesses good harbours in Fonseca, Corinto, Brito and San Juan del Sur.

**Relief.**—A mountain range known in the south-east as the Cordillera de Yolaina runs from the Caribbean Coast to the north-western boundary with a general direction parallel to the Pacific Coast, the highest peaks being between 6,500 and 7,000 feet. Parallel with this range and close to the Pacific is a range of volcanic peaks of which Ometepe and Madera on an island in Lake Nicaragua, Momotombo on the northern shore of Lake Managua, Masaya, between the two lakes, and Cosiguina, in the north-western promontory enclosing the Gulf of Fonseca, are liable to eruption. Between these ranges are low-lying plains and the Lakes of Nicaragua and Managua and east of the main range the country slopes gradually to the low-lying Mosquito Coast.

**Hydrography.**—The principal rivers are the Wanks or Cocos or *Segovia*, which forms part of the northern boundary with Honduras, rising in the north-western plateaus and flowing eastward to the Caribbean near Cape Gracias á Dios; the *Rio Grande*, with its tributary the Tuma; the San Juan which forms part of the southern boundary with Costa Rica and flows from Lake Nicaragua to the Caribbean at San Juan del Norte; the Bluefield (Blieveltdt); the Culucaia; the Prinzapolka; and the Rame. All these rivers flow eastward into the Caribbean. The main hydrographical features of the country are the vast lakes, Nicaragua and Managua. *Lake Nicaragua* has a total area of almost 3,000 square miles and a total length of over 100 miles. The lake contains numerous islands and islets, the largest (Ometepe) containing the two volcanic peaks of Ometepe and Madera. *Lake Managua* is about 30 miles long and has a total area of 580 square miles. The Panolcya channel connects the two lakes, but the higher level of Managua presents a navigable connection between the two lakes.

## GOVERNMENT.

Nicaragua was discovered by Columbus in 1502 and was overrun by the Spaniards under Davila in the first quarter of the 16th century, and formed part of the Spanish Captaincy-General of Guatemala until the revolt of the Spanish Colonies. In 1821 Nicaragua declared its independence of Spain and from 1823-1839 formed part of the Federation of Central American States, but since 1839 the Republic has been independent. The Constitution rests on the fundamental law of Nov. 10, 1911 (as amended in 1913), and is that of a centralized republic. The President is elected by direct suffrage for four years.

*President of Nicaragua, until Dec. 31, 1916, Adolfo Diaz.*

*Vice-President, Fernando Solórzano.*

## The Executive.

The President is aided by a responsible ministry with portfolios distributed as follows:—

*Interior, Police and Justice, Dr. Alfonso Ayon.*  
*Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction, Diego*

*Manuel Chamorro.*

*Finance, Pedro Rafael Cuadra.*

*War and Marine, J. Andres Urtecho.*

*Public Works, José Amador.*

## THE LEGISLATURE.

Congress consists of a Senate of 13 members and of a Chamber of 40 deputies, elected in both instances for 4 years and renewable as to one half biennially.

## THE JUDICATURE.

There is a supreme court at the Capital, and courts of appeal at Leon, Masaya and Bluefields, with courts of first instance in all centres of population. Each of the Departments and Districts (*Comarcas*) is under a political head (*jefe politico*) who acts as commandant and administers the government.

## DEFENCE.

Service in the Army is compulsory and universal between the ages of 17 and 55. Recruits join the Active Army for one year and pass into the Reserve, which receive no training. The permanent staff and annual contingent number about 4,000, the reserve being about 35,000. The Navy consists of 4 small lake steamers and six coastguard vessels on Pacific and Caribbean Sea.

## FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of Nicaragua for the 5 years 1907-1911 are stated as follows in paper pesos, which fluctuate in value. (In 1913 the value of the paper peso was about 4d., i.e., 60 = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1907	10,219,050	10,286,520
1908	13,119,500	12,502,600
1909	12,994,300	*18,640,000
1910	15,182,850	*34,573,000

\* Excess of expenditure due to revolution of 1909-1911.

## DEBT.

The following is a statement of the Nicaraguan Debt on January 1, 1909:—

	£
British Debt, 4% .....	245,000
U.S.A. Debt, 6% (\$1,000,000)	200,000
French Debt, 5% (fr. 12,500,000)	500,000

Total External Debt ... £945,000

Internal Debt, pesos 50,000,000.

In May, 1909, the Nicaraguan Government obtained a foreign loan of £1,250,000, issuing gold bonds with interest at 6 per cent. The product of the sale of these bonds was to pay off the British loan of 1886 (£245,000), and the U.S. loan of 1904 (£200,000), while £435,000 was set aside for the construction of a new railroad from Lake Nicaragua to Monkey Point on the Atlantic seaboard. The 1911 government entered into negotiations for a \$20,000,000 gold loan in the U.S.A. In June, 1912, the government defaulted in the payment of interest on the 6 per cent. bonds, and entered into an agreement with the bondholders for the substitution of other securities with a scheme of payments. Up to Sept., 1913, the American bankers had advanced only \$1,000,000, while they hold as security all the revenues (including customs and railways) and practically control the *Banco Nacional*.

## EDUCATION.

Elementary education is compulsory and free, but the attendances are not high, and instruction does not reach large numbers in the less developed eastern districts. There are twelve secondary and technical schools and Universities at Managua and Leon.

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture.*—The principal agricultural product is coffee, which is grown, principally in the department of Matagalpa, under German management and exported to Hamburg. Bananas are also grown in the eastern districts and on the Mosquito coast. Rice, beans, sugar, cocoa, and tobacco are also cultivated, but large quantities of foodstuffs are imported. The live stock includes cattle, horses, and pigs. The forest products are important, mahogany and rubber being exported.

*Minerals.*—Gold and silver, copper, coal, petroleum, and precious stones are found, the gold export in 1910 exceeding £200,000. The mines are not fully developed.

*Manufactures.*—Leather and furniture, beer and spirits, tobacco, candles and soap are among the principal industries, those connected with cattle raising being the most important. The imports are principally cottons and other manufactured goods from the U.S.A.

## EXTERNAL TRADE.

The imports and exports for the 5 years, 1906-1910, were valued as follows in silver pesos (12 = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1906 .....	3,410,000	4,230,000	7,640,000
1907 .....	3,190,000	4,000,000	7,190,000
1908 .....	3,000,000	4,000,000	7,000,000
1909 .....	2,960,000	3,650,000	6,610,000
1910 .....	2,590,000	4,000,000	6,590,000

Of the imports 50 per cent. are from the U.S., 30 per cent. from the U.K., and 15 per cent. from Germany; the exports 40 per cent. to the U.S., 15 per cent. to Germany, 12 per cent. to the U.K., and 12 per cent. to France.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

**Railways.**—A line, 172 miles in length, runs from the principal port of Corinto to Leon Managua and Granada on the lakes, whence a line of steamers runs at regular intervals to the southern shores. Many lines are projected, including a trans-isthmus system to Monkey Point, on the Caribbean.

**Posts and Telegraphs.**—In 1908 there were 135 post offices and 130 telegraph offices, with 1,591 miles of line, the Republic being linked up with the Pacific cable from Mexico to Peru.

**Shipping.**—In 1908 the ports were visited by 804 vessels, mainly U.S. and German. The Pacific harbours are the most frequented, Corinto being the chief commercial port.

### TOWNS.

**CAPITAL, MANAGUA.** Population, 35,000. Other towns are Leon (65,000), Granada (20,000), Matagalpa (16,000), Masaya (14,000), Jinotega (14,000), Chinandega (11,000), Esteli (10,000), Boaco (10,000), Jinotepe (10,000), Matapa (8,000), Somoto (8,000), Bluefields (5,000), Corinto (3,000), and Greytown (2,500).

### WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is in general use.

The *Unit of Currency* is the gold *codoba* of 100 centavos, worth \$1 in U.S. currency, the paper *peso* fluctuating, and being worth about 8 cents (60 = £1 sterling). In conjunction with the U.S. loan scheme a monetary reform has been introduced. Token money of the standard value of the U.S. dollar is issued by the *Banco Nacional*, and the paper *pesos* are convertible at the rate of 12.50 per *cordoba*. \$300,000 silver *cordobas* have been coined in England in 10, 25, and 50 cent pieces, and 5 cents nickel and  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 cent bronze. No gold coins have been minted. The silver *pesos* in circulation on the coast are taken at 40 centavos per *cordoba*.

## The Nobel Prizes.

THE Nobel Prizes are awarded each year from the income of a fund bequeathed to trustees for distribution to those who have contributed most largely to the common good, and is divided into five shares, which are devoted to workers in the domains of (a) Physics, (b) Chemistry, (c) Medicine or Physiology, (d) Literature, and (e) the Preservation of Peace. The testator was the Swedish scientist Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, who died December 10, 1896, leaving a fortune of about £1,750,000. The first awards were distributed on the fifth anniversary of Nobel's death, Dec. 10, 1901. The awarding

authorities are the Swedish Academy of Science—(a) Physics, (b) Chemistry; the Stockholm Faculty of Medicine—(c) Medicine or Physiology; the Swedish Academy of Literature—(d) Literature; and a committee of five persons elected by the Norwegian Storting—(e) Peace. The fund is managed by a Board of Directors elected by fifteen deputies appointed by the authorities above named. The Swedish Government appoints a President of the Board of Directors. Particulars concerning conditions, &c., can be obtained from the Board of Directors of the Nobel Institute (Nobelstiftelsens Styrelse), Stockholm, Sweden.

### LIST OF AWARDS (Value about £8,000 each).

YEAR.	(a) PHYSICS.	(b) CHEMISTRY.	(c) MEDICINE OR PHYSIOLOGY.	(d) LITERATURE.	(e) PEACE.
1901	W. G. Röntgen	J. H. van't Hoff	E. A. von Behring	{ R. F. A. Sully- Prudhomme }	{ H. Dunant. (F. Passy. E. Ducommun. A. Gobat.
1902	{ H. A. Lorentz P. Zeeman }	E. Fischer	{ Sir R. Ross, K.C.B. }	T. Mommsen	Sir W. R. Cremer.
1903	{ H. A. Becquerel M. & Mme. Curie }	S. A. Arrhenius	N. R. Finsen	B. Björnson	Inst. of Int. Law.
1904	Lord Rayleigh	Sir W. Ramsay	V. Pavlov	{ F. Mistral J. Echegaray }	Bss. von Suttner.
1905	P. Lenard	A. von Baeyer	R. Koch	H. Sienkiewicz	T. Roosevelt.
1906	{ Prof. J. J. Thomson }	H. Moissan	{ R. y Cajal Prof. Golgi }	G. Carducci	{ E. T. Moneta. L. Renault. K. P. Arnoldson. F. Bajer. Bn. de Constant. M. Beernaert. Berne Intl. Peace Bureau. T. M. C. Asser. A. H. Fried.
1907	{ Prof. A. A. Michelson }	E. Buchner	A. Laveran	R. Kipling	None awarded.
1908	G. Lippman	E. Rutherford	{ P. Ehrlich E. Metchnikoff }	R. Eucken	
1909	{ Signor Marconi F. Braun }	W. Ostwald	T. Kocher	S. Lagerlöf	
1910	{ J. D. van der Waals }	O. Wallach	A. Kossel	P. Heyse	
1911	W. Wien	Mme. Curie	A. Gullstrand	M. Maeterlinck	
1912	G. Dalén	{ Prof. Grignard Prof. Sabatier }	A. Carrel	G. Hauptmann	
1913	Prof. Onnes	A. Werner	C. Richet	{ Rabindranath Tagore }	

## Norway.

(Norge.)

## AREA AND POPULATION.

Governments (Amter) and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		1900.	1910.
Akershus (Akershus) .....	2,054	116,228	128,042
Bergen (City) .....	5	72,251	76,867
Bergenhus, Nordre (Florö).....	7,130	89,041	90,040
Bergenhus, Søndre (Bergen).....	6,025	135,752	146,006
Bratsberg (Skien) .....	5,863	99,052	108,084
Buskerud (Drammen).....	5,790	112,676	123,643
Christiania (City).....	6	227,626	241,834
Christians (Lillehammer) .....	9,790	116,280	119,236
Finmarken (Hammerfest) .....	18,291	32,952	38,065
Hedemarken (Hamar).....	10,618	126,182	134,555
Jarlsberg and Larvik (Larvik) .....	896	104,554	109,076
Lister and Mandal (Christiansand) .....	2,804	81,567	82,067
Nedenes (Arendal) .....	3,609	79,935	76,456
Nordland (Bodö) .....	14,513	152,144	164,687
Romsdal (Christiansund) .....	5,786	136,137	144,622
Smaalenene (Fredrikshald) .....	1,598	136,886	152,306
Stavanger (Stavanger) .....	3,531	127,592	141,040
Tromsø (Tromsø).....	8,789	74,362	81,902
Trondhjem, Nordre (Levanger) .....	7,182	83,433	84,948
Trondhjem, Søndre (Trondhjem).....	10,131	135,382	148,306
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>124,411</b>	<b>2,240,032</b>	<b>2,391,782</b>

Sexes in 1900, 1,087,603 males, 1,152,429 females.

Sexes in 1910, 1,155,673 males, 1,236,109 females.

## Races and Religions.

Races.			Religions.		
	1900.	1910.		1900.	1910.
Norwegians .....	2,156,701	2,325,124	Lutherans .....	2,200,479	2,344,977
Swedes.....	49,662	30,546	Methodists.....	10,286	10,986
Laps .....	19,677	18,590	Baptists .....	5,674	7,659
Fins .....	7,777	7,172	Roman Catholics .....	1,969	2,046
Danes .....	3,775	3,040	Mormons.....	501	714
Germans.....	2,787	2,151	Quakers .....	175	143
English .....	909	355	Other .....	20,948	25,257

## Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	Marriages.
1907 .....	60,722	32,789	22,135	54,974	13,953
1908 .....	60,866	33,181	8,497	41,678	14,153
1909 .....	61,407	31,603	16,152	47,755	14,080
1910 .....	61,461	31,856	18,912	50,768	14,566
1911 .....	61,468	31,278	12,477	43,755	14,826
1912 .....	60,900	32,100	9,105	41,205	14,800

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

*Boundaries.*—Norway occupies the west and north of the Scandinavian peninsula, between  $57^{\circ} 58' - 71^{\circ} 11'$  N. lat. and  $4^{\circ} 30' - 31^{\circ} 11'$  E. long. Within these limits lie the mainland and a multitude of islands and inlets, estimated at 150,000 in all. The boundaries on the north, west, and south are the Arctic and Atlantic Oceans and the North Sea, and the south-east coast is washed by the Skager Rack, which separates the kingdom from the Danish promontory of Jutland. The Swedish frontier forms the eastern boundary, but beyond this frontier to the north-east the Norwegian *Amt* of Finmarken extends along the boundary of the Russian Grand Duchy of Finland.

*Coast.*—The coast is extremely rugged, broken by inlets or *fjords*, and studded with islands. The *fjords* run inland for a great distance (*Sogne Fjord* reaching 135 miles, and *Hardanger Fjord* 114 miles inland), with precipitous cliffs on either side, and down many of them the mountain torrents find their way to the sea in picturesque, elevated waterfalls. The principal inlets are Christiania Fjord, in the south-east; Bukken or Stavanger, Hardanger, Sogne, Stor, Geiranger, Trondhjem, Namsen, Foldsen, Vefsen, Ranen, Svartisen, Salten and Skjerstad, Vest and Ofoten, Lyngen and Alten Fjords, on the west; Porsanger, Laxe, and Tana Fjords on the north; and Varanger Fjord on the north-east coast.

The coast is fringed with a "fence of islands" (*skjærgaard*), almost throughout its length from south-east to north-east, the largest of them being *Hindø*, in the Lofoten (or Vesterdaalen) group, and between two of the smaller islands of the same group (*Mosken* and *Sörland*) rushes the *Maelstrom*, a whirlpool caused by the opposition of the island fence to the pent-up tidal waters of the sea. In the extreme north is the large island of Magerö, which contains, in *North Cape*, the most northerly point of Norway and of the continent of Europe.

*Relief.*—Norway consists of an almost continuous plateau, with frequent peaks and valleys. The highest peaks are Galdhøpiggen (8,546 feet) and Skagastölstind (8,068 feet) in the *Jötun Fjeld* (*fjeld* = highlands) of the *Amt* of Christians, and there are many peaks above 6,000 feet, while *Snehaetta*, in the *Dovre Fjeld*, exceeds 7,600 feet, and in the *Rondane Fjeld* is Högronden (6,930 feet).

*Hydrography.*—In addition to the fjords there are countless inland lakes, the largest being *Mjøsen*, 60 miles in length, in the south-east, and *Rösvand*, in the *amt* of Nordland. The principal river of Norway is the *Glommen*, which rises in Lake Aursund (South Trondhjem) and flows southwards, through Hedemarken, Akershus, and Smaalenene, to the Skager Rack, east of Christiania Fjord. Other rivers are the Drammen, which flows into Christiania Fjord, and the Laagen, Skien, Nid, and Otter, in the south; the Logen, Bjoreia, Rauma, Namsen, and Vefsen, which flow into the western *fjords*; and the Alten and Tana of the north. Many of the rivers run in precipitous beds, and magnificent waterfalls occur in the course of many of them, the most famous being *Sarpsfos* on the Glommen, *Rjukanfos*, or "Smoking Fall," on the Maan, *Lotefos* and *Espelandfos*, which discharge into Hardanger Fjord, and *Vöringsfos*, on the Bjoreia River.

*Climate.*—The climate of Norway is in no way typical of the latitudes in which the kingdom is situated, for although a great part of the land lies within the Arctic Circle, the coast is kept free of ice by the prevailing south-west winds and the *Gulf Stream* drift of warm waters from the Atlantic Ocean. The direction of the Gulf Stream is not only along the west, but round the north and north-east coast, and the most northerly point of the kingdom (*North Cape*, in the island of Magerö) is thus kept free from the icy currents which cause many lands in lower latitudes to be ice-bound; in fact, the Skager Rack of the south is liable to be closed by ice although the seas of northernmost Norway, 1,000 miles nearer the North Pole, are free all the year round. The highest mean annual temperature is  $45^{\circ}$  Fahrenheit on the south-west coast, and the lowest mean is  $1^{\circ}$  above freezing in the extreme north, when the summer average is as high as  $53^{\circ}$  Fahrenheit, as against  $62^{\circ}$ , the summer mean at the capital.

*The Midnight Sun.*—Owing to the geographical position of Norway, the country generally experiences a phenomenon known as "The Midnight Sun," the sun being above the horizon continuously from May to July, at North Cape, and even in the extreme south there is no darkness from April to August. Conversely, there is no sun at North Cape from November to January, but this absence of sunlight does not prevail further south.

## GOVERNMENT.

The Kingdom of Norway had been established for some centuries and Christianity had been introduced about 150 years when King Harald III. fell at Stamford Bridge in England (1066 A.D.), and from 1389-1521 the kingdom formed part of the tripartite *League of Kalmar* (see "Denmark"), by which Norway, Sweden and Denmark were united under

King Eric (1389-1397). In 1521, the secession of Sweden left Norway in union with Denmark, and in 1814, by the Treaty of Kiel (Jan. 14, 1814), this union was dissolved, and the kingdoms of Norway and Sweden were united under one crown. In 1905 the Norwegian Storting adopted a resolution dissolving the union with Sweden (June 7), and later in the same year a referendum resulted in an overwhelming majority (368,211 votes to 184) in favour of the dissolution of the union. Negotiations between representatives of Norway and Sweden settled the terms of the severance, which was ratified by the Norwegian Storting and the Swedish Riksdag on Oct. 9. On Oct. 27 King Oscar of Sweden and Norway issued a proclamation relinquishing the crown of Norway, and a Norwegian referendum authorized the Storting to offer the crown to Prince Charles of Denmark, who entered the Norwegian capital with his consort on Nov. 25, and was crowned in Trondhjem Cathedral in 1906, as King Haakon VII., the first of that name (Haakon the Good), having reigned over Norway from 935-961 A.D.

### Reigning Sovereign.

*His Majesty HAAKON VII., King of Norway, born at Charlottenlund, Aug. 3, 1872 (son of the late King Frederik III. of Denmark); married July 22, 1896, to H.R.H. Princess Maud of the United Kingdom (born Nov. 26, 1869); elected King of Norway and accepted the throne Nov. 18, 1905. Their Majesties have issue:—*

*H.R.H. Prince Olav, born at Sandringham, July 2, 1903.*

### THE EXECUTIVE.

The Executive is vested in the Sovereign and is exercised by a responsible ministry, with portfolios distributed as follows:—

*Ministry (Jan. 31, 1913).*

*President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of State, A. G. Knutsen.*

*Minister of Foreign Affairs, N. C. Ihlen.*

*Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction, Aa. O. Bryggessaa.*

*Minister of Justice and Police, L. K. Abrahamsen.*

*Minister of Social Affairs, Commerce, Industry, and Fishery, J. Castberg.*

*Minister of Agriculture, A. G. Knutsen.*

*Minister of Public Works, N. O. A. J. Urbye.*

*Minister of Defence, H. V. D. M. Keilhau.*

*Minister of Finance and Customs, A. J. Omholt.*

*Secretary of State, N. Hesselberg.*

### THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature, or *Storting*, consists of 123 members, elected for three years by universal suffrage of Norwegians of both sexes, aged 25 years, paying a certain minimum of taxation. The Storting meets annually and elects one quarter of its members to form the *Lagting*, the remaining three-quarters forming the *Odelsting*. These houses meet in separate session when considering laws, and in cases of disagreement, the final decision is given by a two-thirds majority in a common sitting. Laws originate in the Odelsting. All other matters (except the inspection of public accounts, the revision of the Government, and impeachment before the Rigsret, that belong to the Odelsting) are settled in common sitting. All members of the Storting receive 3,000 kroner per annum and a travelling allowance. The Storting and each of the houses elects a President and Vice-President, who exchange their offices in alternate months.

*Presidents of the Storting (1913), J. Lövland; S. T. Aarstad.*

*Presidents of the Lagting (1913), A. K. Andersen Grimsö; G. A. Jahren.*

*Presidents of the Odelsting (1913), J. L. Mowinkel; K. Früs Petersen.*

### THE JUDICATURE.

There are separate courts for civil and criminal cases. Civil cases are generally brought before a court of mediation (*fortihskommission*) from

which appeals may be brought to local court or to the three superior courts of appeal (*overretter*) at Christiania, Bergen and Trondhjem. Criminal cases are tried by jury courts (*lagmandsret*) or at assizes (*meddomsret*). The final court of the Kingdom is the Supreme Court at Christiania. There is a high court of impeachment (*rigsret*) for the trial of executive and administrative officers, etc., at the capital.

*President of the Supreme Court, K. K. Thinn.*

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Kingdom is divided into 20 *amter* (see Area and Population, ante) each under an *amtmand*, who is assisted by an *amtsting*, composed of the chairmen of the rural councils (*herreder*) within the amt. Municipalities are governed by elective representatives, with an executive committee (*formænd*) chosen by the representatives. The local franchise is identical with the parliamentary and is similarly extended to women.

### DEFENCE.

#### Army.

Service in the *National Militia* is universal and compulsory, recruits joining the *Active Army* for 12 years, with initial training of 72 to 126 days, two subsequent trainings of 24 days, and one training of 24 days in the seventh year each. They then pass to the *Landvern* for 8 years, and thence to the age of 55 form part of the *Landstorn*, receiving no further training. The *War Effective* is about 110,000 of all ranks. The Infantry are armed with the Krag-Jørgensen rifle of 6.5 millimetres calibre; the Artillery with the Erhardt q.-f. gun of 7.5 centimetres calibre. In time of war every able-bodied Norwegian, between the ages of 15 and 55, is liable for service in the *Krigsforsterkning*, or *levée en masse*.

#### Navy.

The maritime population is universally liable for service in the Navy between the ages of 22 and 41, with active training of 6 months. The personnel of the Navy is about 1,000, and about 14,000 are liable for service in case of war. The Norwegian Navy consisted in 1913 of 4 (16,000 ton) armoured cruisers, 2 coast defence monitors, 38 torpedo boats, 3 gunboats, 3 destroyers, 1 submarine and special service vessels, etc.

## EDUCATION.

Primary education is compulsory and free between the ages of 7 and 14, schools being maintained by local taxation with State grants in aid. The attendance is very high, the pupils numbering 376,723 in 1910. Secondary schools are provided by the State, by local authorities and by private bodies, and many of them are dual, while most of those for girls alone are privately maintained. There are 10 special schools, and industrial and technical institutes. The University of Christiania was founded in 1812, and was attended in 1912 by 1500 students.

## FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of Norway are stated below in *kroner* (18 *kroner* = £1 sterling) for the five years ending June 30, 1914.

Year	Total Revenue.*	Ordinary Expenditure.
1909-10	122,244,289 <sup>1</sup>	116,751,012
1910-11	117,720,300 <sup>2</sup>	110,600,000
1911-12	129,368,900 <sup>3</sup>	119,410,000
1912-13	147,488,600 <sup>4</sup>	129,400,000
1913-14	159,702,100 <sup>5</sup>	142,020,000

The Budget of 1913-14 included the following provisions:—

## REVENUE.

Direct Taxes.....	<i>kroner</i>	12,400,000
Indirect Taxes .....		63,985,000
Other Sources.....		74,036,000
Loans.....		9,281,100

## EXPENDITURE.

Defence .....	<i>kroner</i>	21,722,300
Debt Service .....		17,730,900
Public Works .....		51,022,900
Miscellaneous.....		51,543,900

## DEBT.

The Public Debt of Norway amounted to the following sums at the close of the last five financial years (in *kroner*):—

Year.	Capital.	Interest and Redemption.
1909-10	329,298,353	15,459,620
1910-11	367,652,820	15,572,100
1911-12	362,805,563	15,784,700
1912-13	...	17,373,600
1913-14	...	17,730,900

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture.*—The total land area is estimated at 76,518,000 English statute acres of which 17,071,158 acres were (1910) woods and forests, 2,746,514 acres cultivated land, and 57,048,849 acres (in 1907) permanent grass, marsh land and

uncultivated. The area and produce of the principal crops in 1912 was as follows:—

Description.	Acreage.	Produce.
Wheat .....	12,399	(Quarters.) 40,211
Barley .....	88,720	373,990
Oats .....	262,509	1,406,589
Rye .....	37,186	126,281
Mixed Corn.....	15,203	79,673

Other crops included 101,675 acres under potatoes (29,824,866 bushels in 1912), while 3,129,768 tons of hay were carted in 1912.

*Live Stock.*—The live stock in 1907 included 727,898 cows and 366,203 other cattle, 1,393,488 sheep and lambs, 296,442 goats, 318,556 pigs, 172,468 horses, and 142,623 reindeer.

*Fisheries.*—The fisheries give employment to large numbers of inhabitants throughout the year, cod and herring being the most valuable products. The exports in 1912 were valued at 103,788,000 *kroner*.

*Forestry.*—Of the total area under woods and forests about 75 per cent. is under pine. The various streams are used for the floating of felled trees from place to place, while the falls supply power. The total value of forest produce exported in 1912 amounted to 85,000,000 *kroner*, of which more than half was represented by the value of wood pulp for use in paper making.

*Mines and Minerals.*—Silver, copper, and iron are found in considerable quantities, and coal is mined to a small extent on the island of Andø. The principal mineral export is granite, while marble of a good quality is also found. The total value of mineral exports in 1912 was 34,228,000 *kroner*.

*Manufactures.*—Timber dressing, mechanical engineering, textile manufactures, shipbuilding, pulp-making, and electro-chemical are the principal industries, the chief centres being Christiania, Bergen, Frederikstad, Sarpsborg, Drammen, Skien, Trondhjem, Frederikshald, Stavanger, Notodden, Saaheim, Odda, and Kirkenes. Water-power is available on most of the streams, owing to the variety of levels in the river beds.

## EXTERNAL TRADE.

The imports and exports for the five years 1908-1912 (*special trade only*) are stated as follows in *kroner* (18 *kroner* = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1908 .....	354,919,600	211,247,900	566,167,500
1909 .....	365,739,900	234,640,600	600,380,500
1910 .....	402,093,100	267,856,800	669,949,900
1911 .....	468,695,000	288,684,100	757,379,100
1912 .....	525,735,200	324,622,600	850,357,800

The chief articles of export are timber, wood-work, wood pulp and matches, fish, oil and other products of the fisheries, paper, skins and furs, nails, minerals, stone, ice, saltpetre, cyanide, ferro-silicium, zinc, aluminium, calcium carbide, condensed milk, butter, margarine and tinned goods. The chief imports are cereals, groceries and clothing, coal, hides and skins, cotton and wool, oil, machinery, steamships and metal goods.

\* Including loans, etc., mainly for railway development: 1 6,066,000 *kroner*; 2 6,120,000 *kroner*; 3 9,959,000 *kroner*; 4 18,088,600 *kroner*; 5 17,682,100 *kroner*.

The United Kingdom takes 26 per cent. of the exports and sends 25 per cent. of the imports, Germany takes 20 per cent. of the exports and sends 30 per cent. of the imports.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

**Railways.**—In 1913 there were 1946 miles of railway open for traffic, 282 miles being private and the remainder State owned. The receipts of the State lines in 1912 were 22,671,596 kroner and the expenses 17,275,549 kroner.

**Posts and Telegraphs.**—In 1912 there were 3,594 post offices, dealing with 76,600,000 letters, 19,200,000 post cards, and 136,000,000 other postal packets. The postal receipts in 1912 were 9,699,969 kroner, and the expenditure 8,724,105 kroner. In 1913 there were 1,399 State telegraph offices, with 13,535 miles of line and transmitting 3,700,000 messages; and 7 wireless land stations, besides 1 at Spitzbergen. The telegraphic receipts were 7,278,000 kroner, the expenses 5,308,000 kroner.

**Shipping.**—The mercantile marine of Norway is exceeded as to tonnage by only three nations (U.K., U.S.A., and Germany), and amounted in January 1, 1913, to 3,232 vessels (2,488,582 gross tons), of which 2,126 (1,800,614 gross tons) were steamers and motors, and 1,106 (687,968 gross tons)

sailing vessels. In 1912 4,395 vessels (2,626,807 tons) in cargo and in ballast entered, and 3,769 vessels (2,232,464 tons) cleared at the four principal ports of Christiania, Bergen, Trondhjem, and Frederikstad.

#### TOWNS.

**CAPITAL, CHRISTANIA**, on the south-east coast at the head of Christiania Fjord. Population (1910), 241,834. Others towns are:—

Bergen .....	76,867	Christiansund	13,201
Trondhjem ...	45,335	Haugesund ...	12,987
Stavanger ...	37,261	Fredrikshald	11,992
Drammen ...	24,895	Sarpsborg ...	10,542
Fredrikstad	15,597	Skien .....	11,856
Christiansand	15,291	Arendal .....	10,315
Aalesund.....	13,858	Larvik .....	10,105

#### WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is compulsory. The *Unit of Currency* is the *Krone* of 100 *ører*. The *Krone* is worth 13<sup>5</sup>/<sub>16</sub>d. in English currency (18<sup>5</sup>/<sub>16</sub> kroner = £1 sterling). Gold coins are 20, 10, and 5 kroner; silver, 2 and 1 krone, 50, 25, and 10 *ører*; with copper 5 and 2 *ører* and 1 *øre*.

## Omān.

Area 81,000 English Square Miles. Estimated Population 500,000.

#### Sultan of Omān.

*His Highness Seyyid Taimar bin Turki*; born 1886, succeeded his father 1913.

#### Brothers of the Sultan.

Seyyid Nadir, born 1888.

Seyyid Muhammad, born 1889.

Omān is an independent sultanate of south-east Arabia, with a Muhammadan population that is mainly Arab, but contains many foreign elements, including Indians, Persians, Baluchis, and Swahili negroes.

The territory of the sultanate extends from the peninsula of El Katar, on the Persian Gulf, to the promontory of Ras Sair, on the Arabian Sea, a total length of coast of close on 1,500 miles. The north-west extremity is in 51° 30' E. long., and Omān extends to the easternmost point of Arabia in 59° 48' E. long., and thence south-west to a point about 54° 28' E. long. and 16° 50' N. lat. The most northerly point is Ras Musandum in 26° 30' N. lat. The political neighbours of Omān are the Trucial chiefs of Dibai, Shāriah, 'Aginan, Abu, Dhebi, and Ras-al-Khaimah, in the north-west, and the independent tribes of Hadramut, in the south-west. The north-west and south-west extremities are in the form of a horse-shoe, the intervening land being the arid and sandy desert of central and southern Arabia, the great *Ruba el Khali*, or *Dahna Desert*, which covers the peninsula, from Omān in the east to Yemen in the west. The northern coast of Omān is washed by the Persian Gulf; the Cape of Ras Musandum reaches to the narrow Strait of Ormuz; the eastern coast is washed by the Gulf of Omān, and the south-eastern coast by the Arabian Sea.

In addition to the Arabian territory, there is a dependency on the opposite (Makran) coast of the Gulf of Omān, *Gwadar*, in southern Baluchistan.

The promontory (Ras Jebel) which terminates in Ras Musandum is formed by the western horn of a range of mountains, which stretches across north-eastern Omān, from Musandum to El Hadd, and shuts out the coastal districts from the interior. The highest peak is *Jebel Akhdar*, or Green Mountain (10,000 feet), in the centre of the range. Smaller ranges of hills fringe the south-eastern coast as far as the Hadramut boundary. The west coast of

the Ras Jebel promontory, known as the *Pirate Coast*, and the remainder of the Persian Gulf littoral, are low lying and sandy, with few inlets, and many rocky islets lie close in shore. The only port on these coasts is the insignificant harbour of Sharkah, but on the east coast are Muscat, the capital and principal seaport, with smaller ports in Matreh Barka and Sohar, to the north, and Kuryat to the south of the capital. On the Makran coast of the Arabian Sea are the ports of Chahbar and Gwadar.

The eastern coast contains many *wadis*, or valleys, between the mountains and the sea, and torrential streams flow down towards the coast, but for many months the beds are dry, water being obtained from springs and wells in sufficient quantities for an effective irrigation system in the coastal strip. The interior is almost inaccessible on account of the mountain barrier, but the ports of Matrah (leading to Wadi Kahza) and Kuryat (to Wadi Hail) and the valley of Samail (leading to Wadi Munsah) give access to the fertile Wadi of Tyin, which contains a rich oasis with many village settlements. The rocky passes leading to Tyin abound in rugged defiles, easily held by a hostile force, and the wadi itself, known as the "Garden of Omān," is enclosed by the mountains El Beideh and Hallowi, about 3,000 feet above sea level. The "Garden of Omān" is particularly fertile, and cereals, vegetables and fruit (dates, vines, peaches, apricots, oranges, mangoes, melons and mulberries) are abundantly cultivated. Elsewhere dates form the staple food of the inhabitants, and palm groves and water pools are scattered all over the country.

Communication is carried on by pack animals (chiefly dromedaries) under strong escort, and there is a much frequented route from the Turkish territory in the north-west along the coast of the Persian Gulf to Abu Dhabi, and thence to the town of Bereima, on the western versant of the mountain barrier. From Bereima the route leads southwards to Nizwa and the Garden of Omān, thus connecting the north-west with the eastern ports already mentioned. There is a pilgrimage route of 21 days across the Arabian Desert, from the Garden of Omān to Mecca, in the Turkish-Arabian vilayet of Hedjaz.

The trade of Omān is considerable, the seaborne trade of Muscat and Matrah exceeding £690,000 in 1912-1913. The chief export is dates, the principal imports being rice, arms and ammunition, coffee, cotton and silk goods. There is an import duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, which forms the principal source of revenue, but exports are free. Over 52 per cent. of the foreign trade is with British India, and about 10 per cent. with the United Kingdom. Belgium takes the lead among other trading nations. Four British shipping lines call at Muscat, and one German and one Russian line. There is a weekly mail service from Bombay to Basra and back. Muscat is connected by cable with British India, *via* Jask, on the Persian coast of the Gulf of Omān.

### GOVERNMENT.

Omān was established as an independent sultanate in 1741 by Ahmed ben Said, an imam (or sultan) of Yemen, who consolidated his power at the expense of the Ottoman Empire. In the earlier years of the nineteenth century Omān was the most powerful state in Arabia, and the rule of the Sultan was extended over the Makran coast of the Arabian Sea and over parts of East Africa, including Socotra and Zanzibar. In 1856 the sultanate was divided by the two sons of Sultan Seyyid, and Zanzibar was formed into a separate sultanate. The government is absolute and is hereditary in the descendants of Ahmed ben Said.

At the present time the authority of the Sultan is effective only in the capital and the neighbouring territory, for although the Bedouin Arabs recognize his superiority, the rule is only nominal in the interior, and trade is hampered by tribal warfare and robbery of caravans, which are forced to proceed with strong escorts through the various passes over the mountains, some of which are guarded by friendly chiefs.

Since 1798 the relations between Muscat and England have been friendly, and many conventions and treaties have been made. British warships have upheld the authority of the Sultan against rebellious tribes. The Sultan is in treaty relations with the Government of India and receives annually a subsidy, while a British agent resides at the capital. A joint Anglo-French declaration of 1862 guarantees his independence, and the Sultan is pledged not to cede territory to any Power but the British Government.

### TOWNS.

**CAPITAL, MUSCAT**, the principal seaport, on the east coast. Population about 25,000. Other towns and ports are Matrah, about 5 miles north of the capital (population 10,000), Barka and Sohar, on the east coast; and Sharkah on the Pirate Coast. The principal inland towns are Nizwa in the "Garden of Omān," and Bereima in the north-west.

*British Consul and Political Agent at Muscat, Major S. G. Knox, C.I.E.,*

# Panama.

(República de Panama.)

Area 31,890 English Square Miles. Population 426,928.

## PROVINCES AND CAPITALS.

Bocas del Toro (Bocas del Toro)

Chiriqui (Ciudad de David)

Cocle (Penonome)

Colón (Colón)

Los Santos (Los Santos)

Panama (Panama)

Veraguas (Santiago)

## Races and Religions.

The inhabitants are Spanish speaking of mixed descent, with Spanish, Indian and negro blood, and there is a large and increasing foreign element. The natural increase is small, the births in 1910 being 5,876 and the deaths 5,177, but the immigrants (28,215) outnumbered the emigrants (14,910) by 13,305, in the same year. The chief foreign element is from the British West Indies (54,488). All religions are tolerated, and the natives are almost entirely Roman Catholic.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

*Boundaries.*—The Republic of Panama occupies the Isthmus which connects the continent of North and South America, and lies between Costa Rica and Colombia, having formed a department of the latter Republic until Nov. 4, 1903. The Isthmus of Panama lies between 7° 15'–9° 39' N. lat. and 77° 15'–83° 30' W. long. The northern coast is washed by the Caribbean Sea (Atlantic) and the southern coast by the Pacific Ocean.

*Relief.*—The country is everywhere mountainous, with a ridge, more or less defined, extending from the western to the eastern boundary, and consists of a succession of hills and valleys with little open plain. The Cordilleras of Chiriqui and Veraguas of the west are continued eastwards by the Cordilleras of Panama and Darien, the highest peaks being Pico Blanco (11,740 feet) on the Costa Rican frontier and Chiriqui (11,265 feet), an extinct volcano, in the west and Santiago (9,275 feet) in the province of Veraguas.

*Hydrography.*—The largest rivers are the *Tuira*, or Rio Darien, of the eastern province, rising close to the Caribbean shore and flowing into the Pacific in the Gulf of San Miguel; the *Chepo*, or Bayano, with a similar course to the Bay of Panama; and the *Chagres* which flows northwards through Gatun Lake to the Caribbean, part of its course being utilized for the Panama Canal. The only lake is that of *Gatun*, which has been formed by the construction of a dam in order to raise the water level of the Canal.

*Climate.*—Although lying within the tropics the climate is not unhealthy, and the mean temperature varies little throughout the republic, being about 80° Fahrenheit. The wet season lasts from April to December, and the dry season is bracing with dry north-east winds from the Caribbean.

## GOVERNMENT.

Panama formed a department of the Republic of Colombia from 1855 until its secession in 1903. On Jan. 4, 1904, a constitution assembly was elected and a constitution was adopted, under which a centralized republic was inaugurated. The President is elected by the votes of all adult male citizens for the term of four years and is ineligible for a successive term of office, unless he retires from office 18 months before the elections. There is no Vice-President, but the assembly elects three *designados* to provide a head for the State in case of the death of the President.

*President of the Republic of Panama* (1912–1916, elected 1st Oct., 1912) Dr. Belisario Porras.

1st Designate (1912–1914), Rodolfo Chiari.

2nd Designate „ Ramón M. Valdés.

3rd Designate „ Aristides Arjona.

### The Executive.

The executive power is vested in the President, who appoints ministers, judges of the Supreme Court, diplomatic representatives, and provisional governors. The Cabinet consists of the following ministers:—

*Minister of Government and Justice*, Dr. F. Filós.

*Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Ernesto T. Lefevre.

*Minister of the Treasury*, Aristides Arjona.

*Minister of Public Works*, Ramón F. Acevedo.

*Minister of Public Instruction*, Guillermo Andreu.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

The National Assembly consists of a single chamber of 28 members, elected for 4 years by direct adult male suffrage, and meets biennially on Sept. 1. The President has a veto on legislation, but the Assembly can pass the same bill a second time and the President must then sign it, if the Supreme Court declares it to be within the constitutional limits.

## THE JUDICATURE.

The Supreme Court consists of five judges, appointed by the President, and there are superior courts and circuit courts, and justices of municipal courts appointed by the five judges of the first-named tribunal.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each of the seven provinces is under a governor, appointed by the President, and possesses municipal districts with elective legislatures, and an *alcalde* appointed by the governor. Under the treaty by which the *Panama Canal Zone* was ceded to the United States, the municipalities of Colón and Panama within the ceded area, were expressly excluded from the zone.

## DEFENCE.

There is no standing army, but the integrity of the republic has been guaranteed by the United States. Order is maintained by a small national police force under the superintendence of the provincial governors and the *alcaldes*.

## EDUCATION.

Primary education is free and compulsory, 294 primary schools being maintained by the State, the pupils numbering nearly 20,000. There are also secondary and special schools, for the training of teachers, and a university has been opened at the capital, with a competent staff of professors, both native and foreign.

## FINANCE.

The assembly meets biennially, and votes a provision for two financial years. The finances of the Republic at the present time show a surplus in the treasury with no debts of \$500,000. In addition the U.S. Government paid the first instalment of \$250,000 per annum for rental of the Canal Zone, which sum is on deposit in the U.S. as well as \$6,000,000 gold, portion of the \$10,000,000 paid for the Canal Zone Concession. Moreover, the Government has nearly \$1,000,000 gold invested in the National Bank in Panama and as a guarantee for the parity of the silver currency with gold (*balboa* = \$1 U.S.A., i.e., 4'817 = £1 sterling).

	1912.	1913.
Revenue .....	\$3,455,287	\$3,842,214
Expenditure .....	3,402,504	3,842,214

There is a small local debt of about £100,000 The Government has £1,250,000 invested in the United States, and £150,000 in the National Bank. Under the Canal Zone Treaty a rental of 250,000 *balboas* per annum became due in February 1913.

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture, etc.*—The soil is extremely fertile, but there is little cultivation, and nearly one-half the land is unoccupied. The greater part of the cultivated portion is under bananas, other crops including coffee, tobacco and cereals, while cacao grows wild in the north-western province of Bocas del Toro. The forest-clad hills provide valuable medicinal plants and dye stuffs, india-rubber, mahogany and other timber and

cabinet woods. The live stock is being greatly improved and there are excellent grazing grounds. Immigration is encouraged by the grant of small farms to likely settlers on favourable terms. The fisheries are important, and the pearl industry is being largely exploited with profitable results.

*Minerals.*—Gold is mined in the eastern provinces, and copper is found in the west, where also valuable coal deposits exist and await development. Iron is also found, and there are productive salt mines on Parita Bay, while mineral springs abound.

*Manufactures.*—Chocolate factories and soap works have been established in the capital, and sugar refineries are projected. The tobacco and salt industries are government monopolies. A brewery and margarine factory have been established.

## EXTERNAL TRADE.

The imports (exclusive of canal materials, etc.) and total exports for the five years 1908–1912 are stated as under in *balboas* (= U.S. dollars):—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$
1908	7,815,000	1,755,000	9,750,000
1909	8,755,000	1,502,500	10,257,500
1910	10,057,000	1,769,000	11,826,000
1911	9,858,626	2,863,425	12,722,051
1912	9,810,555	2,051,980	11,862,535

The import trade of 1912 was distributed as follows (in *balboas*):—

Country.	Imports from.
	\$
United States .....	5,413,305
United Kingdom .....	2,421,637
Germany .....	957,806
France .....	280,784
Italy .....	117,781
China and Japan .....	142,197
Belgium .....	117,874
Spain .....	140,371
Spanish America .....	225,230
Other Countries .....	54,666

The principal exports are bananas, rubber, raw cocoa, vegetable ivory, mother of pearl, cabinet woods and medicinal plants; the imports are almost entirely manufactured goods and food-stuffs. Customs duties (15 per cent. *ad valorem*, except on flour, rice, corn and a few prime necessities which are 10 per cent. *ad valorem*), are levied at all ports, including those of the Canal Zone, the latter being paid over to the Panama government by the officials of the United States, but supplies for the canal are exempt from duty.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

*Railways.*—The only railway runs along the canal route from Colón (or Aspinwall) to Panama and was included in the purchase by the United States. This interoceanic line is 50 miles in length and was built by United States capitalists in 1855. In the province of Bocas del Toro the United Fruit Company (American) have constructed about 150 miles of railway (including

spurs) on their banana plantations, which cover an area of 35,000 acres. This line is being extended towards Port Limon (Costa Rica), and only 20 miles separates the terminal from that port.

**Posts and Telegraphs.**—In 1910 there were 96 post offices, dealing with 2,760,000 letters and other packets, and 37 telegraph offices, with one wireless station, the despatches in 1910 numbering 233,000. There is a wireless station at Colón, and another with radius of 260 miles at Balboa. A high power station to communicate 3,000 miles or more is being erected in the Canal Zone.

**Shipping.**—Three ships of small tonnage sail under the national flag. 1647 foreign vessels (3,801,787 tons) entered the ports of the Republic (including the Canal Zone ports) during the year 1912.

#### TOWNS.

**CAPITAL, PANAMA**, on the south coast, the Pacific terminus of the interoceanic line from

Colón (Atlantic) and within the Canal Zone, but expressly reserved to the Republic. Population (1911), 37,505.

Other towns are: Colón (17,748), David (10,000), Los Santos (8,000), Santiago (7,000), Las Tablas (6,500), Bocas del Toro (6,000), Pese (6,000), Porto Bello (5,000), Chagres (4,000), and Penomene (4,000). In the Canal Zone and under the United States flag are Balboa and Ancon near Panama, Gorgona and Obispo.

#### WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is in general use but certain old Colombian standards (see Colombia) are still employed.

The *Unit of Currency* is the gold *balboa* of 2 pesos adopted at the suggestion of the United States government and equivalent to the United States dollar ( $4.817 = £1$  sterling). Gold coins are 20, 10, 5,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , and 1 balboa; silver 1,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{10}$ , and  $\frac{1}{20}$  peso, and nickel coins of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

## The Papacy.

(The Apostolic See.)

The office of the ecclesiastical head of the Catholic Church, generally known as "Roman" Catholic, to distinguish it from the Orthodox or Eastern Church (and officially called Roman Catholic in England to avoid confusion with the establishment which claims to be "The Catholic" Church) is vested in the Pope of Rome, who is the sovereign pontiff of the Western Church, and claims to retain temporal power over the Papal States, which were subjugated by the forces of the Sardinian Kingdom from 1860-1870, and finally threw in their lot by plebiscite with Unified Italy. Since that time the territory of the papacy has been confined to the Palaces of the Vatican and of the Lateran and the Villa of Castel-Gandolfo, which are guaranteed to the sovereign pontiff with a yearly indemnity of 3,225,000 lire by the government of the Kingdom of Italy, under a law of May 13, 1871. The guarantees also include the inviolability of the person of the pontiff, and accord to Ambassadors to the Holy See the international rights of diplomatic agents. Austria, Hungary and Spain send and receive ambassadors, and Argentina, Bavaria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Haiti, Monaco, Nicaragua, Peru, Portugal, Prussia, and Russia are represented by Envoys to the Holy See. This law of guarantees is observed in fact by the Italian Government, but is not recognized by the Papacy.

The *Papal States* incorporated with the Kingdom of Sardinia in 1860 were Romagna, Umbria and the Marches, and those joining Unified Italy in 1870 were Rome and the Comarca, Viterbo, Civita Vecchia, Velletri and Frosinone. These states in 1859 had an area of 17,218 English square miles, with a population of 3,124,688; and in 1869 the remaining states had an area of 4,891 square miles, and a population of 70,000.

#### Sovereign Pontiff.

*His Holiness PIUS X.* (Giuseppe Sarto), born at Riese, June 2, 1835, elected Pope Aug. 4, 1903, crowned Aug. 9, 1903 (in succession to Leo XIII., died July 20, 1903).

#### College of Cardinals.

The Sacred College is fixed at a membership of 70 Cardinals, but consisted in 1913 of 6 Cardinal Bishops, 53 Cardinal Priests, and 16 Cardinal Deacons—a total of 75 members.

*Secretary of the Sacred College*, Monsignor Tecchi.

#### Sacred Congregations.

*Secretary of the Holy Office*, Cardinal Rampolla.

*Secretary of the Consistory*, Cardinal De Lai.

*Prefect of the Sacraments*, Cardinal Ferrata.

*Prefect of the Council*, Cardinal Gennari.

*Prefect of the Religious Congregation*, Cardinal Vives y Tuto.

*Prefect, Propaganda Fide*, Cardinal Gottli.

*Prefect of the Index Expurgatorius*, Cardinal della Volpe.

*Prefect of Rites*, Cardinal Martinelli.

*Prefect of Ceremonial*, Cardinal Oreglia di Santo Stefano.

*Secretary of Extraordinary Affairs*, Mgr. E. Pacelli.

*Prefect of Studies*, Cardinal Cassetta.

## Paraguay.

(República del Paraguay.)

Area, 172,000 English Square Miles. Estimated Population, 800,000.

### Races and Religions.

The inhabitants of Paraguay are mainly of Guarani Indian descent. The old Spanish stock has, to a large extent, become mixed with the primitive inhabitants, but during the last 50 years considerable numbers of Europeans have settled in the country. The number of persons of African descent is inconsiderable. The Paraguayan Chaco is only partially explored and is inhabited almost entirely by tribes of nomadic Indians, estimated at 100,000. The population of Paraguay proper includes about 50,000 uncivilised Indians, and 20,000 to 30,000 foreigners, of whom about 10,000 are from Argentina, 10,000 to 15,000 are Italian, 3,000 German, 1,500 Brazilian, 1,000 Spanish, 750 French, 600 Uruguayan, and 400 to 500 British. Immigration is encouraged, but has fallen to about 500 yearly since 1909. The official language is Spanish, but Guarani is general, and little else is spoken away from the towns. The official religion is Roman Catholic, other Christian religions being tolerated.

### PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Paraguay proper is an inland state of South America, lying between the rivers Paraguay and Alto Paraná, and bounded on the north by the Brazilian province of Matto Grosso, while the *Chaco* territory lying between the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo (and bounded on the north by Bolivia), is also claimed to be Paraguayan, but forms the subject of a long-standing dispute between Paraguay and Bolivia. The whole country may be said to be bounded on the north by Bolivia and Brazil, on the east by Brazil and Argentina, and on the south and west by Argentina.

Paraguay proper consists of a series of plateaus, intersected by abrupt ranges of hills, some of which are said to reach an altitude of 2,000 feet above sea level. The Paraguay and Alto Paraná rivers are navigable at all seasons. Many of the tributary streams are also navigable for much of the year. The Pilcomayo river is navigable for 180 miles from Asuncion and (above the shallows there encountered) for a long distance north-west; but is liable to shrink unduly with drought. The plateaus are covered with grassy plains and dense forest, the soil being marshy in many parts and liable to floods; while the hills are covered for the most part with thickets. The streams flowing into the Alto Paraná descend precipitously into that river. In the angle formed by the Paraná-Paraguay confluence are extensive marshes, one of which, known as "Neembucu," or endless, is drained by *Lake Ypoa*, a large lagoon, south-east of the capital. The *Chaco* is practically a dead level, pierced by great rivers; it suffers much from floods and still more from drought.

### GOVERNMENT.

Paraguay was visited in 1527 by Sebastian Cabot, and in 1535 was settled as a Spanish possession. From that date to 1776 the country formed part of the vice-royalty of Peru, from which it was separated in 1776 and made an adjunct of the vice-royalty of Buenos Aires. In 1811 Paraguay declared its independence of Spain, and from 1814-1840 was governed by Francia, a Paraguayan despot, who was succeeded by Lopez, 1840-1862. In 1862 Francisco Solano Lopez succeeded his father, and in 1864 declared war against Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay being involved in the struggle. Against these three nations Lopez conducted a five years' war, which terminated in his defeat and death at the *Battle of Cerro Corá*, March 1, 1870. This dogged struggle reduced the country to complete prostration, and the population, which was 800,000 in 1857, is alleged to have fallen in 1870 to 250,000, of whom barely 30,000 were men. The present constitution was adopted at the close of the war, and under its provisions the head of the executive is the President, elected by an electoral college for four years and ineligible for office for eight consecutive years after the expiration of his term. A Vice-President is similarly elected, and succeeds automatically in case of the death, expulsion or absence of the President. There is a Cabinet of 5 members. The republic is subject to frequent revolutions, of which those of 1911 and 1912 were exceptionally fierce and sanguinary.

*President of the Republic of Paraguay* (Aug. 15, 1912-1916), Eduardo Schaerer.

*Vice-President*, Dr. Pedro Bobadilla.

### THE LEGISLATURE.

Congress consists of two houses, the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of 13 members, elected by direct vote for 6 years, one-third renewable every 2 years; the Chamber of Deputies, contains 26 members, elected by direct vote for 4 years and renewable as to one-half every 2 years.

### THE JUDICATURE.

There is a supreme court at the capital with 3 judges, 2 courts of appeal, a court of juries, and 9 judges of first instance. In the provinces judicial functions are exercised by local magistrates (laymen) who are also registrars of births, etc. In each of the 95 departments, into which the 20 electoral districts are divided, the civil

authority is exercised by a *jefe politico*. These officials are subject to the control of 7 delegates and to the military commanders of the 5 military zones.

### DEFENCE.

A small standing army is maintained, the 3 arms numbering in all about 2,000 of all ranks. A law providing for compulsory military service comes into force in 1914. The naval forces consist of a few merchant vessels armed with modern weapons and of a few small revenue vessels.

### EDUCATION.

Primary education is free and nominally compulsory, but there are many difficulties in the way of securing attendances and of providing sufficient schools. In 1912 there were close on 800 schools, with over 50,000 pupils. There is a university at Asuncion with 120 students.

### FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of Paraguay for the five years 1908-1912 are stated as under in *pesos* (gold *peso* = 3*s.* 11*d.* or 5*04* = £1 sterling; paper *peso* fluctuates, and is not much higher than 3*2d.*, or about 75 = £1 sterling):—

#### REVENUE.

Year.	Gold pesos.	Paper pesos.
1908 .....	2,123,500	5,490,000
1909 .....	1,771,680	6,291,100
1910 .....	496,000	5,636,000
1911 .....	2,740,000	9,200,000
1912 .....	3,248,000	21,688,200

#### EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Gold pesos.	Paper pesos.
1908 .....	565,850	28,432,000
1909 .....	567,650	28,327,500
1910 .....	710,560	27,094,950
1911 .....	1,000,000	32,690,000
1912 .....	1,862,581	48,301,645

### DEBT.

The debt was stated at the following totals on March 31, 1912:—

External Debt .....	£821,017
Internal Debt .....	1,383,753

Total .....

The paper money in circulation in 1912 amounted to 65,000,000 paper *pesos*.

### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture, etc.*—The chief natural products are timber and *yerba maté* (Paraguayan tea). Tobacco and fruit, chiefly oranges are grown for export, sugar cane, roots and grain for home consumption. The chief industry is stock raising. The primitive conditions of the country and the scarcity of labour appear to be, at present, unfavourable to agriculture. The soil and climatic conditions, however, are said to be exceptionally promising.

*Minerals.*—Marble, lime and salt are found and worked in small quantities. Iron ore is said to exist in large quantities, but coal has not been found. Copper manganese and other minerals exist, but the mineral resources are practically unexplored.

*Manufactures.*—Manufactures are unimportant. The principal items are sugar, rum, spirits, leather, quebracho extract, jerked beef and beef extract, soap, matches, candles, lace (*handuty*), and the products of other home industries.

### EXTERNAL TRADE.

The value of the imports and exports for the four years 1909-1912 is stated below in gold *pesos* (5*04* = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1908 .....	4,072,955	3,667,095	7,740,050
1909 .....	3,787,950	5,136,640	8,924,590
1910 .....	6,419,385	4,916,905	11,336,290
1911 .....	6,530,322	4,567,541	11,097,863
1912 .....	5,393,404	4,269,610	9,663,014

The imports are principally from the U.K., Germany, Argentina, Italy, France, and U.S.; the exports are taken principally by Argentina, Germany and Uruguay.

The principal exports are oranges, hides, tobacco, yerba maté, timber, dried meat, meat extracts, and quebracho extract. The imports are textiles, hardware, wines, foodstuffs, fancy goods, drugs and clothing. The principal sources of revenue are import and export duties, land tax, stamps, stamped paper and sundry internal taxes.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

A railway (Paraguay Central) has been built and extended from Asuncion, the capital, to Encarnacion, a total distance of 232 miles. There is a through train service from Asuncion to Buenos Aires, the coaches being conveyed across the intervening rivers by means of train ferries. The rolling stock is up-to-date and the sleeping and restaurant cars similar to those of European main lines. Under normal conditions vessels drawing 10 feet can reach Asuncion. In 1912 1,103 vessels (246,637 tons) for the most part under the Argentine flag and Brazilian flags, from La Plata ports, and 844 vessels (20,694 tons) from up-stream entered the port of Asuncion. There were in 1912 about 100 branch post offices, 75 telegraph offices and 2,000 miles of telegraph line. The capital has 15 miles of electric tram lines.

### TOWNS.

**CAPITAL, ASUNCION**, on the Paraguay river, founded by Juan de Ayolas, in 1537, population (1912) 80,000. Other towns are Villa Rica (30,000), Concepcion (18,000), Luque (15,000), Carapegua (15,000), Encarnacion (12,500), Villa del Pilar (12,000), Paraguari (10,000), and San Pedro (8,700). These figures include the surrounding districts.

### WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is nominally compulsory, but there are many local standards, e.g., the *tonelada* (2,025 lb.), *quintal* (101*4* lb.), *arroba* (25*35* lb.), *libra* (1*014* lb.), and *onza* (0*616* lb.), with the liquid *cuarto* (1*665* gal.), and dry *almud* (66 bushel), and *fanega* (1*5* bushels). The linear *legua* is 2*689* miles, the surface *sino* (59*125* square miles), and the *legua cuadrada* (7*5* square miles).

The *Unit of Currency* is the *peso* of 100 centavos. The gold *peso* = 3*s.* 11*d.*, or 5*04* = £1 sterling. The currency *peso* fluctuates, and was in 1912 worth about 3*2d.*, or 75 = £1 sterling.

# Persia.

(Mamalik i Mahruseh i Iran.)

Area 630,000 English Square Miles. Estimated Population 8,000,000.

## PROVINCES AND CAPITALS.

N. Arabistan (Dizful).	R. Karmanshah (Karmanshah).
R. Ardalan (Sehna).	R. Kasvin (Kasvin).
R. Astrabad (Astrabad).	R. Khamseh (Zinjan).
R. Azerbaijan (Tabriz).	R. Khorasan (Meshed).
N. Fars (Shiraz).	B. R. Kuhistan (Birjand).
R. Gilan (Resht).	R. Luristan (Burujiard).
R. Hamadan (Hamadan).	R. Mazandaran (Sari).
R. Irak Ajmi (Kum).	R. Tehran (Tehran).
R. Isfahan (Isfahan).	R. Yezd (Yezd).
B. Karman (Karman).	

## SPHERES OF INTEREST.

Sphere.	Approximate Area.	Estimated Population.
N. Neutral Sphere .....	200,000 .....	1,600,000
R. Russian Sphere .....	300,000 .....	5,600,000
B. British Sphere.....	130,000 .....	800,000

By the Anglo-Russian Convention of August 31, 1907, Great Britain and Russia mutually engaged to respect the integrity and independence of Persia, while marking out certain regions in S.E. and N. Persia, in which each had, for geographical and economic reasons, special interests. Russia engaged not to seek political or commercial concessions (for railways, mines, etc.) beyond a line running from the Afghan frontier *viâ* Gazik, Birjand and Kerman, to Bunder Abbas; while Great Britain made a like engagement as regards a line running from Kasr-i-Shirin *viâ* Isfahan, Yezd and Kakhk, to the point of intersection of the Russian and Afghan frontiers. The provinces covered by these treaties are marked by B. (British) and R. (Russian) in the above table, those unaffected being marked N. (Neutral). In the so-called *Neutral Zone* either of the contracting parties is at liberty to obtain concessions. The *Persian Gulf* was expressly excluded from the treaty, British interests being recognised as predominant therein.

Races and Religions.			
Races:	Estimated Number.	Religions.	Estimated Number.
Persians (Tajiks) .....	6,184,000	Shi'ite Muhammadans .....	7,200,000
Turks .....	600,000	Sunni Muhammadans .....	696,000
Kurds .....	560,000	Parsees .....	8,000
Arabs .....	240,000	Armenian Christians .....	40,000
Lurs .....	200,000	Nestorian Christians .....	24,000
Negroes (slaves) .....	200,000	Jews .....	32,000
Gipsies .....	16,000		

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

*Boundaries.*—Persia is a kingdom in the west of the continent of Asia, and is bounded on the north by Russian Transcaucasia, the Caspian Sea, and Russian Transcaspia; on the east by Afghanistan and British Baluchistan; on the south by the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf; and on the west by Asiatic Turkey. The territory thus defined lies, approximately, between 44°–63° E. longitude, and between 25°–39° 45' N. latitude.

*Relief.*—The kingdom occupies the western and greater portion of the *Iranian Plateau* (which extends between the valleys of the Indus and the Tigris), and consists of a series of plateaus, with well-defined mountain ranges in the north and south, and a central range, which almost completely traverses the country from north-west to south-east. The coast of the Caspian is low lying and forest clad; the shores of the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea are low and sandy, but elsewhere the country between the mountain ranges is elevated, while the depressions of the central plateau have a general elevation of above 2,600 feet in the *Great Kavir* (kavir = swamp) and above 1,700 feet in the *Desert of Lut*. The highest peak of the northern or Elburz Range is *Mount Demarend*, a volcanic cone 18,464 feet above sea level, and in the north-west are many ranges with peaks above 11,000 feet, while Sahand rises to nearly 13,000 feet. In the Central Range, *Kuh i Jupar* is variously estimated from 13,000 to 14,500 feet, while *Kuh i Hazar* is believed to be 14,700 feet or higher. In the south-east are two volcanoes, *Kuh i Basman* (dormant), about 12,000 feet in height, and *Kuh i Nushadar* (active), a triple-peaked cone of 12,681 feet.

*Hydrography.*—The Kizil Uzain (or Setid Rud), the Herhaz, the Gurgan and the Atrak

rivers flow from the mountains of the west and north into the Caspian Sea. The Aji, Safi, Murdi, Jaghatu and Tatava flow into the north-western Lake of Urmia. Many rivers flow into the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea, notably the Diyala and Kerkheh, Ab i Diz and Karun, the Jarahi and Tab, and the Mand and Minab. The salt swamps of the depressions of the interior (the *Dasht i Kavir* and *Dasht i Lut*) are watered by many streams, which soon lose themselves in the saline swamps or dry salt area. There are many lakes, the largest being *Lake Urmia*, about 4,000 feet above sea level (in the north-western province of Azerbaijan), its total area being close on 2,000 English square miles, and its waters so salt that fish cannot live therein. In the province of Fars are *Lakes Niris and Shiraz*, and in that of Karman are the Hamun or *Lake Hamand*, about 170 miles from north to south, and partly within the borders of Afghanistan, and further south another Hamun (basin), known as *Jaz Monan*, about 120 miles long.

#### GOVERNMENT.

The country now known as Persia formed part, at various times, of a much greater kingdom, and under Cyrus (560-528 B.C.) was included in a mighty empire extending from Asia Minor and Syria to the Indies. Attempts at a westward extension under Darius (521-485 B.C.) and Xerxes (485-465 B.C.) were checked by the victories of the Greeks at the battles of Marathon (490), Thermopylae (480), Salamis (480) and Plataea (479 B.C.). Under a later dynasty (226-651 A.D.), known as the Sassanians (Assassins or Isma'ilites), the Persian Empire was extended once again, to be consolidated by Chosroes (or Khosra) over an area from the Red Sea to the Indus, and from Arabia into the heart of Central Asia. From the 8th to the 10th centuries A.D. Persia fell under Moslem rule, and with a short interval of independence was afterwards overrun by the Mongols from the north-east, forming part of the territories of Jenghiz Khan at his death in 1272. A further period of independence was interrupted by the conquest of Persia by Timur (Tamburlane the Great), from whose death (1405) to the present time the kingdom has been independent, under the rule of a Shah, the reign of Nadir Shah (1736-1747) being the most brilliant in the annals of modern Persia. After the death of Nadir, Afghanistan asserted its independence, and the nineteenth century witnessed the gradual decay of the kingdom. The rule of the Shah was absolute and despotic from the earliest times, but many internal dissensions, culminating in the revolution of 1905-1906, have marked the later years of Persian history and have further weakened the powers of resistance to external forces.

Owing to increasing popular discontent with a corrupt and incompetent administration and an extravagant Court, a nationalist movement began in Dec., 1905. In Aug., 1906, the Shah, admitting the need for reforms, granted a Constitution. The first elections for the *Mejliss* (National Council or Consultative Assembly) were held in Oct., 1906. A Cabinet of eight responsible Ministers was formed in Sept., 1907. In Oct., 1907, the Shah signed a new Constitution limiting the sovereign prerogatives and ecclesiastical authority, and granting liberty of conscience, of the person, of education, of the press, of association, and of speech. But he broke his pledges and violently dissolved the *Mejliss*. A fresh nationalist movement sprang up, Tabriz being the centre of revolt. Owing to the vacillation of the Shah and the anarchical state of affairs, England and Russia made strong representations in favour of the restoration of a constitutional régime. A Russian force eventually crossed the frontier, while the revolutionary bands concentrated on Tehran, which was occupied without much fighting on 13 July, 1909. The Shah was deposed by the National Council, and his son, aged eleven years, appointed to succeed him. A new Cabinet was formed in July, 1910. It declared its intention of strengthening the army, punishing disorders, reforming the police and law courts, improving education and provincial administration, and employing foreign advisers in certain offices. In October, 1910, England demanded the restoration within three months of security on the southern trade routes, failing which she would take over the policing of the Bushire-Isfahan route. In 1911 the ex-Shah invaded Persia from Russian territory, but after he was defeated and driven out, his followers continued the struggle. Russia and England despatched further troops; and while the Russian troops remain in the country, the British troops were withdrawn, as Great Britain preferred to give the Persian Government time to restore order themselves, and, with that view, strongly support the gendarmerie being formed under Swedish officers.

#### Sovereign Ruler.

*His Majesty, Sultan Ahmed Mirza, Shah in Shah* (King of Kings); born at Tabriz, Jan. 20, 1898; succeeded to the throne July 17, 1909.

#### Brothers of the Shah,

- (1) Muhammad Hassan Mirza, *Heir Presumptive*; born at Tabriz Feb. 19, 1899.
- (2) Itezaed es Sultaneh.
- (3) Muhammad Mehdi Mirza.
- (4) Muhammad Mirza.

## Regent.

About Kassim Khan, Nazer-ul-Mulk; appointed Sept. 25, 1910.

## The Executive.

The Executive government is entrusted to a cabinet of seven ministers, with portfolios distributed as follows:—

*President of the Council*, Ala es Sultanah.

*Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Vossuk ed Dowleh.

*Minister of the Interior*, Ain ed Dowleh.

*Minister of Posts and Telegraphs*, Mustashar ed Dowleh.

*Minister of Justice*,

*Minister of War*, Mustaufi in Mamalik.

*Minister of Finance*, Kawam es Sultanah.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

Under the constitution outlined in the rescript of Shah Muhammad Ali (who abdicated on July 16, 1909, and was succeeded by his son, the present ruler), issued on August 5, 1906, a legislature (*mejliss*) was to be inaugurated, consisting of an upper house, or *Senate*, of 60 members (30 appointed and 30 elected), and of a National Council of 156 members elected for two years and meeting annually on October 8. Under the late Shah the independence of the National Council led to its dissolution by the sovereign, but the consequent political disturbances drove the Shah into exile. Since the accession of the present ruler and the regency there is a growing prospect of parliamentary government.

*President of the Mejliss 1911-1912*, Motamen el Mulk.

## THE JUDICATURE.

The administration of justice is entrusted to co-ordinate authorities, offences under the written or religious law (*Shar*) being dealt with by the Sheikhs-ul-Islam and subordinate priests, and those against customary law (*Urf*) by the governors, lieutenant-governors and their subordinates. The governors of provinces and districts are appointed by the sovereign, but the subordinates owe their offices to the superior governors.

## DEFENCE.

## Army.

It is hoped that the gendarmierie now being created under Swedish officers will eventually replace all the old-fashioned troops, who are quite worthless, and merely a drain on the exchequer. Hitherto the regular troops (*nizam*) have been recruited, in Oriental fashion, by an irregular conscription by districts and provinces, while the tribal levies have been even more loosely organised. Christians and Jews pay a tax in lieu of service. The total strength of the *nizam*, in cavalry, artillery and infantry, is believed to be about 60,000, in 12 divisions, under sirdars (generals); the artillery are armed with 7·5 centimetre Creuzot quick-firing guns; the infantry (in part) with the Lebel rifle. In addition to the *nizam*, there are (a) the Cossack brigade of 2,000 men of all arms, organised and officered by Russians, but consisting entirely of Persian troops; and (b) irregular levies consisting of tribal horsemen and badly armed infantry, of an estimated strength of 50,000.

## Navy.

The Persian navy consists of eight lightly armed vessels for the use of the customs service in the Persian Gulf, five of the ships having been supplied to the order of the government from the dockyards of India.

## EDUCATION.

The Ministry of Public Instruction is assisted by a committee of notables, first appointed in 1897. Prior to that year the primary schools (*maktah*) and colleges (*madrasah*) were closely connected with mosques, the instructors being priests and the syllabus including little more than the reading of the Koran, and rudimentary arithmetic, except in the case of those destined for admission to the priesthood. In addition, certain of the higher-class families employed native or foreign tutors for their children. Since 1897 many schools have been established on western lines, and there are foreign schools (German, French, American, English, Armenian and Jewish) supported by voluntary contributions and giving instruction to both sexes. The government grant in aid of education is small, but certain selected pupils are sent abroad for education at the expense of the Ministry of Public Instruction, and there is a special (military) school at Tehran.

## FINANCE.

The revenue is derived principally from direct taxes (*maliat*) on lands, flocks and herds, and on shops and occupations, from crown lands, customs, and from state monopolies. The expenditure has generally exceeded the revenue in the last few years, owing to internal disturbances. The Revenue of 1910-1911 has been estimated as under, but no particulars of expenditure are obtainable:—

1910-1911.	<i>krans</i> .
Malat.....	60,000,000
Crown Lands .....	25,000,000
Customs .....	40,000,000
Monopolies .....	10,000,000

135,000,000

At the depreciated value of the *kran* (50 = £1 sterling) the revenue of 1910-1911 is £2,700,000.

## DEBT.

The foreign debt of Persia amounted, on Dec. 31, 1911, to £6,720,000, made up as follows:—

Description.	Amount.
Russian Government debt .....	£3,300,000
British Government debt .....	320,000
Russian Bank Loan .....	1,160,000
British Bank Loan .....	690,000
British Loan of 1911 (5 per cent.) .....	1,250,000

£6,720,000

In 1912 Great Britain advanced further sums amounting in all to £140,000, and Russia advanced £125,000 (of which £40,000 has since been repaid). In 1913 Great Britain and Russia each advanced a sum of £200,000 for general purposes, and Great Britain advanced another £100,000 for the special needs of the gendarmierie in Fars.

# **PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY**

**Agriculture and Live Stock.**—Wheat, barley, rice, peas, beans, lentils, millet, and maize are the principal agricultural products, and all available land is employed in the cultivation of these and minor crops. In the interior, on the fringes of the salt deserts, cultivation is restricted to the banks of the various streams. Fruit of various kinds is also abundant, and European vegetables are grown in increasing quantities. The vine has suffered from the ravages of the phylloxera for many years, and the quality of the wine is deteriorating. Cotton is grown in Khorasan, and hemp in Mazandaran; while the silk-worm industry is important. The opium poppy is largely grown for home consumption and for export. Tobacco of various kinds is cultivated, and large quantities are exported. The Live Stock includes great herds of sheep and goats, and camels, horses, mules, asses, and other transport animals, but the latter have been over exported, and this factor, combined with the high price of fodder, has decreased the number of transport animals below the normal requirements.

**Forests.**—Valuable timber, particularly box-wood and oak, is obtained from the forests of the north-western hills, but the industry is conducted with indiscriminate and uncontrolled waste, while planting is almost unknown. Alder, ash, beech, elm, hornbeam, and maple are common forest trees, in addition to box and oak.

**Fisheries.**—The fisheries of the Persian Gulf provide the staple food of the people of the southern provinces, and many of the inland streams are well stocked with salmon and other varieties of fish. The Caspian fisheries (chiefly sturgeon) are leased by government to a Russian syndicate.

**Minerals.**—The minerals, which are little worked owing to the scarcity of fuel and the lack of railway communication, include salt, iron, coal, copper, lead, and sulphur, and there are valuable and famous turquoise mines at Nishapur, near Meshed in Khorasan.

**Manufactures.**—The manufacture of woollen carpets (from native wool) is the most important industry, and shawls, woollen and cotton fabrics, and silk stuffs are also produced in large quantities for the home market and for export. Porcelain and earthenware, tiles, metal-work, wood-carving, jewellery, and rosewater are also wide-spread industries.

## **EXTERNAL TRADE.**

The value of imports and exports during the five years 1907-1908 to 1911-1912 is stated to be as follows (in *krans*, 50 *krans* = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1907-08	410,000,000	320,000,000	730,000,000
1908-09	373,000,000	327,000,000	700,000,000
1909-10	443,000,000	370,000,000	813,000,000
1910-11	485,000,000	376,000,000	861,000,000
1911-12	570,208,450	420,784,470	990,992,920

The principal articles exchanged in 1910-1911 were valued as follows (in *krans*):—

Imports.		
Cottons.....	140,000,000	
Sugar.....	120,000,000	

Tea .....	25,000,000
Cotton Yarn .....	11,000,000
Iron and Steel .....	9,000,000
Other Metals .....	6,000,000
Petroleum .....	7,000,000
Silks .....	6,000,000
Haberdashery.....	5,000,000

Exports.	
Raw Cotton .....	70,000,000
Fruit.....	63,000,000
Carpets.....	45,000,000
Rice.....	30,000,000
Hides and Skins .....	21,000,000
Silk cocoons .....	17,000,000
Opium .....	14,000,000
Gums.....	12,000,000
Grain.....	10,000,000

The exchange of trade (1910-1911) was with the principal countries as under (in *krans*):—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
Russia .....	220,000,000	263,000,000
United Kingdom...	115,000,000	16,000,000
British India.....	75,000,000	21,000,000
Turkey.....	16,000,000	40,000,000
France.....	14,000,000	13,000,000
Germany.....	14,000,000	3,000,000
Austria-Hungary...	11,000,000	—
Belgium.....	8,000,000	500,000
Afghanistan .....	4,000,000	3,000,000
Italy.....	3,000,000	4,000,000
U.S.A. ....	300,000	5,000,000
China .....	500,000	2,500,000
Other Countries ...	6,000,000	8,000,000

## **COMMUNICATIONS.**

**Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs.**—The only railway is a Belgian line of 8 miles from the capital southwards. In 1911 there were 220 post offices, dealing with close on 100,000,000 postal packets. Most of the telegraphs (7,000 miles in all) are managed by the Indo-European Telegraph Department of the Government of India. The main line is from Julfa, on the Russian frontier, to Bushire, whence there is a cable to Bombay. A further line has been constructed by British capital from Karachi (India) *via* Quetta, Robat, Yazd and Kerman to Tehran; it is leased to the Persian Government, but maintained by British directors and staff. A railway concession has been obtained by Russia for a line from Julfa to Tabriz, with the option of extension to Tehran; and a British railway is to be built from Mohammerah northwards to Khorremabad. There is a project on foot for a Trans-Persian railway from N.W. to S.E., but the idea has not yet matured.

**Roads.**—The chief routes to Persia are those *via* Batoum-Tiflis-Tabriz and Baku-Resht, constructed and controlled by Russians and closed to non-Russian merchandise, except tea; the Trebizond-Tabriz route, long and costly; the Bunder Abbas route to Kerman, Yazd, and Seistan, liable to robbery; the Bushire-Shiraz-Isfahan route, long and difficult; the Basrah-Baghdad-Kermanshah route, suited for bulky or heavy goods; and the increasingly popular Muhammah - Ahwaz - Isfahan route, shorter, cheaper, and better than the Bushire route. Several good cart roads have been made or are

in progress. Travelling being mostly by caravan, and transport by pack animals, the cost of carriage is very heavy.

*Navigation.*—The only navigable river is the Karun of the north-west, from Shustar and Dizful to the head of the Persian Gulf, and open for foreign navigation from Muhamrah to Ahwaz, since 1888, a fortnightly steamer service being maintained under a subsidy from British India. From Ahwaz to the capital there is a new road built by the concessionaires of the steamboat service. The navigation of the Upper Karun (Ahwaz to Shuster) is reserved to the Persian flag.

*Ocean Shipping.*—In 1909-1910 1,025 steam vessels (1,327,318 tons) entered the various ports of the Persian Gulf. Of this total 919 vessels (1,144,554 tons) were British. The chief ports are Bushire, Muhamrah, Lingeh, and Bunder Abbas. The shipping of the Caspian is entirely Russian.

### TOWNS.

CAPITAL, TEHRAN. Population (1908) 280,000. Principal towns, with estimated population (1908). *B. N. R.* indicate position of town in *British, Neutral, or Russian* sphere of interest.

Amol (R.), 10,000.	Damghan (R.), 15,000.
Ardebil (R.), 10,000.	Dilman (R.), 10,000.
Ardistan (R.), 10,000.	Dizful (N.), 30,000. †
Astarabad (R.), 15,000.	Hamadan (R.), 40,000.
Bam (B.), 10,000.	Isfahan (R.), 100,000.
Barfurush (R.), 50,000.	Jahrum (N.), 12,000.
Birjend (B.), 28,000.	Karman (B.), 60,000.
Bunder Abbas (N.), 8,000.	Karmanshah (R.), 40,000.
Burujird (R.), 25,000.	Kashan (R.), 35,000.
Bushire (N.), 30,000.	Kasvin (R.), 50,000.

Khoi (R.), 35,000.	Sari (R.), 15,000.
Kuchan (R.), 12,000.	Senendij (R.), 30,000.
Kum (R.), 30,000.	Shahrud (R.), 5,000.
Lingeh (N.), 15,000.	Shiraz (N.), 60,000.
Maragha (R.), 15,000.	Shuster (N.), 15,000.
Marand (R.), 10,000.	Tabriz (R.), 200,000.
Meshed (R.), 80,000.	Tehran (R.), 280,000.
Nishapur (R.), 15,000.	Urmia (R.), 35,000.
Resht (R.), 60,000.	Yezd (R.), 50,000.
Salzevar (R.), 18,000.	Zenjan (R.), 30,000.
Samnan (R.), 16,000.	

### WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

#### Weights and Measures.

The principal *Weights and Measures* of Persia are:—

- 1 Zer (16 Gezeh) = 38 inches.
- 1 Fersakh (*Parasang*) = 4.5 miles.
- 1 Jerib (1,000 square zer) = 1 rood (.25 acre).
- 1 Sir (16 Miskals) = 2.6 oz.
- 5 Sir (80 Miskals) = 13 oz.
- 1 Man (640 Miskals) = 6.5 lb.
- 1 Kharvar (100 Mans) = 650 lb.

The *man* varies throughout the kingdom, that of Tabriz being 640 miskals.

#### Currency.

The *Unit of Currency* is the silver *kran* of 20 *shahis* or 1,000 *dinars*, with a nominal value of a franc, but actually worth about 4.8d. or 50 *kran* = £1 sterling. The coins in circulation are: GOLD, 1 *toman*, ½ *toman*, and 2 *krans* (the *toman* being 20 *krans*); SILVER, 2 and 1 *kran*, ½ and ¼ *kran*; NICKEL, 2 and 1 *shahi*: and COPPER, 4, 2, ½, and ¼ *shahi*.

## Peru.

(Republica del Peru.)

## AREA AND POPULATION.

Departments and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		1896 (a).	1906 (b).
Amazonas (Chacapoyas) .....	13,941	70,676	53,000
Ancachs (Huaraz) .....	16,659	428,703	317,000
Apurimac (Abancay) .....	8,186	177,387	133,000
Arequipa (Arequipa) .....	21,947	229,007	172,000
Ayacucho (Ayacucho) .....	18,188	302,469	227,000
Cajamarca (Cajamarca) .....	12,545	442,412	333,000
Callao (Callao) .....	14	48,118	34,000
Cuzco (Cuzco) .....	131,305	438,646	313,000
Huancavelica (Huancavelica) .....	9,264	223,796	168,000
Huanuco (Huanuco) .....	13,896	145,309	109,000
Ica (Ica) .....	8,685	90,962	68,000
Junin (Cerro de Pasco) .....	23,314	394,393	306,000
Lambayeque (Lambayeque) .....	4,593	124,091	93,000
Libertad (Trujillo) .....	10,190	250,931	188,000
Lima (Lima) .....	13,278	298,106	250,000
Loreto (Iquitos) .....	254,507	100,596	120,000
Madre de Dios .....	24,645	...	16,000
Moquegua (Moquegua) .....	5,714	42,694	32,000
Piura (Piura) .....	14,822	205,307	154,000
Puno (Puno) .....	41,000	537,345	403,000
San Martin (Moyobamba) .....	31,243	—	33,000
Tacna (Tacna) .....	12,590	50,449	39,961
Tumbes (Tumbes) .....	1,930	8,602	8,000
Total .....	692,616	4,609,999	3,569,961

(a) The figures for 1896 are those of the estimate published by the Lima Geographical Society, and (b) the estimate of the Peruvian Government in 1906. The estimate of 1896 is believed to be excessive, and even the smaller Government total of 1906 has been regarded as an exaggeration of the actual total.

## Ethnography.

If the total may be assumed at 3,500,000 the races may be approximately stated at:—Whites, 480,000; Indians (Quichua and Aymará tribes and "wild" Indians of the forests of the eastern interior), 2,000,000; Half-castes (*Cholos* or Spanish Indian and *Zambos* or Spanish Negro), 875,000; Negroes, 87,500; and Asiatics (mainly Chinese), 60,000. There are no statistics of births, marriages, and deaths, or immigration and emigration, and there is no proof that the population is at present increasing.

The official language is Spanish, and the Roman Catholic religion alone is officially recognised by the Constitution, although there is, in fact, a certain tolerance of Protestantism.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Peru is a maritime country on the north-west of the South American Continent, between  $10^{\circ} 31' - 17^{\circ} 47'$  South latitude (the territory between  $17^{\circ} 47' - 10^{\circ} 13'$  being the department of Tacna, occupied by Chile), with a coast-line on the Pacific of about 1,200 miles. It is bounded on the north by Ecuador and Colombia, on the east by Bolivia and Brazil, and on the south by Chile.

The country is traversed throughout its length by the Andes, running parallel to the Pacific coast, the highest points being *Huascaran* (22,050 feet), *Huandoy* (21,100 feet), *Arequipa* (or *Misti*) volcano (20,013 feet), *Hualcan* (20,000 feet), and *Lirima*, *Tucora*, and *Sarasara*, all over 19,000 feet. There are four distinct regions, the *costa*, west of the Andes, a low arid desert except where watered by transverse mountain streams, but capable of irrigation; the *sierra* or western slopes of the Andes, the *punas* or mountainous wastes below the region of perpetual snow, and the inward slopes and boundless forests of the Amazonian basin.

## GOVERNMENT.

Peru was conquered in the early 16th century by Francisco Pizarro, who subjugated the Incas (a tribe of the Quichua Indians), who had invaded the country some 500 years earlier, and for nearly three centuries Peru remained under the Spanish rule. A revolutionary war of 1821-1824 established its independence, declared on July 28, 1821. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of Oct. 18, 1856 (amended Nov. 25, 1860), and is that of a democratic Republic. The President and two Vice-Presidents are elected for four years by direct vote of the people, and are ineligible for a succeeding term of office.

*President* (1912-1916), Señor Guillermo Billinghurst, installed Sept. 25, 1912, for four years.

## The Executive.

*President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of War and Marine*, General Enrique Varela.  
*Minister of Finance*, Baldomero Maldonado.  
*Minister of the Interior*, Colonel Gonzalo Tirado.  
*Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Francisco Tudela.  
*Minister of Justice, Religion, and Public Instruction*, Dr. Carlos Paz Soldan.  
*Minister of Agriculture and Public Works*, Col. Pedro Portillo.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

Congress consists of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and meets annually on Independence Day (July 28) for 90 days. The Senate is composed of 52 members, the Chamber of 116 members, in each case elected by the direct vote of all male citizens aged 21 who can read and write or possess a small property or tax-paying qualification. One-third of each house retires by lot every two years.

*President of the Senate*, General Norberto Etespuru.

*President of the Chamber*, Ricardo Bontin.

## THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Supreme Court at Lima, the members of which are appointed by Congress, and Superior Courts at Arequipa, Ayacucho, Cajamarca, Cuzco, Huaraz, Piura, Puno, and Truxillo. Each province has a Court of first instance, and there are Justices of the Peace in each township.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The 20 Departments and 3 Provinces are subdivided into Provinces (110 in all), which again are parcelled out into 850 districts. At the head of the Department is a Prefect, with a sub-Prefect over each Province. There are popularly elected communal councils in all townships for purely local matters.

## DEFENCE.

## Army.

By a law of Dec. 27, 1898, service in the Army is compulsory for all citizens, but the places of those leaving the ranks each year are, in fact, filled by conscription. Service is for 3 years (infantry) and 4 years (cavalry), in the *Active Army*, with 7 years in 1st Reserve (two trainings of two months each), 5 years in 2nd Reserve, and 15 years in the *National Guard*. The *Peace Effective* is 4,000 of all ranks. Cost of the Army, 1911, about £380,000.

## Navy.

The Peruvian Navy consists of 2 modern protected cruisers (*Almirante Grau* and *Coronel Bolognesi*), 1 modernised cruiser (*Lima*), and 2 submarines; with certain miscellaneous craft, school ships, sailing vessels, &c.

## EDUCATION.

Primary education is compulsory and is free in towns, but only some 20 per cent. of attendances are secured. Secondary education is conducted in Government high schools in provincial capitals, with small fees. A few private schools are controlled by foreigners. There are *Special Schools* of Arts, Mines and Engineering at Lima. There is a *University* (St. Mark's) at Lima.

## FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure of Peru for the 4 years 1909-1912 is stated as follows in *libra* of 10 soles (*libra* = £1 sterling).

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1909	3,046,386	3,249,990
1910	2,795,775	2,685,322
1911	3,392,115	3,378,527
1912	3,425,543	3,493,629

## DEBT.

An arrangement was concluded in January, 1890, for the cancelling of the external debt (which amounted, with arrears of interest, to over £50,000,000), under which the State railways, the guano up to 2,000,000 tons, certain rights in the Cerro de Pasco district, and vast tracts of land are vested in the Peruvian Corporation. The disputes between the Government and the Corporation were settled in June, 1907. A 5½ per cent. loan was concluded early in 1909 with French financiers, and was partly used for paying off the £600,000 loan from the German Bank. The loan is guaranteed by the salt monopoly.

Claims of every kind upon the Government are being converted into a non-interest bearing funded debt (called *Deuda de Amortización*), redeemed at a low rate, which fluctuates.

The capital liabilities on July 31, 1911, were stated as follows:—

5½ % French loan .....	£1,680,000
1% Internal debt .....	2,660,645
Bearing no interest .....	1,122,585
	£5,483,230

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture and Live Stock*.—The eastern provinces are of vast extent and fertility with a tropical climate, while the valleys running from the Andes to the coast are very fertile and are capable of development by irrigation. The staple agricultural product is sugar, while cotton is grown in large and increasing quantities. The medicinal products of the eastern provinces are valuable, and include cinchona (Peruvian bark), sarsaparilla, copaiba, cocaine, &c. India-

rubber is a product of the Amazonian basin, and coffee and cocoa are increasingly grown, while the sugar plantations are mainly in the *costa* west of the Andes. The *Live Stock* includes considerable herds of guanaco, llama, and alpaca, the wool being a valuable item of the export trade. Guano is brought from the Lobos and other islands on the Pacific coast.

**Minerals.**—The mountains are rich in minerals, among which silver, quicksilver, copper and coal (of inferior quality) are conspicuous; while in the department of Tumbes, in the north-west, there are important beds of petroleum. Gold is found in many districts, but especially in the province of Carabaya, where mining on an important scale is carried on. An American syndicate has bought four-fifths of the whole mineral zone of Cerro de Pasco and many others in neighbouring mining districts, and has constructed a railway from Oroya to Cerro de Pasco.

**Manufactures.**—With the exception of cotton and woollen factories at Lima, Ica, Cuzco and Arequipa, which fail to supply the home demand, cocaine factories for the utilization of the coca grown in Otuzco province, and tobacco and brewing establishments, there is a lack of industrial development, but many openings exist for capital so soon as the rich land on the inward slopes of the Andes is taken up by suitable colonists.

#### EXTERNAL TRADE.

The trade of Peru for the 5 years 1908-1912 is stated as follows in *libra* (= £1 sterling).

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1908 ...	£5,311,973 ...	5,478,941 ...	10,790,914
1909 ...	4,298,627 ...	6,492,671 ...	19,791,298
1910 ...	4,980,697 ...	7,074,076 ...	12,054,773
1911 ...	5,438,247 ...	7,422,027 ...	12,860,274
1912 ...	5,157,686 ...	9,438,581 ...	14,596,267

The trade was principally with the following countries in 1909 and 1910 in *libra* (000 omitted).

Country.	Imports from.		Exports to.	
	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.
United Kingdom .....	1,570	1,680	2,675	2,517
United States .....	845	923	1,496	2,033
Chile .....	182	152	852	895
Germany .....	687	791	350	358
France .....	195	486	540	772
Belgium .....	250	251	50	...
Bolivia .....	...	...	205	200
Italy .....	151	168	...	...
Australia .....	120	122	...	...

**Articles.**—The principal imports are coal, cotton, woollen, linen, and silk goods, drugs, earthen and stone wares, machinery, explosives, metals and manufactures thereof, oils, stationery,

paper manufactures, timber, and wheat. The chief exports are sugar, copper and other ores, guano, gold, silver, cotton, llama and alpaca wool, rubber, and cocaine. A small quantity of coffee is also exported.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

**Railways.**—The total length of the railways open (1911) was 1,682 miles; the Central line runs from Callao to Oroya and Huanacayo: the Southern line from Mollendo by Arequipa to Puno on Lake Titicaca, with a branch to Cuzco. There is also steam navigation on that lake and the River Desaguadero. The eastern rivers are also navigated to some extent by steam craft.

**Posts and Telegraphs.**—There were 781 post offices in 1912, dealing with 35,727,582 packets of all kinds. There were also 7,300 miles of telegraph lines, and wireless telegraphy stations have been established in many places. Telephones are largely used.

**Shipping.**—The mercantile marine consisted in 1911 of 13 steamers (10,581 tons) and 44 sailing vessels (21,006 tons), a total number of 57 vessels (exceeding 100 tons each) and an aggregate of 31,587 tons. In 1912 479 vessels (1,279,588 tons), engaged in the foreign trade, entered the port of Callao.

#### TOWNS.

**CAPITAL, LIMA**, on the mountain stream Rimac, with a magnificent cathedral founded by Pizarro in 1540. Population (1908) 143,500. Other towns are Callao (34,346), Arequipa (40,000), Cuzco, the ancient capital of the Incas (30,000), Ayacucho (15,000), Iquitos (14,000).

#### WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is legally established, but the following (old Spanish) are largely used:—

1 Pulgada (12 Linea) .....	=	·927 inch.
1 Sesma (6 Pulgada) .....	=	5·564 inches.
1 Vara (6 Sesma) .....	=	2·782 feet.
1 Estado (2 Vara) .....	=	5·564 feet.
1 Legua (of Castile) .....	=	4636·66 yards.
1 Fanegada .....	=	1·6374 acres.
1 Cuartillo (4 Capa) .....	=	·1109 gal.
1 Cuartilla (2 Azumbre) ...	=	·8879 gal.
1 Arrobo Mayor (or Cantara) ..	=	3·5517 gal.
1 Mayor (16 Cantara) .....	=	56·276 gal.
1 Medio (2 Cuartillo) .....	=	·0621 bushl.
1 Almude (2 Medio) .....	=	·1256 bushl.
1 Fanega .....	=	1·5076 bushl.
1 Cahiz .....	=	18·0919 bushl.
1 Tomin (12 Grano) .....	=	·02113 oz. av.
1 Onza .....	=	·0634 lb. av.
1 Libra (of Castile) .....	=	1·014 lb. av.
1 Quintal .....	=	101·443 lb. av.
1 Tonelada .....	=	1014·42 lb. av.

Peru has a gold standard of *Currency* and no paper money. The unit is the *libra* of 10 *soles* of 100 *dineros* or 1000 *centavos*, and its par value is £1 sterling, the *sol* being worth 24d.

## Portugal.

(Républica de Portugal e Algarves.)

## AREA AND POPULATION.

Districts and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		Census 1900.	Census 1911.
(3) Aveiro (Aveiro) .....	1,064	303,169	336,243
(7) Azores (Angra) .....	922	256,291	242,560
(2) Beja (Beja) .....	3,958	163,612	192,499
(4) Braga (Braga) .....	1,041	357,159	382,276
(6) Bragança (Bragança) .....	2,512	185,163	192,024
(3) Castello Branco (Castello Branco) .....	2,581	216,608	241,184
(3) Coimbra (Coimbra) .....	1,507	332,168	359,387
(2) Evora (Evora) .....	2,856	128,062	148,295
(1) Faro (Faro) .....	1,937	255,191	272,861
(3) Guarda (Guarda) .....	2,114	261,630	271,616
(5) Leiria (Leiria) .....	1,316	238,755	262,632
(5) Lisboa (Lisboa) .....	3,085	709,509	852,854
(7) Madeira (Funchal) .....	314	150,574	169,783
(2) Portalegre (Portalegre) .....	2,404	124,431	141,481
(4) Porto (Oporto) .....	892	597,935	679,540
(5) Santarem (Santarem) .....	2,554	238,154	325,775
(4) Vianna do Castello (Vianna do Castello) .....	857	215,267	227,250
(6) Villa Real (Villa Real) .....	1,649	242,196	245,547
(3) Vizeu (Vizeu) .....	1,937	402,259	416,744
Total Portugal .....	35,500	5,423,132	5,960,056
Portuguese Colonies .....	804,841	...	9,675,000
Grand Total .....	840,341	...	15,635,056

NOTE.—The figures in parentheses refer to the *Ancient Provinces* of Portugal, from which the present Districts (*Comarcas*) were created in 1833, viz.:—(1) Algarve, (2) Alentejo, (3) Beira, (4) Entre Minho-e-Douro, (5) Estremadura, (6) Traz-os-Montes; and (7) Islands.

## Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	Marriages.
1908	177,231	116,430	40,056	156,486	34,135
1909	176,707	111,395	38,223	149,395	34,150
1910	—	—	39,515	—	—
1911	—	—	59,661	—	—
1912	—	—	88,929	—	—

SEXES in 1911: Males 2,838,691, Females 3,131,365.

RELIGIONS.—All religions are free. The Portuguese are almost entirely Roman Catholic, with less than 5,000 Protestants, and under 1,000 Jews.

FOREIGN RESIDENTS.—In 1911 there were 41,197 foreigners resident in Portugal, of whom 20,517 were Spanish, 12,143 Brazilians, 2,516 British, 1,832 French, 969 German, 1,645 U.S.A., 547 Italians and 858 others.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

*Boundaries.*—*Continental Portugal* occupies part of the maritime district of the Iberian Peninsula, between 6° 15'–9° 30' W. long., and 37°–42° 8' N. lat., and is bounded on the north and east by Spain, and on the south and west by the Atlantic Ocean. The Azores

and Madeira Islands form an integral part of Portugal for administrative purposes. The Azores (Acores or Western Islands), an archipelago in the Atlantic Ocean, lie between  $36^{\circ} 55' - 39^{\circ} 55'$  N. lat. and between  $25^{\circ} - 31^{\circ} 16'$  W. long., and consist of the islands of São Miguel, Santa Maria, Formigas, Faial, Pico, São Jorge, Terceira, Graciosa, Flores and Corvo—total area 922 square miles. The Madeira Group consists of the islands of Madeira and Porto Santo and of the *Desertas* (Ilheo Chao, Bugio and Deserta Grande) and *Selvageen*, or Salvage, Islands (Great Piton, Great Salvage and Little Salvage). The total area is 314 square miles, and Madeira lies between  $16^{\circ} 42' - 17^{\circ} 13'$  W. long. and between  $32^{\circ} 37' - 32^{\circ} 51'$  N. lat. Porto Santo is 25 miles north-east of Madeira, the Desertas (uninhabited) 11 miles south-east. The Selvageen Islands (uninhabited) lie about 156 miles due south of Funchal.

**Relief.**—Portugal is generally a hilly country, with no great heights and many plains (*campos*), plateaus (*cimas*) and lowlands (*veigas*), and marshy flats (*baizas*) along the coast. The highest peak is in the *Sierra da Estrella* of the Guarda and Coimbra districts, where a height of 6,536 feet has been measured, while many ranges exceed 4,000 feet. The principal plains are in the Alemtejo province with the plateaus and lowlands of Traz-os-Montes and Minho and the marshy flats of the Alemtejo coastlands.

**Hydrography.**—The principal rivers are the Douro, Tagus, Guadiana and Minho. The Douro rises in the Pico de Urbiön (Spain) and has a total length of about 480 miles, of which 65 miles form the boundary between Portugal and Spain, 130 miles are in Portuguese territory, and 280 miles in Spanish territory. The Portuguese tributaries of the Douro are the Agueda, Coã and Paiva, and the Sabor, Túa and Tamega. The Douro traverses the *Paiz do Vinho*, one of the richest wine producing districts of the world, and flows into the Atlantic at Oporto. The Tagus, 570 miles in length (200 miles in Portugal) rises in the Sierra de Albarcín, east of Madrid, and reaches the Atlantic in two arms, which terminate in a broad tidal basin at Lisbon. The principal Portuguese tributaries of the Tagus are the Ocreza, Pousul and Zezere, and the Niza and Sorraia. The Guadiana rises in the Spanish Province of La Mancha, and from Badajoz forms the boundary between Portugal and Spain for some 50 miles, and flows through the Alemtejo district to the Sierra Morena (which it pierces in a series of foaming rapids), and thence to the sea again forms the boundary line between the two countries. The mouth of the Gulf of Cadiz is divided by sandbanks into many channels. The total length is over 500 miles, and its principal tributaries are the Caia, Degebe, Cobres, Oeiras, and Vascão. The Minho has a total length of 175 miles, part of which is common to both countries as the north-west boundary of Portugal.

**Climate.**—The climate is equable and temperate, the south-western winds bringing an abundant rainfall. Beira and Estremadura and the northern provinces have the smallest variations, but Alemtejo and Algarve have excessively hot summers. Lisbon has an annual mean temperature of  $61^{\circ}$  F., but there is a difference of  $50^{\circ}$  F. in the extremes.

## GOVERNMENT.

From the close of the eleventh century until the revolution of 1910 the government of Portugal was a monarchy, and in the year 1500 the King of Portugal was "Lord of the conquest, navigation, and commerce of India, Ethiopia, Arabia and Persia," the territories of the Empire including also the Vice-Royalty of Brazil, which declared its independence in 1822 (see Brazil). In 1910 an armed rising drove the King and the Royal family into exile, effected a separation of Church and State and set up a Republic. The National Assembly of Aug. 21, 1911, sanctioned the Republic and adopted a Constitution, with a President elected by Congress for 4 years, a Congress of two Chambers, and an Executive appointed by the President but responsible to the Legislature. The Republic was formally recognised by the Powers on Sept. 11, 1911.

*President of the Republic of Portugal* (Aug. 24, 1911-1915), Dr. Manoel d'Arriaga.

### The Executive.

*Council of Ministers* (Jan. 9, 1913).

*President of the Council and Minister of Finance*, Dr. Afonso Costa.

*Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Sr. Antonio Macielra.

*Minister of War*, Major Pereiro Bastos.

*Minister of the Colonies*, Sr. Almeida Ribeiro.

*Minister of Justice*, Sr. Alvaro de Castro.

*Minister of Marine*, Sr. Freitas Ribeiro.

*Minister of Public Works*, Sr. Antonio Maria da Silva.

*Minister of the Interior*, Sr. Rodrigo Rodrigues.

### THE LEGISLATURE.

There is a Congress of two houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate consists of 71 members, elected by the Municipal Councils of the Republic for six years, one half renewable every three years. The Chamber of Deputies (or National Council) consists of 164 members, elected by direct vote for three years.

*President of the Senate*, A. Braamcamp Freire.

*President of the Chamber*, Forbes Bessa.

## THE JUDICATURE.

There are Courts of first instance in each of the 103 judicial districts or *comarcas*, with Courts of Appeal (*tribunais de relação*) at Lisbon and Oporto and at Ponta Delgada in the Azores. There is a Supreme Court of Appeal at Lisbon.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Republic is divided into 21 Districts (Continental Portugal 17, Azores 3, Madeira 1), governed by an appointed Governor, a District Auditor and an elective council of three members. Each district is divided into communes (*concelhos*) with an appointed mayor and an elective council (*junta de concelho*), the communes comprising two or more parishes (*freguesias*), each with an appointed governor (*regedor*) and an elective council (*junta de parochia*). Local administration is thus controlled by the representatives of the central government of Lisbon.

## DEFENCE.

## Army.

Service in the militia is universal and compulsory. Recruits join the the *Active Army* for 10 years, with initial training of 15 to 30 weeks (a proportion serving for 1 year), and subsequent trainings of 2 weeks annually. They then pass to the *Active Reserve* for 10 years, with two trainings of 2 weeks, and thence to the *Territorial Army* to the age of 45. The *Peace Effective* is about 2,000 officers and 30,000 others.

## Navy.

The Navy is recruited by compulsory service of the maritime population and is manned by 5,700 officers and men. The fleet consists of 1 coast defence ship (3,000 tons), 4 protected cruisers, and some old pattern gunboats, with 1 t-b-d., and 2 submarines building.

## EDUCATION.

*Primary Education* is free and nominally compulsory between the ages of 7 and 15, but attendances are not strictly enforced, and over 75 per cent. of the population above 7 years old are illiterate. In 1910 there were 5,250 public and 1,750 private elementary schools. *Secondary Education* is conducted in State lycées (which have been established in each of the 19 district capitals, and at Guimarães, Lamego and Amaranti) and in the municipal lycées at Celorico de Basto, Chaves, Ponte de Luna, Povoá de Varzim and Setúbal. There are also military and naval schools, and other special and technical institutions, with a secondary school for girls at Lisbon. In addition to State effort, many institutions are maintained by private efforts. The *University of Coimbra* (founded in 1291 at Lisbon and transferred to Coimbra in 1537) has a library of 150,000 volumes. In 1910 there were 1,100 matriculated students at the University.

## FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of Portugal for the five years 1908-9-1912-13 were stated as follows in *escudos* :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1908-09	70,168,523	75,275,198
1909-10	69,263,336	74,605,880
1910-11	70,803,875	73,499,883
1911-12	76,237,475	78,188,125
1912-13	75,747,000	79,183,000

The revenue is derived principally from customs, taxes on land and industries, and duties on tobacco and breadstuffs and from the Lisbon octroi duties. The service of the debt accounts for nearly half the annual expenditure, the army (10,250,000 *escudos*), navy and colonies (5,000,000), and public works (11,000,000) absorbing most of the balance.

## DEBT.

The debt was stated on December 31, 1912, at the following amounts :—

Description.	Amount.	Charge.
Internal Funded Debt	\$354,987,000	\$8,198,000
External " "	187,882,000	7,627,000
Internal Floating " "	75,149,000	3,738,000
External " "	25,000,000	1,373,000
Loss on Exchange .....	—	765,000
	\$643,018,000	\$21,701,000

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture and Live Stock.*—The principal products are wheat (1,211,180 acres in 1911), barley, oats, maize, flax and hemp, while the vine is extensively cultivated, the best wine being produced in the elevated tracts, and the commoner kinds in the low-lying country. In the plains and lowlands rice, olives, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, and almonds are abundantly grown. The vine and the olive are the chief branches of industry, the rich red wine known as "port" being grown in the *Paiz do Vinho* and carried down the Douro partly in sailing vessels but mainly by rail, for shipment at Oporto. The *Live Stock* (1910) included 703,138 cattle (oxen, bull and cows), 3,072,988 sheep, 1,110,957 pigs, and 87,765 horses.

*Forestry.*—There are extensive forests of oak, chestnut, seapine, and cork, covering nearly 27 per cent. of the cultivated area of the country, and cork products are largely manufactured for export, while the wine trade requires much timber for the numerous cooperages, much of which, however, is imported from abroad.

*Fisheries.*—The total value of the fish landed annually is about 6,000,000 milreiros, including tunny fish and sardines and fresh water salmon, 8,298 vessels employing 26,802 men, are engaged in the deep-sea and coast fisheries.

**Minerals.**—The annual production of minerals is valued at about 2,000,000 *escudos*, the output including copper, iron, tin, lead, wolfram, antimony, and salt, gypsum, lime, marble, and petroleum. Bay salt, of great hardness and purity, is worked and exported in large quantities. The mines gave employment to 8,000 persons in 1900.

**Manufactures.**—Cotton spinning and weaving and woollen and linen fabrics, gloves, cork, metal and earthenware goods, tobacco and cigars, mineral waters, embroideries, chinaware and boots, shoes and hats are among the principal industries. At the census of 1900 the industrial population was ascertained to be 455,296. The results of the census of 1911 are not yet completely published.

### EXTERNAL TRADE.

The imports and exports of merchandise (special trade) for the 5 years 1908-1912 are shown below (values in *escudos*):—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1908	£67,247,956	£28,377,119
1909	64,758,000	30,880,000
1910	69,507,000	35,724,000
1911	68,127,000	34,065,000
1912	74,639,000	34,325,000

The imports and exports of 1911 and 1912 were classified as follows (values in *escudos*, 000 omitted):—

Classification.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
Live Animals .....	3,032	2,515	3,943	3,041
Articles of Food.....	12,805	17,020	19,043	19,776
Raw Materials .....	32,493	33,688	7,140	7,897
Yarn and Textiles ...	7,682	7,977	1,522	1,777
Machinery .....	6,077	6,391	138	145
Other Manufactures	5,899	6,916	2,276	2,294
Coin and Bullion ...	954	1,072	417	641

The wine export of 1912 was valued at £12,459,791; the value of exported cork being £3,737,412. The imports of wheat, maize, and rice were valued at \$6,532,755, iron and steel \$4,326,212, coal \$5,124,992, and codfish \$4,336,096.

The trade of 1909 was shared by the principal

nations of the world as under (values in *escudos*, 000 omitted):—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
	1909	1909
United Kingdom	£17,450	£7,289
Germany .....	9,986	2,291
Spain .....	4,623	5,535
U.S.A. ....	6,918	865
France .....	5,764	806
Brazil.....	1,307	5,145

### COMMUNICATIONS.

**Railways, etc.**—In 1910 there were 1,760 miles of railway open and working, of which 680 miles were State owned. The principal lines cross the Spanish border to the ports of Lisbon and Oporto, and a coastal system runs from the northern boundary to Faro on the south coast. The principal waterways are the Lower Tagus and the Douro, the latter traversing the wine district, which provides most of the traffic.

**Posts and Telegraphs.**—In 1909 there were 3,861 post offices dealing with 60,000,000 letters and postcards and 44,000,000 other postal packets. In 1907 there were 516 telegraph offices (and 5 wireless stations) with 6,267 miles of line and 13,378 miles of wire, transmitting 4,075,000 messages.

**Shipping.**—The mercantile marine consisted, in 1911, of 77 steam vessels (79,109 tons) and 113 sailing vessels (31,074 tons), exclusive, in each case, of vessels under 100 tons; a total of 190 vessels of 110,183 tons. In 1910 11,560 vessels (of 20,615,388 tons) entered the ports of the Republic.

### TOWNS.

**CAPITAL, LISBON**, on the Tagus. Population (1911) 435,359. Oporto had a population (1911) of 194,664. There are no other large towns, but Braga, Loulé, Setubal, and Funchal (Madeira) had populations exceeding 20,000 in 1911, and the following exceeded 10,000, viz.:—the seaports of Ilhavo, Póvoa de Varzim, Tavira, Faro, Ovar, Olhão, Vianna do Castelo, and the inland towns of Coimbra, Évora, Covilhã, Elvas, Portalegre, and Ponta Delgada and Angra in the Azores.

### WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* has been officially adopted, but some of the old standards survive, e.g., the *libra* (of 1·012 lb. English), *alqueire* (0·36 English bushel), and *moio* (2·78 bushels). In Lisbon and the south the liquid *almude* = 3·7 gallons, and in Oporto and the north the *almude* = 5·6 gallons.

The *Unit of Currency* is the *escudo*, 1,000 *escudos* being a *conto*. The *escudo* is of the same value as the obsolete *milreis*, and contains 100 *centavo*. The *escudo* at par = 53d. (or \$4·50 = £1 sterling), but the exchange (1913) was about 45d. (or \$5·30 = £1 sterling).

## Portuguese Colonies.

Dependency and Capital.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Estimated Population.
<b>In Asia:—</b>		
Goa (Nova Goa) .....	1,301	520,000
Damão (Damão) .....	150	60,000
Diu (Diu) .....	20	20,000
Macao (Macao) .....	3	80,000
Timor (Dilly) .....	7,450	300,000
<i>Total, Asia</i> .....	8,924	980,000
<b>In Africa:—</b>		
Cape Verde Islands (Praia) .....	1,475	150,000
Portuguese Guinea (Bolama) .....	14,000	300,000
São Thomé and Príncipe (São Thomé) .....	442	45,000
Angola (São Paulo de Loanda) .....	480,000	5,000,000
Africa Oriental (Lourenço Marques).....	300,000	3,200,000
<i>Total, Africa</i> .....	795,917	8,695,000
<i>Grand Total</i> .....	804,841	9,675,000

## ASIATIC DEPENDENCIES.

## Portuguese India.

PORTUGUESE INDIA has a total area of 1,470 square miles, with an estimated population (1910) of 605,000, of whom about 300,000 are Roman Catholics, 295,000 Hindus, and 10,000 Muhammadans. The Portuguese dominions consist of Goa on the western coast of India, between  $14^{\circ} 53' - 15^{\circ} 44'$  N. lat. and  $73^{\circ} 45' - 74^{\circ} 26'$  E. long., about 265 miles S.E. of Bombay; *Damão*, on the east side of the Gulf of Cambay, and of *Diu*, a town and fort on an island on the west side of the same gulf. These settlements form a single administrative province under a Governor-General, with headquarters at Nova Goa (or Panjim). Old Goa, five or six miles inland, has fallen into decay, but is still remarkable for the church of Bom Jesus (which contains the tomb of St. Francisco Xavier) and for the Cathedral and other 16th century buildings. The chief products of Goa are rice, coco-nuts, and salt. The direct foreign trade is small, but there is a large transit trade with British India, the principal imports being cotton piece-goods, food grains, kerosene, sugar, and tobacco; and the exports coconuts, manganese ore, salt, and fish. The Portuguese West of India Railway (51 miles) connects the rising port of Mormugão with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway in British India, and many British and German steamers call at Mormugão. The revenue of Portuguese India was 1,106,608 *escudos* in 1912-13; the imports were valued at 22,808,341 *escudos*, and the exports at 1,019,105 *escudos* in 1912-13.

Governor-General, Dr. J. M. Couceiro da Costa.

Secretary-General, Dr. F. M. Peixoto Vieira.

## Macao.

MACAO (Portuguese, *Macau*) is a settlement on the western side of the estuary of the Canton

river, in  $22^{\circ}$  N. and  $122^{\circ}$  E., occupied by the Portuguese in the 16th century, and finally ceded by China in 1887. The settlement consists of the City of Macao and of two small islands, with a total area of three square miles and a population (1910) of about 80,000, 4,000 being Portuguese and the remainder Chinese. The trade is valued at 8,500,000 *escudos* for exports and 7,600,000 for imports, the exports being principally tea, rice, and silk, and the imports opium, oil, raw cotton, and fish. In 1910, 1,892 vessels (912,135 tons) entered the port of Macao. The revenue in 1912-13 was 684,000 *escudos*. Macao was the place of exile of *Camões*, the Portuguese epic poet (1524-1580), who formed part of the expedition which captured the port in 1558, and was imprisoned there in 1559. The "gruta di Camões" is still shown to the north of the town.

Governor, Lieut.-Col. Sanches Miranda.

Secretary-General, Dr. Maurstha.

## Timor.

PORTUGUESE TIMOR consists of the northern portion of Timor, a large island in the Malay Archipelago, of an enclave on the north-west coast of the island, and of the neighbouring island of Pulo Cambing, with a total area of 7,450 square miles, and an estimated population of 300,000, made up of Papuan, Malayan, and Polynesian elements. The capital, Dilly, on the north-west coast, has about 3,000 inhabitants. The island of Timor lies between  $8^{\circ} 10' - 10^{\circ} 20'$  S. lat. and  $123^{\circ} 30' - 127^{\circ} 20'$  E. long., and its total area is 12,500 square miles. The Portuguese settled in the island early in the sixteenth century, but it was not until 1859 that the boundaries between Portugal and the Netherlands were determined. The products are principally coffee, sandalwood and wax being also exported. The imports were valued in 1912 at 606,000 *escudos*, the exports at 458,000 *escudos*. The local revenue

were 200,000 *escudos* in 1912-13. In 1909 288 vessels (mainly Dutch), of 134,703 tons, entered the port of Dilli.

Governor, Commander F. da Camara.

### AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES.

#### Cape Verde Islands.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS (*Ilhas de Cabo Verde*) are an archipelago of the West African coast, between 14° 47'–17° 13' N. lat. and 22° 40'–25° 22' W. long., consisting of the following islands:—

	English Sq. Miles.	Estimated Population.
Santo Antão (Ponta do Sol)	265	25,000
São Vicente (Mindello) .....	75	8,000
Santa Luzia (Santa Luzia)	18	100
São Nicolau (Ribeira Brava)	126	12,000
Sal (Santa Maria) .....	75	800
Boa Vista (Sal Rei).....	235	2,600
Maio (Porto Inglês) .....	70	1,000
São Thiago (Praia) .....	350	65,000
Fogo (São Felipe) .....	190	18,000
Brava (S. Joás Baptista) ...	23	10,000

and of the uninhabited islets of Branco and Razo (near Santa Luzia) and the Ilheus Seccos (near Brava). The islands were settled by the Portuguese, who imported negroes from the African coast to work the plantations, slavery being finally abolished in 1876. The inhabitants are mainly negroes and mulattoes, who speak a debased form of Portuguese, and belong to the Roman Catholic Church. Coffee is the principal product, maize, millet, sugar cane, manioc, oranges, tobacco and cotton being also grown. The exports are coffee, physic-nuts, millet, sugar, spirits, salt, live animals, skins and fish; the imports being coal, textiles, foodstuffs, wine, metals, tobacco, pottery, machinery and vegetables. The exports are valued at 350,000 *escudos*, the imports at 1,600,000 *escudos*, of which coal accounts for over 1,000,000 *escudos*. In 1909 1893 vessels (4,556,000 tons) entered the ports of the archipelago. The revenue was 430,000 *escudos* in 1912-13. The islands form a separate colonial government, and there are three principal judges for the windward (*Barlavento*) S. Vicente and leeward (*Sotavento*) groups. The seat of government is Praia, in São Thiago.

Governor, Capt. Judice Biker.

#### Portuguese Guinea.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA extends along the west coast of Africa between the Casamanci district of Senegal (French) and French Guinea (the limits of the coastal territory being 10° 55'–12° 30' N. lat.), and reaches inland to 13° 40' W. long. The settlement includes also the *Bissagos Archipelago* (Orango, Bolama, Bissao and other islands), and has a total area of about 14,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 300,000 to 500,000, of various negro tribes, the Mandingos and Fulas being the most numerous. Except the small European colony all the inhabitants are heathen, neither Christianity nor Muhammadanism having made much progress. The principal crops are rice and millet, the products also including tobacco, indigo, cotton, coffee, ground-nuts and kola nuts. The interior is dense forest with palms, ebony and mahogany,

and some rubber vines. The imports are valued at about 1,401,000 *escudos*, the exports 1,243. The local revenue was 680,000 *escudos* in 1912-13. The seat of government is Bolama in the island of that name.

Governor, Dr. Andrade Sequeira.

#### São Thomé and Príncipe.

Island.	English Sq. Miles	Popu- lation
São Thomé (São Thomé) .....	400	40,000
Príncipe (São Antonio).....	42	5,000

SÃO THOMÉ and PRÍNCIPE are two islands in the Gulf of Guinea, the larger island being just north of the equator (23° N.), and the smaller 90 miles further N.E. and nearer the African coast. The principal product of both islands is cocoa, the exports of which were about one-sixth of the world's supply in 1907. Exaggerated reports as to the conditions of indentured labourers stopped the cocoa exports from 1909–1910, but the conditions have now been radically altered. The total exports in 1912 were valued at 8,349,000 *escudos*, the imports at 3,378,000 *escudos*. The local revenue (1,060,000 *escudos* in 1912-13) exceeds the local expenditure. In 1909, 231 vessels (584,000 tons) entered the ports of the island, the shipping being almost entirely Portuguese.

Governor, Dr. Botts Machado.

#### Portuguese West Africa.

##### (Province of Angola.)

Colony and Capital.	English Sq. Miles.	Estimated Population.
Angola (São Paulo de Loanda) .....	477,000	4,500,000
Cabinda (Cabinda) .....	3,000	500,000

ANGOLA lies south of the Congo river in West Africa, with a coast line of 900 miles between 6°–17° 18' S., and extends eastwards as far as Rhodesia. The northern boundary is that of the Belgian Congo, and the southern boundary is coterminous with German South-West Africa. For administrative purposes the colony is divided into the four coastal districts of Congo (capital, São Salvador), Loanda (Loanda), Benguella (Benguella) and Mossamedes (Mossamedes), and the inland districts of Huilla (Huilla) and Lunda (Malange). The inhabitants are various negro tribes, with some admixture of Portuguese blood in certain districts. There are Boer settlements on the central plateau, the remaining white inhabitants being principally Portuguese. There is a large Christian element in the native population. Copper, iron, petroleum, asphalt, and mineral salt are found and produced, and gold is also exported. The principal agricultural products are mealies and manioc, sugar-cane, cotton, coffee and tobacco, the exports being coffee, rubber, wax, palm kernels and palm oil, cattle and hides; the imports are foodstuffs, cotton and woollen goods and hardware. The trade of the whole province was valued at 5,932,000 *escudos* for imports, and 7,873,000 *escudos* for exports in 1912. The shipping in 1909 was 1,741 vessels of 1,005,000 tons, the ports being Loanda, Benguella, Mossamedes, Lobito, Noqui, Ambriz, Novo Redondo, Egito and Port Alexandre, with Cabinda in the northern enclave. A railway 300 miles in length runs from the capital to Ambaca, and another line runs from Lobito inland to Catanga; the total length of all lines open in 1910 was about 510 miles. The local

revenue is about 2,300,000 *escudos*, the expenditure 3,200,000 *escudos*. CABINDA (which forms a division of the Congo district of Angola) is an isolated enclave north of the Congo river, the capital (Cabinda) being a seaport in  $5^{\circ} 33'$  S. latitude, and  $12^{\circ} 10'$  E. longitude, with a population of 10,000. The total area is 3,000 square miles, and the estimated population 500,000, almost all Cabindas, a tribe of Bantu negroes. The exports are palm oil, ground-nuts, and other jungle produce. In addition to the capital there are ports at Landana, Molembo and Massabi.

Governor-General of Angola (*São Paulo de Loanda*), Maj. E. M. Norton de Mallos.

Secretary-General, Colonel A. Maria da Silva (*interino*).

Governors (*Benguella*), Capt. Gaes Pinto (*interino*); (*Congo*), Lieut. José Cardozo; (*Mossamedes*), Lieut. Correia da Silva; (*Lunda*), Lieut. Utra Machado; (*Huilla*), Capt. Albuquerque Falner.

### Portuguese East Africa. (Province of Moçambique.)

#### DISTRICTS AND CAPITALS.

Delagoa Bay (Lourenço Marques).  
Gaza (Chai-Chai).  
Inhambane (Inhambane).  
Moçambique (Moçambique).  
Nyassa (Porto Amelia).  
Quelimane (Quelimane).  
Tete (Tete).

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA, lies between German East Africa on the north and Natal on the south and is bounded on the west by Lake Nyasa, British Nyasaland, Rhodesia and the Transvaal. The total area is estimated at 300,000 square miles, with an estimated population not exceeding 3,200,000, of whom about 10,000 are

Europeans. Of the natives, 90 per cent. are Bantu negroes. The Province of Moçambique is administered by a Governor-General, with headquarters at Lourenço Marques, and there is a partly official and partly elective council at the capital, with similar district councils. Large portions of the territory are leased to the *Companhia de Moçambique* (headquarters, Beira), the *Companhia di Zambesia* (Quelimane), and the *Companhia do Nyasa* (Porto Amelia). The mineral resources include coal and ironstone, malachite, copper, gold, petroleum and bitumen. The agricultural products are wheat and other cereals, sugar-cane, rice, ground-nuts, coffee and tobacco. The exports are principally rubber, sugar, coal, beeswax, coco-nuts, copra and mangrove bark, ivory, cattle, skins and hides, ground-nuts, cotton, tobacco and gold: the imports being cotton goods, hardware and foodstuffs. The special trade of the Province is about 30,000,000 *escudos* annually, the transit trade being of approximately the same value, on the way to and from the Transvaal (*via* Lourenço Marques and Beira). The revenue in 1912-13 was 5,880,000 *escudos*, the expenditure 5,853,000 *escudos*. About 400 miles of railway were open in 1910, the principal lines running from Beira, across the border to Salisbury (Rhodesia), and from Lourenço Marques to Pretoria (Transvaal). The Zambesi, which divides the colony into northern and southern portions, is navigable almost throughout its course, and the Shire tributary leads to Lake Nyasa. In 1909 1,753 vesse's (3,400,000 tons) visited the ports of Lourenço Marques, Beira and Moçambique.

Governor-General (Lourenço Marques), Dr.

Secretary-General, Dr. Domingos Trias.

Governors of Districts (Moçambique), Maj. J. G. Duarte Ferreira; (*Quelimane*), Commander F. C. Dias de Carvalho; (*Tete*), Vago; (*Inhambane*) Carvathal Henriques.

### Standard, or Zone, Time.

Country.	Central Meridian.	Fast or Slow on Greenwich Time.	Country.	Central Meridian.	Fast or Slow on Greenwich Time.
Belgium .....	(Greenwich Time.)		Victoria .....	150° E.	10h. fast.
Faroës .....			New South Wales .....		
France .....			Queensland .....		
Gibraltar .....			Tasmania .....		
Portugal .....			New Zealand .....	172½° E.	11½h. fast.
Spain .....	15° E.	1h. fast.	Iceland .....	15° W.	1h. slow.
Mid-Europe .....			Sierra Leone .....		
East Europe .....			<i>America—</i>		
British S. Africa .....			Atlantic .....	60° W.	4h. slow.
Egypt .....			Eastern .....	75° W.	5h. slow.
Mauritius, &c. ...			Central .....	90° W.	6h. slow.
Chagos Archipel... ..			Mountain .....	105° W.	7h. slow.
India .....			Pacific .....	120° W.	8h. slow.
Calcutta .....			Brazil .....	30° W.	2h. slow.
Burma .....				45° W.	3h. slow.
Straits Settlements .....	60° W.	4h. slow.			
Hong Kong .....	75° W.	5h. slow.			
Borneo .....	120° E.	8h. fast.	Yukon .....	135° W.	9h. slow.
West Australia...			Sandwich Islands .....	157½° W.	10½h. slow.
Japan and Korea ..			Samoa .....	172½° W.	11½h. slow.
South Australia ...	142½° E.	9½h. fast.			

## Rumania.

(România.)

## AREA AND POPULATION.

Departments and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population (1899).	Departments and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population (1899).
W Argesh (Pitesci).....	1,711	207,605	W Prahova (Ploesci) .....	1,798	307,302
M Bacan (Tirgu Oena) .....	1,533	195,194	M Putna (Foschnai) .....	1,254	151,249
M Botoshani (Botoshani).....	1,205	171,437	W Ramnicu Sarat (Ramnicu Sarat).....	1,262	136,918
W Braila (Braila) .....	1,672	145,284	M Roman (Roman).....	809	111,588
W Buzeu (Buzeu) .....	1,877	221,263	W Romanatzi (Caracal) .....	1,767	203,773
D Constantza (Constantza)...	2,667	141,056	D Siliistra (Siliistra) .....	2,000	240,000
M Covurlui (Galatz) .....	1,144	143,784	M Suceava (Falticheni).....	1,319	131,596
W Dimbovitza (Tirgovishteia)	1,334	211,666	M Tecuci (Tecuci) .....	983	121,179
W Doljiu (Craiova).....	2,536	365,579	W Teleorman (Turnu Magurele).....	1,808	238,628
M Dorshoi (Dorshoi) .....	1,128	159,461	D Tulcea (Tulcea) .....	3,329	126,752
M Faleui (Hushi).....	852	93,831	M Tutova (Berlad) .....	924	116,377
W Gorgiu (Turgu Jiu) .....	1,810	171,300	W Valcea (Ramnicu Valcea)	1,635	190,903
W Ilfov (Bucharest) .....	2,230	541,180	M Vaslui (Vaslui) .....	886	110,184
W Italomitza (Calarashi).....	2,346	187,889	W Vlasheia (Giurgevo) .....	1,731	202,759
M Jassy (Jassy) .....	1,202	192,531			
W Mihedintz (Turnu Severin)	1,910	249,688			
W Muscel (Campulung).....	1,141	115,180			
M Neamtzu (Piatra).....	1,544	149,711			
W Olt (Slatina) .....	811	143,843	Total .....	52,702	6,196,690

D = Dobrudja. M = Moldavia. W = Walachia.

Estimated Population 1913, 7,250,000.

## Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Increase.	Marriages.
1908	279,813	192,359	87,457	61,499
1909	289,959	195,942	94,017	63,212
1910	280,547	180,284	100,263	64,286
1911	308,014	187,820	110,194	74,542
1912	314,090	165,616	148,094	..

## Races and Religions.

Races (1899).	Religions (Estimate).
Rumanians .....	Orthodox Catholics .....
Austro-Hungarians .....	Roman Catholics .....
Turks.....	Protestants.....
Greeks .....	Jews .....
Other Foreigners .....	Muhammadans .....
Miscellaneous .....	Others .....

The population may be estimated at 7,250,000 in 1913 (including the population of the territory ceded by Bulgaria), and of this total over 6,000,000 are Rumanians (Vlachs) the remainder being Jews, Armenians, Gipsies, Greeks, Germans, Turks, Tartars, Magyars, Servians and Bulgarians. The Jews and Armenians increase more rapidly than the Vlach or other racial elements. The Rumanian language is of Latin origin, with many borrowed words from Magyar or Greek sources.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

*Boundaries.*—Rumania is situated in south-eastern Europe, north-east of the Balkan Peninsula, and consists of the eastern territory of *Dobrudja*, on the Black Sea, the northern territory of *Moldavia* between the Carpathians and the river Pruth, and the southern territory of *Walachia*, between the Transylvanian Alps and the river Danube. These territories lie between 43° 25'–48° 15' N. lat. and extend from 22° 25' to 29° 40' E. long. The political neighbours of Rumania are Russia (Bessarabia) on the east, Hungary on the north-west and north, Servia on the west, and Bulgaria on the south.

*Relief.*—There are three distinct districts in the great plain of Walachia, which extends from the mud flats and reed swamps of the Danube with a gradual rise to the foothills of the Transylvanian Alps; the foothills and lower slopes of the Transylvanian Alps of the north of Walachia and of the west of Moldavia; and the forest clad slopes of the mountains of the north and north-west. The country lies mainly in the basin of the Danube, the plain

consisting of rich pasture and agricultural land, the intermediate region of the vineyard and fruit districts and the higher slopes and valleys of birch, larch and pine forests.

*Hydrography.*—The *Danube* enters the country at the junction of the Hungarian-Servian-Rumanian boundary in the extreme west, through the *Iron Gates* between the Balkans and Carpathians (Transylvanian Alps), and forms the south-western boundary with Servia and the southern boundary with Bulgaria for nearly 300 miles. The "Iron Gates," so called from the numerous rocks in the waterway, have been rendered navigable by blowing up the principal obstructions (see *European Commission of the Danube post*). The Danube flows north-east and north, and effects a confluence with the *Sereth* and *Pruth* before reaching the Black Sea through the delta of north-eastern Dobrudja. Many tributaries join the Danube from the foothills of the northern mountains across the Walachian Plain, the largest being the *Schyl*, *Olt*, *Dimbovitza*, *Argesh* and *Jalomitza*, while the *Sereth* (with its tributaries *Moldova*, *Bistritza*, *Trotosh*, *Milcovu*, *Putna*, *Ramnicu*, *Buzeu* and *Berlad*) flows from the Carpathians, through central Moldavia, to join the Danube at *Galatz*. The *Pruth*, which forms the eastern boundary of Moldavia for some 330 miles, joins the Danube 10 miles east of *Galatz*. The northern bank of the Danube is studded with lagoons and reedy swamps but the only lake of any size is the triple *Razim-Galovitza-Sincoe* lagoon of north-eastern Dobrudja.

*Climate.*—The climate of Rumania is extreme, with intense cold and fierce summer heat. The seasonal means at the capital are spring 53° F., summer 72.5° F., autumn 65° F., winter 27.5° F., but a winter temperature of -20° F. (52° below freezing), and a summer heat of 100° F. in the shade are not unusual. Rumania also suffers from the bitter blasts of the north-east *crivet* and the scorching south-west *austru*. The Danube is frozen over every winter, in some years for three months.

#### GOVERNMENT.

The Kingdom of Rumania has its origin in the union of the Danubian Principalities of Walachia and Moldavia and the addition thereto of a strip of southern Bessarabia, under the *Treaty of Paris* in 1856. The principalities were an integral part of the Turkish Dominions but for many years a spirit of independence has been exhibited, although tribute was paid to the Sultan. In 1859 the Conventions of the two principalities met at Bucharest and Jassy and elected Prince Alexander John Cuza as ruler, under the suzerainty of the Porte. Prince Cuza reigned from 1859-1866 in which year he abdicated, and Prince Charles Antony of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen was elected in his stead. By the *Treaty of Berlin*, July 13, 1878, the new Principality was recognised as an independent State, and the territory of the Dobrudja was recognised as part of the principality. On March 14 (27), 1881, Rumania was raised to a Kingdom, and recognised as such by all the Great Powers, the Prince being crowned at Bucharest on May 9 (22), 1881. The crown is hereditary in the male line of the house of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and by a law of March 14 (27), 1889, Prince Ferdinand of Hohenzollern, nephew of the King, was declared heir-presumptive to the throne. Rumania is not a Balkan State and took no part in the war against Turkey in 1912-13, but secured a readjustment of her south-eastern frontier while Bulgaria was at war with Greece and Servia in 1913.

#### Sovereign Ruler.

*His Majesty, CAROL I, King of Rumania*, Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; born April 7 (20), 1839; elected Prince of Rumania April 7 (20), 1866; married Nov. 2 (15), 1869, to Princess Elizabeth of Wied ("Carmen Sylva"); born Dec. 16 (29), 1843.

#### Heir-Presumptive.

*II. R. H. Prince Ferdinand* of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, nephew of His Majesty; born Aug. 11 (24), 1865; proclaimed Heir-Presumptive March 13 (26), 1889; married Dec. 28, 1892 (Jan. 10, 1893) to H. R. H. Princess Marie of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (daughter of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, etc.; born Oct. 16 (29), 1875). Their Royal Highnesses have issue:—

- (1) *H. R. H. Prince Carol*, born Oct. 2 (15), 1893.
- (2) *H. R. H. Princess Elizabeth*, born Sept. 28 (Oct. 11), 1894.
- (3) *H. R. H. Princess Marie*, born Dec. 26, 1899 (Jan. 8, 1900).
- (4) *H. R. H. Prince Nicolas*, born Aug. 5 (18), 1903.
- (5) *H. R. H. Princess Ileana*, born Dec. 23, 1908 (Jan. 5, 1909).
- (6) *H. R. H. Prince Mircea*, born

#### THE EXECUTIVE.

The executive is entrusted to a ministry responsible to the legislature, with portfolios distributed as follows:—

*Ministry*, Dec. 1 (14), 1912.

*President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Titus Maioresco.

*Minister of Finance*, Alexandre Marghiloman.

*Minister of the Interior*, Take Jonesco.

*Minister of Instruction and Religion*, Constantin G. Dissesco.

*Minister of Agriculture and Lands*, M. Arlon.

*Minister of Public Works*, Alexandre Badareu.

*Minister of Justice*, Michel G. Cantacuzene.

*Minister of War*, General C. Harju.

*Minister of Commerce and Industry*, N. Xenopol.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

Under the Constitution drawn up by the joint assemblies of Walachia and Moldavia in 1866, and since modified in 1879 and 1884 by the Assembly of Rumania, there is a parliament of two houses, a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The *Senate* consists of the Heir-Apparent, the 2 Archbishops and 6 Bishops, and the Rectors of the Universities of Bucharest and Jassy, with 100 senators, elected for 4 years by electoral colleges in each constituency. The *Chamber of Deputies* consists of 183 members, elected by three colleges, the first and second composed of direct electors on a property and educational franchise, the third being formed of the remaining taxpayers, of whom the illiterate vote indirectly, the remainder being direct voters with the other colleges. The Senate elected in 1911 comprised 93 Conservatives, 16 Liberals, and 11 Conservative-Democrats; The Chamber comprised 160 Conservatives, 12 Liberals, and 1 Independent.

*President of the Senate*, G. G. Cantacuzène.  
*President of the Chamber*, C. Ollanescu.

## THE JUDICATURE.

The law is based principally upon the *Code Napoleon*, and the courts consist of communal and circuit courts with appeals to the sessional courts at the departmental capitals, the latter having jurisdiction also in serious criminal matters, which are tried by juries. There are four courts of appeal, at Bucharest, Jassy, Craiova and Galatz, and a Court of Cassation at the capital.

*President of the Court of Cassation*, G. N. Bagdat.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The kingdom is divided into the 32 departments named in the Area and Population table (*ante*). The departments are governed by Prefects, and are sub-divided into sub-prefectures and communes. Prefects and Sub-Prefects are appointed by the Crown, the communal officials being elective. The expenses of local administration are provided by heavy *octroi* duties at the municipal limits.

## DEFENCE.

## Army.

Service in the Army is universal and compulsory between the ages of 21 and 46. Recruits join the *Active Army* for 7 years, with 2 years continuous training (3 for cavalry), and then pass to the *Active Reserve* for 10 years, with one training. The remaining years are spent in the *gloata* (landsturm), which can only be called up for home defence in time of war. The Peace Effective is 4,000 officers and 94,000 others, the Infantry being armed with the Mannlicher magazine rifle and the Artillery with Krupp q.f. guns. On a war footing, the Field Army numbers about 250,000 combatants, and the Reserve would supply over 100,000 additional. There is a strongly entrenched main line of defence from Galatz to Focshani (about 45 miles) armed with Krupp and Gruson guns.

## Navy.

The Navy consists (1913) of 30 vessels on the Black Sea (Constantza) and the Danube (Galatz),

and includes one cruiser of 5,000 tons and six gunboats; 4 torpedo-boat destroyers are being built in Italy. The Navy is manned by 140 officers and 2,200 seamen.

## EDUCATION.

*Primary* education is free and nominally compulsory, but the number of schools is inadequate for the requirements, and over 60 per cent. of those above seven years of age are illiterate. *Secondary* education is provided on a relatively better scale, and the schools are well attended. There are also *Special* schools, mainly of agriculture, and *Universities* at Bucharest and Jassy, established by Prince Cuza in 1864. A Government High school of commerce was opened in Nov. 1913.

## FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of Rumania are stated as follows in lei (1 leu = 1 franc, i.e., 25'22 = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1909-10 .....	458,887,000	417,966,000
1910-11 .....	461,080,000	461,080,000
1911-12 .....	478,400,000	472,644,000
1912-13 .....	505,646,000	500,547,000
1913-14 .....	511,788,000	532,318,000

The budgets of 1913 and 1913-14 contained the following provisions:—

REVENUE.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Direct Taxes .....	49,280,000	46,330,000
Indirect Taxes .....	85,100,000	87,600,000
Monopolies .....	72,360,000	78,810,000
Public Services .....	133,439,000	146,115,000
Domains .....	28,875,000	32,501,000
Stamp Duties .....	29,461,000	34,000,000
Ministry of Finance.....	69,945,650	73,713,000
Interior .....	4,396,200	3,872,000
Justice .....	1,868,000	2,219,000
Foreign Affairs .....	180,000	120,000
Commerce .....	1,496,000	1,496,000
Education .....	5,264,700	6,327,000
Public Works .....	34,600	37,000
Domains .....	138,000	98,000
War .....	536,780	550,000
Deficit .....	...	18,530,000
Total .....	505,646,000	532,318,000

EXPENDITURE.	1912-13.	1913-14.
War .....	74,428,000	81,893,000
Education .....	48,218,000	51,075,000
Works .....	95,828,000	101,563,000
Debt Service .....	207,010,000	219,085,000
Interior.....	47,416,500	49,145,000
Justice .....	11,029,200	11,400,000
Agriculture .....	9,630,000	10,157,000
Other Ministries .....	6,987,300	8,000,000
Surplus .....	5,099,000	...
Total.....	505,646,000	532,318,000

## DEBT.

The Rumanian debt on April 1, 1912, was as follows:—

Description.	Lei.
7½% Railway Debt .....	50,113,915
5% Redeemable .....	241,204,500
5% Perpetual .....	18,000,000
4% Redeemable .....	1,255,673,200

Total Debt, 1912.....	1,564,991,615
Raised in 1913 (4½%) .....	250,000,000

Total Debt, 1913 (£72,600,000) 1,814,991,615

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture and Live Stock.*—The soil of the Walachian Plain, and of the lower districts of Moldavia, is among the most fertile in the world, but the recurrent droughts are a great drawback to agriculture. The total area of the kingdom is estimated at 33,434,000 English statute acres, of which 14,872,285 were under cultivation (excluding meadow lands) in 1911, and 12,713,306 acres being under corn crops. The principal areas and their produce in 1910 were:—

Crops and Acreage.	Produce, 1911. (Quarters).
Wheat .....	4,767,505
Barley .....	1,252,786
Oats .....	991,495
Rye .....	325,536
Maize .....	5,150,570
Other Corn Crops...	225,414
Total .....	12,713,306
	32,113,914

Vegetables and fruit of various kinds are also grown, and the productive vineyards (176,452 acres) had an output of 21,855,614 gallons of wine in 1911. There are close on 1,000,000 acres of meadow land for hay. The *Live Stock* in 1900 included 2,588,526 cattle and buffaloes, 5,655,444 sheep, 232,515 goats, 1,709,205 pigs, 864,324 horses, and 7,701 mules and asses.

*Forests.*—Since 1886 State control has prevented the further depletion of the forest area, which lies principally in the mountains and valleys of North-West Moldavia, and there is a special school of forestry at Branesi, close to the capital. In 1910 about 2,750,000 acres were under forests, and close on one-half of this area is State-owned, while the whole is under stringent replantation ordinances. The numerous streams enable the timber to be floated down to the Danube, and exported to Bulgaria and Turkey. Planks, casks, and petroleum drums are extensively made for the Austrian and Russian markets.

*Fisheries.*—The fresh-water fisheries of the Danube (sturgeon, carp, pike, perch, tench, and eels) are very valuable, and there are productive oyster beds in the Danube delta and on the Dobruja coast of the Black Sea.

*Minerals.*—Petroleum, salt, lignite and brown coal are found and largely worked, salt being a Government monopoly, while iron, copper, lead, mercury, cinnabar, cobalt, nickel, sulphur, arsenic, and china clay also occur. The petroleum (and ozokerite) industry is reviving, and now assumes first-class importance, the output in 1910 being 1,352,300 metric tons, and in 1911 1,544,190 metric tons; the output of coal in 1911 was 2,431,000 metric tons. Stone, granite, and marble are now largely worked, and amber is found in valuable quantities. There are many mineral springs, and some of the State-supported

spas are much frequented, Baltzateshte in particular being a favourite resort for invalids from Eastern Europe.

*Manufactures.*—Industrial establishments are encouraged, under certain conditions, by grants of land, by partial exemption from taxes, and by differential transport charges. The principal factories are petroleum refineries, iron foundries, distilleries, flour mills, sugar refineries, saw mills, paper mills, chemical and glass works, and soap and candle factories. Power is largely obtained from the various rivers and mountain streams, particularly in the deltaic region of the Dobruja.

## EXTERNAL TRADE.

The imports and exports for the five years 1907–1911 are stated as follows (in lei):—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1907	430,591,000	554,019,000	984,610,000
1908	414,059,000	371,431,000	785,490,000
1909	368,300,000	465,057,000	833,357,000
1910	410,488,800	615,733,200	1,026,222,000
1911	570,317,750	691,720,400	1,262,038,100

The trade is shared by the principal countries in the following order:—Austria-Hungary, Germany, Belgium, United Kingdom, Netherlands, France, Italy, Turkey, Russia and other countries.

The principal export is agricultural produce, the principal imports are metals, textiles, machinery and woollens.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

*Railways.*—In 1910 there were 3,755 kilometers of line open for traffic, almost the entire system being State owned. There are five lines from the northern to the southern boundaries, and there are east-west lines through the capital, while Tchernetz, close to the Hungarian-Servian boundary, is connected, *via* Bucharest, with Constantza, on the Black Sea.

*Posts and Telegraphs.*—In 1911 there were 2,979 post offices, dealing with 46,000,000 letters, 36,000,000 postcards, and 76,000,000 other postal packets, and 3,127 telegraph offices (and one wireless station), with 7,321 kilometers of line, transmitting 3,661,500 messages. There were also 1,292 miles of telephone (13,000,000 conversations in 1910–11).

*Shipping.*—The mercantile marine of Rumania in 1911 consisted of 572 vessels (94 steamers) of 167,511 tons. In 1910 36,737 vessels (11,028,482 tons) entered and 36,729 vessels (11,058,707 tons) cleared at Rumanian ports. The principal ports are Constantza (Kustendji) on the Black Sea and Sulina (Braila) on the Danube (*see below*).

## European Commission of the Danube.

An International Commission was created by the Treaty of Paris (1856) with enlarged powers under the Treaty of Berlin (1878) for the control of the navigation of the Danube. The Commission exercises sovereign powers over the navigation of the river, the headquarters being at Galatz. The cost of administration is met by dues and amounts to about £60,000 annually. A large dock has been opened (1892) at Braila, and the *Iron Gates* were rendered navigable in 1896 by the destruction of the dangerous rocks in the waterway. The Commission consists of the following National Representatives, and since Nov. 24, 1904, is continued for triennial periods until denounced:—

## INTERNATIONAL DELEGATES.

Germany, Herr Marheineke; Austria-Hungary, Herr von Felner; France, M. Guillemin; Great Britain, ; Italy; Comte de Visart; Rumania, D. Zamfiresco; Russia, P. Kartamyschew; Turkey, Haider Bey.

## CLEARANCES AT SULINA (1912).

(In order of Tonnage.)

Flag.	No.	Tonnage.
Greek.....	298	558,311
British.....	247	548,217
Austro-Hungarian.....	143	310,974
German.....	29	180,788
Russian.....	58	52,105
Rumanian.....	40	47,703
Belgian.....	30	44,068
Italian.....	26	40,916
French.....	18	33,574
Turkish.....	20	21,566
Others.....	26	47,273
Total.....	935	1,885,495

## TOWNS.

CAPITAL, BUCHAREST, Population (1912) about 500,000. Other towns are:—

Jassy.....	80,000	Buzeu.....	24,000
Galatz.....	66,000	Tulcea.....	22,000
Braila.....	60,000	Turnu Severin.....	21,000
Ploesti.....	50,000	Dobritsch.....	18,000
Craiova.....	46,000	Constantza.....	16,000
Botoshani.....	34,000	Giurgevo.....	15,000
Berlad.....	25,000	Silistria.....	13,000
Focshani.....	25,000		

## WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The Metric System of Weights and Measures has been adopted since 1889, but some of the Turkish standards are still employed by the people.

The Unit of Currency is the leu of 100 bani, equivalent to the franc of 100 centimes (25'22 lei = £1 sterling); gold coins are 100, 50, 25, 20, 12½ and 10 lei; silver 5 and 2 lei, 1 leu and 50 bani; nickel, 20, 10 and 5 bani; copper, 10, 5 and 2 bani.

## The World's Workers.

The following tables show the total number of Occupied Persons in seven of the principal Countries, and the number over 10 years of age occupied in the United Kingdom.

Country,	Males.	Percentage of Total Occupied.	Females.	Percentage of Total Occupied.	Total Occupied.
United Kingdom.....	12,134,259	78'85	3,254,242	21'15	15,388,501
United States.....	23,957,778	81'8	5,329,992	18'2	29,287,070
France.....	12,908,879	65'48	6,804,403	34'52	19,713,282
Germany.....	18,599,236	66'21	9,492,881	33'79	28,092,117
Belgium.....	2,258,700	70'8	931,334	29'2	3,190,034
Austria.....	7,791,776	57'82	5,684,997	42'18	13,476,773
Hungary.....	6,066,906	70'32	2,560,861	29'68	8,627,767
Italy.....	10,988,462	67'53	5,284,064	32'47	16,272,526

## PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED PERSONS TO TOTAL POPULATION.

Occupation Group.	U.K.	U.S.	France.	Germany.	Austria.	Hungary.	Belgium.	Italy.
Agriculture.....	5'58	13'68	21'24	15'98	31'33	31'43	10'09	29'59
Commerce.....	5'02	3'8	3'35	2'87	1'72	1'15	5'43	1'72
Conveyance.....	3'64	2'28	1'48	1'32	'88	'69	'93	1'56
Mines and Quarries.....	2'2	'8	'81	1'48	'8	'35	2'98	'45
Metals and Machines.....	3'48	1'43	2'23	3'18	1'43	'96	2'74	1'07
Building and Construction.....	2'98	1'7	2'16	3'18	1'53	'66	3'35	2'51
Textile Fabrics.....	3'05	'78	2'34	1'71	1'68	'16	3'16	2'41
Dress.....	3'18	1'65	4'13	2'45	2'02	1'28	3'62	3'33

## PERCENTAGE OF EACH GROUP TO TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS.

Occupation Group.	U.K.	U.S.	France.	Germany.	Austria.	Hungary.	Belgium.	Italy.
Agriculture.....	12'66	35'64	41'42	35'11	60'8	70'15	21'9	59'06
Commerce.....	11'39	9'91	6'54	6'3	3'34	2'56	11'79	3'43
Conveyance.....	8'2	5'95	2'89	2'89	1'7	1'55	2'03	3'12
Mines and Quarries.....	5'0	2'09	1'59	3'25	1'56	'78	6'46	'89
Metals and Machines.....	7'89	3'72	4'35	6'99	2'78	2'15	5'95	2'14
Building and Construction.....	6'77	4'43	4'2	6'99	2'96	1'48	7'28	5'02
Textile Fabrics.....	6'92	2'02	4'55	3'75	3'26	'37	6'86	4'81
Dress.....	7'23	4'29	8'05	5'39	3'92	2'85	7'86	6'64

# Russia.

(Rossiya.)

## AREA AND POPULATION.

Divisions and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population (Jan. 1 (14), 1912).
European Russia, the 50 Provinces (St. Petersburg)	1,862,524	122,550,700
Poland (Warsaw) .....	49,018	12,776,100
Finland (Helsingfors) .....	144,178	3,140,100
Caucasia (Tiflis) .....	180,703	12,288,100
Central Asia (Tashkend) .....	1,325,530	10,727,000
Siberia (Irkutsk) .....	4,786,730	9,577,900
Inland Seas and Lakes .....	317,468	...
Khiva (Khiva) .....	26,028	800,000
Bokhara (Bokhara) .....	78,524	1,500,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>8,770,703</b>	<b>173,359,900</b>

### EUROPEAN RUSSIA (The 50 Provinces).

Governments and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population (Jan. 1 (14), 1912).
(1) Archangel (Archangel)	326,063	462,500
(3) Astrakhan (Astrakhan)	91,042	1,279,400
(5) Bessarabia (Kishinev) ..	17,143	2,538,900
(2) Chernigov (Chernigov)	20,232	3,083,500
(6) Courland (Mitau) .....	10,435	758,800
(4) Don Cossacks (Novocherkassk) .....	63,532	3,691,300
(4) Ekaterinoslav (Ekaterinoslav) .....	24,477	3,214,900
(6) Esthonia (Reval) .....	7,605	479,700
(5) Grodno (Grodno) .....	14,896	1,997,600
(1) Kaluga (Kaluga) .....	11,942	1,430,400
(3) Kazan (Kazan) .....	24,587	2,792,400
(2) Kharkov (Kharkov) ..	21,041	3,329,700
(4) Kherson (Kherson) ..	27,337	3,547,500
(2) Kiev (Kiev) .....	19,676	4,635,700
(1) Kostroma (Kostroma)	32,432	1,745,800
(5) Kovno (Kovno) .....	15,518	1,819,000
(1) Kursk (Kursk) .....	17,937	3,133,500
(6) Livonia (Riga) .....	17,574	1,479,700
(5) Minsk (Minsk) .....	35,220	2,926,200
(5) Mogilev (Mogilev) ..	18,514	2,307,200
(1) Moscow (Moscow) .....	12,847	3,303,400
(2) Nizhniy - Novgorod (Nizhniy-Novgorod) ..	19,789	2,034,900
(1) Novgorod (Novgorod)	45,770	1,646,400
(1) Olonets (Petrozavodsk)	49,355	454,500
(1) Orel (Orel) .....	18,042	2,676,300
(3) Orenburg (Orenburg) ..	73,254	2,121,200
(1) Penza (Penza) .....	14,997	1,853,900
(3) Perm (Perm) .....	127,502	3,853,900
(5) Podolia (Kamenets-Podolsk) .....	16,224	3,882,700
(2) Poltava (Poltava) .....	19,265	3,673,100
(5) Pskov (Pskov) .....	16,678	1,390,000
(1) Ryazan (Ryazan) .....	16,190	2,607,500
(6) St. Petersburg (St. Petersburg) .....	17,226	2,949,000
(3) Samara (Samara) .....	58,320	3,658,900
(3) Saratov (Saratov) .....	32,624	3,156,100
(3) Simbirsk (Simbirsk) ..	19,110	1,997,500
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,862,524</b>	<b>122,550,700</b>

NOTE.—The numbers in the above table refer to: (1) Great Russia; (2) Little Russia; (3) East Russia; (4) South Russia; (5) West Russia; (6) Baltic Provinces.

### POLAND.

Governments and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population (Jan. 1 (14), 1912).
Kalisz (Kalisz) .....	4,377	1,245,200
Kielce (Kielce) .....	3,897	992,500
Lomza (Lomza) .....	4,072	694,400
Lublin (Lublin) .....	6,499	1,575,100
Piotrkow (Piotrkow) ..	4,730	2,013,600
Plock (Plock) .....	3,641	755,400
Radom (Radom) .....	4,769	1,134,800
Siedlce (Siedlce) .....	5,528	1,032,700
Suwalki (Suwalki) .....	4,756	693,000
Warsaw (Warsaw) .....	6,749	2,639,400
<b>Total, Poland</b>	<b>49,018</b>	<b>12,776,100</b>

## FINLAND.

Governments and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population (Jan. 1 (14), 1912).
Abo-Björneborg (Abo)...	9,331	508,600
Kuopio (Kuopio) .....	16,494	339,000
Nyland (Helsingfors).....	4,553	388,100
St. Michel (St. Michel)...	8,815	201,600
Tavastehus (Tavastehus) ..	8,331	345,400
Uleåborg (Uleåborg) .....	63,937	326,900
Vasa (Nikolaistadt) .....	16,621	515,500
Viborg (Viborg) .....	16,096	515,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>144,178</b>	<b>3,140,100</b>

## CAUCASIA.

Governments and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population (Jan. 1 (14), 1912).
Baku (Baku) .....	15,061	1,054,000
Batum (Batum) .....	2,693	168,500
Black Sea (Novorossiisk)...	3,220	136,200
Daghestan (Derbent) ...	11,471	702,500
Elisavetpol (Elisavetpol) ..	16,991	1,035,800
Erivan (Erivan) .....	10,725	986,600
Kars (Kars) .....	7,238	383,300
Kuban (Ekaterinodav)...	36,645	2,830,200
Kutais (Kutais) .....	8,166	1,025,000
Stavropol (Stavropol) ...	20,654	1,294,400
Sukhum (Sukhum) .....	2,622	140,600
Terek (Vladikavkaz).....	27,902	1,231,600
Tiflis (Tiflis) .....	15,776	1,202,500
Zakataly (Nova Zakataly) ..	1,539	96,900
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>180,703</b>	<b>12,288,100</b>

## CENTRAL ASIA.

Governments and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population Jan. 1 (14), 1912.
(1) Akmolinsk (Omsk) .....	225,074	1,454,100
(2) Ferghana (Kokand) .....	35,446	2,093,200
(2) Samarkand (Samarkand) ..	26,627	1,187,000
(1) Semipalatinsk (Semipalatinsk).....	144,550	855,800
(2) Semirychensk (Verni) ..	194,147	1,239,200
(2) Syr-darya (Tashkent) ...	178,320	1,897,300
Transcaspia (Askabad) .....	213,855	486,200
1 Turgai (Kustanai).....	169,832	680,100
(1) Uralsk (Uralsk) .....	137,679	134,100
Khiva (Khiva) .....	26,028	800,000
Bokhara (Bokhara) .....	78,524	1,500,000
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,420,082</b>	<b>12,027,000</b>

(1) The Steppes.

(2) Turkestan.

## SIBERIA.

Governments and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population Jan. 1 (14), 1912.
(3) Amur (Blagovestchensk) ..	172,826	230,200
(2) Irkutsk (Irkutsk) .....	280,429	714,900
(4) Kamchatka (Petropavlovsk) .....	502,424	38,500
(4) Primorskaya (Khabarovsk) ..	210,161	572,000
(4) Sakhalin (Dui) .....	16,598	14,200
(1) Tobolsk (Tobolsk) .....	535,739	1,963,300
(1) Tomsk (Tomsk) .....	327,173	3,855,200
(2) Transbaikalia (Chita) ..	229,520	893,200
(2) Yakutsk (Yakutsk) .....	1,530,253	325,600
(2) Yeniseisk (Krasnoyarsk) ..	981,607	970,800
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>4,786,730</b>	<b>9,577,900</b>

(1) Western Siberia.

(2) Eastern Siberia.

(3) Amur Region.

(4) Maritime Province.

## Races and Religions.

Ethnological Groups.	(Census 1897, published 1905.)	Religious Groups.	(Census 1897, published 1905.)
<b>Aryans:—</b>		Orthodox Greeks .....	87,123,600
Slavs .....	92,095,672	Dissenters .....	2,204,600
Lithuanians and Letts.....	3,094,469	Armenian Gregorians .....	1,179,240
Latin and Teutonic .....	3,509,746	Armenian Catholics .....	38,840
Iranians .....	1,964,315	Roman Catholics .....	11,468,000
Gypsies .....	27,125	Lutherans.....	3,572,650
<b>Jews .....</b>	<b>5,063,156</b>	Reformed Church .....	85,400
<b>Ural-Altaians:—</b>		Baptists .....	38,140
Finns .....	5,655,062	Mennonites .....	66,560
Samoyedes .....	15,869	Anglicans .....	4,180
Turko-Tartars.....	13,399,569	Other Christians .....	3,950
Tunguses .....	70,064	Karaite Jews .....	12,900
Mongols .....	473,937	Jews .....	5,215,800
<b>Caucasians:—</b>		Muhammadans .....	13,907,000
Georgians .....	1,352,455	Buddhists.....	433,860
Circassians .....	1,091,782	Other non-Christians .....	285,300

## Increase of the People.

Total Increase.				Estimated Natural Increase, 1904.				
					European Russia.	Asiatic Russia.	Finland.	Total.
1722	14,000,000	1904	143,000,000	Births .....	5,539,174	874,311	92,529	6,506,014
1815	45,000,000	1906	149,299,300	Deaths .....	3,406,452	542,775	52,503	4,001,730
1835	60,000,000	1910	166,107,700	Natural Increase	2,132,722	331,536	40,026	2,504,284
1859	74,000,000	1912	173,059,900					
1897	129,200,000							

## Ascertained Increase (50 Provinces and Finland only).

European Russia.				Grand Duchy of Finland.			
Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1901	4,801,190	3,218,501	862,408	1905	90,041	54,973	18,632
1902	4,993,248	3,204,333	877,909	1906	93,718	53,174	19,937
1903	4,978,305	3,103,213	919,082	1907	94,638	55,209	20,266
1904	5,118,663	3,149,958	801,313	1908	94,412	57,571	20,091
1905	4,819,155	3,410,569	839,986	1909	97,482	53,054	19,418

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

**BOUNDARIES.**—The Russian Empire, which covers nearly 8½ million square miles of the land surface of the globe, extends from the western limits of Poland, in 17° E. long. to East Cape, the extremity of the Continent of Asia, in 191° E. (169° W.) long., and from Cape Chelyuskin, in the Taimyr Peninsula (77° 40' N. lat.), to the frontier of Afghanistan, 35° N. lat. Of this vast area *Russia in Europe* is bounded on the north by the Barents Sea; on the west by Scandinavia, the Gulf of Bothnia and the Baltic Sea, and by the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires and Rumania; on the south by the Black Sea and the Caucasus; and on the east by the Caspian Sea and the Ural Mountains. The political neighbours of *Russia in Asia* are Asiatic Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan and British India, on the south; and Chinese Turkestan, Mongolia, and Manchuria on the south-east. The northern and eastern coasts are washed by the Arctic and Pacific Oceans.

*European Russia* has an area exceeding 2,000,000 square miles, and is 1,700 miles from north to south, and 1,400 miles from east to west, with land and sea frontiers of 2,800 miles and 11,000 miles respectively. *Asiatic Russia* has an area of close on 6,500,000 square miles, and is 4,000 miles from east to west, and 2,400 miles from north to south (from the Kara Sea to the Pamir boundary), with a land frontier of close on 10,000 miles, and 20,000 miles of coast.

**ISLANDS.**—In the Gulf of Bothnia are the Karlo, East Kvarken and Aland Islands of Finland; Dagö and Osel in the Baltic; Novaya Zemlya, Kolguev and Vaigach, in the Barents Sea; the New Siberian Islands, Bear Islands, and Wrangel Land, in the Arctic Ocean; the Commander Islands off Kamchatka; and the Shantar Islands and the Northern part of Sakhalin, in the Sea of Okhotsk.

**RELIEF.**—*European Russia* consists of a vast plain, the eastern Lowland of Europe, between the Ural Mountains and the Caucasus of the east and south and the Carpathians of the south-west. In this plain are few heights, the Tiran Range of the north-east (3,000 feet), the hills of Lapland in the north-west (1,500 feet), the highlands of Little Russia in the south (1,000 feet), and the Valdai Hills of Western Russia being on the outskirts of the plain. The *Ural Mountains*, which divide the Continents of Europe and Asia, and extend from the Kara Sea to the Caspian, culminate in Tölpöss-is (5,400 feet), but the *Caucasus*, which run from the Black Sea to the Caspian, reach to 18,526 feet in Mount Elburz and 16,546 feet in Mount Kazbek.

*Asiatic Russia* is enclosed by mountain ranges within which lie the Plains of Turkestan and Siberia, the latter extending eastwards to Lake Baikal, but between that lake and the Pacific a portion of the Asiatic plateau is included in the Russian dominions. The northern border is covered by *tundra* or Arctic vegetation of low shrubs, lichens and mosses, the subsoil being permanently frozen and a few inches thawing in summer to form extensive

marshes. The central portion is forest-clad, but the south-western *steppes* are treeless and barren. The south-east and east contain well-defined ranges, which vary in elevation. The *Pamir plateau*, the *Tian Shan* range (Khan Tengri, 22,000 feet), the *Alatau* and *Tarbagatai Mountains* run north-east to the *Altai Mountains*, which culminate in Bielukha (11,000 feet), and form the northern wall of the great Asiatic Tableland. The Altai are prolonged eastwards by the Sayan, Yablonoi, and Stanovoi ranges, while the peninsula of Kamchatka contains a volcanic chain, the highest peak being Klyuchev, 15,760 feet above the level of the sea.

**HYDROGRAPHY.**—The principal rivers of *European Russia* are the Volga, Don, Dnieper, Bug and Dniester, the Vistula, Niemen and Duna, the Neva, Onega, Dvina and Mezen, and the Pechora. The *Volga* (2,400 miles), the largest of Russian (and of European) rivers, rises in the central cornlands with an eastern tributary from the Ural mountains, and flows southwards to the Caspian Sea. The *Don*, with eastern and western affluents, flows to the Sea of Azov. The *Dnieper* (1,200 miles), the *Bug*, and the *Dniester* (at Odessa) flow from the central plains to the Black Sea. At the mouth of the *Duna* is the great Baltic port of Riga, and the *Neva* flows through St. Petersburg to the Gulf of Finland. *Asiatic Russia* contains the four great rivers Ob, Yenisei, Lena, and Amur, the first three flowing to the Arctic and the last to the Pacific Ocean. The *Yenisei*, with its tributary the *Angara*, from Lake Baikal, flows from the highlands of Southern Siberia to a delta in the *tundra* region of the Arctic, and has an estimated length of close on 3,400 miles. The *Ob* (with its affluent, the *Irtish*) flows from the Altai foothills to the Arctic, with a total length of 2,700 miles. The *Lena*, from Lake Baikal, has a course of 3,000 miles to its delta on the *tundra*. The *Amur*, which rises in Mongolia as the Kerulen, effects a confluence with the Shilka of Transbaikalia, the two rivers having a combined length of nearly 3,000 miles, between Lake Baikal and the Gulf of Tartary.

**Lakes.**—Finland and the Baltic provinces contain innumerable lakes, those of *Ladoga*, *Onega* and *Peipus* of the mainland, and *Saima*, of Finland, being the most extensive, while *Ladoga* is the largest lake of Europe. East of the Ural Mountains are Lakes *Aral*, *Balkesh*, *Issyk Kul*, *Ala Kul*, *Chany*, *Khanka*, and *Baikal*, of which the last-named is the largest fresh-water lake of Asia.

**CLIMATE.**—The climate of European Russia is typical of the most extreme Continental conditions, Moscow having a winter temperature of 12° F., while the summer temperature of the eastern portion is above 68° F. In Asiatic Russia the extremes are even greater, the January mean being — 49° F. (81 degrees of frost) and the July mean 70° F. at Verkhoyansk, in North-Eastern Siberia, in the *tundra* region of Arctic coastlands. At Verkhoyansk the soil has been found to be permanently frozen to a depth of nearly 400 feet, although the summer mean temperature is higher than that of Paris.

## GOVERNMENT.

The vast Russian Empire is the outcome of the *Tsardom of Muscovy*, founded in the latter part of the fifteenth century by Ivan the Great, of the house of Rurik, who reigned from 1462-1505, and enlarged the Principality of Moscow into an autocratic kingdom over a wide territory. In 1613 the throne passed to a collateral branch of the house, *Michael Romanov* (1613-1645) being elected Tsar by the National Assembly. Since the accession of the Romanovs the boundaries of the Empire have been constantly extended. Little Russia, or the Ukraine, was annexed in 1667, and under *Peter the Great* (1689-1725) an outlet was acquired on the Black Sea by the capture of Azov from the Turks, and the Baltic Provinces and part of Finland were captured from the Swedes. The capital was transferred from Moscow to St. Petersburg in 1711, and Peter the Great was proclaimed *Emperor of All Russia*. At the close of the 18th century the Empire extended from Courland to the Urals, and from the Arctic to the Black Sea. In the 19th century Russian rule was extended over the basin of the Amur and from the Caspian Sea to Chinese Turkestan, and at the beginning of the 20th century the present limits from the Baltic to the Pacific, and from the Arctic to the Asiatic Plateau, were prevented from spreading to the Yellow Sea by the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5. From the establishment of the Principality of Moscow, which became the dominant force in Russian affairs at the downfall of the Tatar rule (1238-1462), until the beginning of the present century the government of Russia was an unlimited autocracy. Certain reforms were introduced from time to time. Serfdom was abolished in 1861, and elective provincial and municipal assemblies were created in 1864-1870, while the legal system was purged of many of its gravest abuses. The unsuccessful termination of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5 led to the expression of a national feeling in favour of representative institutions, and on October 17 (30), 1905, the Tsar issued a manifesto promising a constitution. In 1906 the "Imperial Duma" was opened by the Tsar, but its

demands were regarded as excessive, and it was dissolved. The second Duma (1907) met with a similar fate, and before the third Duma was elected the franchise and methods of representation were modified. The third Duma was elected on Nov. 1 (14), 1907, for five years, and has proved to be less revolutionary in character than its predecessors.

The crown is hereditary in the house of Romanov-Holstein-Gottorp. The Emperor must belong to the Orthodox Church, and must not wear a crown involving residence outside the boundaries of the Empire. But the Imperial theory that limits set to the power of the crown by imperial concession may be revoked by imperial decree scarcely justifies the term "Constitutional Monarchy." Many topics are withheld from discussion by the legislature, so that parliamentary government is far from complete, while the franchise is highly restricted, elections to the Duma are indirect, and ministers are responsible not to the legislature but to the Tsar. If, therefore, the term "Constitutional Monarchy" is employed, the idea of limits must be subjected to the possibility of an immediate and complete resumption of the former autocracy, which is preserved in the official title of the sovereign.

#### Sovereign Ruler.

*His Imperial Majesty NICHOLAS (Nicholaï) II. Alexandrovitch, Emperor and Autocrat of All the Russias*, Tsar of Moscow, Kiev, Vladimir, Novgorod, Kazan, Astrakhan, Poland, Siberia, Tauric Chersonese, and of Georgia, Lord of Pskov, Grand Duke of Smolensk, Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia, and Finland, etc.; *born at St. Petersburg May 6 (19), 1868 (son of the Emperor Alexander III.)*; *came to the throne Oct. 20 (Nov. 2), 1894*; *married at St. Petersburg Nov. 14 (27), 1894*, to the Princess Alix (Alexandra Feodorovna) of Hesse (*born May 25 (June 7), 1872*). Their Majesties have issue:—

- (i) *The Grand Duchess Olga*, *born Nov. 3 (16), 1895*.
- (ii) *The Grand Duchess Tatiana*, *born May 29 (June 11), 1897*.
- (iii) *The Grand Duchess Marie*, *born June 14 (27), 1899*.
- (iv) *The Grand Duchess Anastasia*, *born June 5 (18), 1901*.
- (v) *The Hereditary Grand Duke ALEXIS, Heir Apparent*, *born July 30 (Aug. 12), 1904*.

#### Mother of the Emperor.

*Her Imperial Majesty Marie Feodorovna (Princess Dagmar of Denmark)*, *born Nov. 14 (27), 1847*; *married Oct. 28 (Nov. 10), 1866*, to His late Imperial Majesty Alexander III.

#### Brothers and Sisters of the Emperor.

- (i) *The Grand Duchess Xenia*, *born March 25 (April 7), 1875*; *married July 25 (Aug. 7), 1894*, to the Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch (*born April 1 (14), 1866*, having issue (a) *Princess Irene*, *born July 3 (16), 1895*; (b) *Prince Andrew*, *born Jan. 12 (25), 1897*; (c) *Prince Feodor*, *born Dec. 11 (24), 1898*; (d) *Prince Nikita*, *born Jan. 4 (17), 1900*; (e) *Prince Dmitri*, *born Aug. 2 (15), 1901*; (f) *Prince Rotislav*, *born Nov. 11 (24), 1902*; (g) *Prince Vassili*, *born June 24 (July 7), 1907*).
- (ii) *The Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch*, *born Nov. 22 (Dec. 5), 1878*.
- (iii) *The Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna*, *born June 1 (14), 1882*; *married July 27 (Aug. 9), 1901*; to Duke Peter Alexandrovitch of Oldenburg.

#### Uncles and Aunts of the Emperor.

- (i) *The late Grand Duke Vladimir*, *born April 10 (23), 1847*, *married Aug. 16 (29), 1874*, to Duchess Marie Paulovna of Mecklenberg, *died Feb. 4 (17), 1909*, leaving issue (a) *The Grand Duke Cyril*, *born Sept. 30 (Oct. 13), 1876*, *married Oct. 8 (21), 1905*, to the Princess Victoria Feodorovna, divorced Grand Duchess of Hesse, having issue 2 daughters. (b) *The Grand Duke Boris*, *born Nov. 12 (25), 1877*.
- (c) *The Grand Duke Andrew*, *born May 2 (15), 1879*. (d) *The Grand Duchess Helena*, *born Jan. 17 (30), 1882*, *married Aug. 16 (29), 1902*, to H.R.H. Prince Nicholas of Greece, *q.v.*
- (ii) *The Grand Duchess Marie*, *born Oct. 5 (18), 1853*, *married Jan. 11 (24), 1874*, to H.R.H. the late Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh and Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (*born Aug. 6, 1844*, *died July 30, 1900*), having issue (a) *H.R.H. Prince Alfred*, *born Oct. 15, 1874*, *died Feb. 6, 1909*. (b) *H.R.H. Princess Marie*, *born Oct. 29, 1875*, *married Jan. 10, 1893*, to H.R.H. Prince Ferdinand of Rumania, *q.v.* (c) *H.R.H. Princess Victoria*, *born Nov. 25, 1876*, *married (2) to Grand Duke Cyril of Russia (above)*, having issue (1) *Princess Marie*, *born Feb. 2, 1907*; (2) *Princess Kira*, *born May 9, 1909*. (d) *H.R.H. Princess Alexandra*, *born Sept. 1, 1878*, *married April 20, 1896*, to H.R.H. the Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg (*born Sept. 13, 1863*), having issue (1) *Prince Gottfried*, *born March 24, 1897*; (2) *Princess Marie*, *born Jan. 18, 1899*; (3) *Princess Alexander*, *born April 2, 1901*; (4) *Princess Irma*, *born July 4, 1902*; (5) *Prince Alfred*, *born April 16, died April 18, 1911*. (e) *H.R.H. Princess Beatrice*, *born April 20, 1884*, *married July 15, 1909*, to the Infante Alphonso of Orleans (*born Nov. 12, 1886*), having issue the Prince Alvaro, *born April 20, 1910*.
- (iii) *The late Grand Duke Serge*, *born April 29 (May 12), 1857*, *married June 3 (16), 1884*, to Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, *died Feb. 4 (17), 1905*.
- (iv) *The Grand Duke Paul*, *born Sept. 21 (Oct. 4), 1860*, *married Princess Alexandra of Greece (born Aug. 18 (31), 1870, died Sept. 12 (25), 1901)*, having issue (a) *The Grand Duchess Marie*, *born April 6 (19), 1890*, *married April 20 (May 3), 1908*, to Prince William, Duke of Södermanland (*see Sweden*). (b) *The Grand Duke Dmitri*, *born Sept. 6 (19), 1891*.

### The Executive.

The executive power is vested in the Emperor and is delegated (in part) to a *Council of Ministers*, who are *ex officio* members of the Legislature, but are responsible to the Emperor alone. This Council was originally created in November, 1861, but was reorganised by Imperial rescript of October 18 (31), 1905. Ecclesiastical affairs are, however, administered by the *Holy Synod* (established in 1721) under the presidency of a lay procurator, representing the Emperor, assisted by the Metropolitans of Moscow, St. Petersburg and Kiev, the Archbishop of Georgia, and certain of the Bishops. In addition, the *Senate* (*Pravitel'stvennyi Senat*), established by Peter the Great, retains certain executive functions, in addition to its judicial and advisory powers. With these wide differences from the conventional idea, the President of the Council of Ministers may be regarded as the representative of the Prime Ministers of Constitutional Monarchies.

#### Council of Ministers.

*President of the Council and Minister of Finance*, W. N. Kokovtsov.

*Minister of the Imperial Household*, General Baron W. B. de Fredericks.

*Minister of Foreign Affairs*, S. D. Sazanov.

*Minister of the Interior (including Police, Sanitation, Censorship and Press, Posts and Telegraphs, Foreign Religions, and Statistics)*, N. A. Maklakov.

*Minister of Public Instruction*, L. A. Kasso.

*Minister of Public Works*, S. V. Rukloff.

*Minister of War*, General W. A. Sukhomlinov.

*Minister of Marine*, Admiral I. K. Grigorovich.

*Minister of Justice*, J. G. Stcheglovitoff.

*Minister of Commerce and Industry*, S. I. Timasheff.

*Minister of Agriculture and Crown Domains*, A. W. Krivosheyn.

*Department of General Control*, P. A. Kharitonov.

#### The Holy Synod.

*President, The Metropolitan of St. Petersburg* (Antonius).

*Procurator-General*, W. K. Sabler.

#### The Senate.

*President and Procurer-General*, M. Dobrovolski (1st Dept.); W. I. Timofeeski and M. Tjutrioumov (2nd Dept.).

### THE LEGISLATURE.

By Imperial rescript of Oct. 17 (30), 1905, the Emperor declared his intention of sharing the legislative power with an elected national assembly, or Imperial Duma, and by a proclamation of Feb. 20 (March 5), 1906, the Council of the Empire was associated with the Duma, as an Upper Chamber. The *Council of the Empire* consists of 98 members appointed by the Emperor, and of 98 members elected by various bodies for nine years and one-third renewable triennially (6 are elected by orthodox clergy, 40 by provincial assemblies, 16 by landowners, 18 by the nobility, 6 by the Academy of Sciences and the universities, and 12 by commercial and industrial corporations). Elective members receive 25 roubles a day during the session, but forfeit a month's salary if during the month they have attended less than half the number of sittings held. They receive travelling allowance

for their journey to and from St. Petersburg once a year at the rate of 5 kopecks a verst. The *Imperial Duma* consists of 442 members elected (mainly by indirect vote) for five years, the members receiving a fixed salary of 4,200 roubles per annum and travelling allowances once a year as for elective members of the Council of Empire during the session. The houses meet in annual session, and either house may be dissolved by the Emperor at any time, but the date of the ensuing election is to be notified in the decree of dissolution.

*President of the Duma (1913-1918)*, M. Rodzianko.

### THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system, as reformed in 1864, consists of four sets of tribunals and a supreme court. The tribunals are (a) the *Petty Sessions* held by justices of the peace (*miroye sudi*), chosen from the land-owning classes by municipal *dumas* and rural *zemstvos*, with jurisdiction in minor civil and criminal matters. Appeals from petty sessions are heard at monthly sessions by a bench of justices, and may eventually reach the supreme court of the Senate; (b) the *Ordinary Tribunals* of appointed judges (*ispravnik*), whence appeals may be heard by district courts by the court of appeal (*sudebniya palata*), and eventually by the supreme court of the Senate; (c) the *Ecclesiastical Courts*, which retain jurisdiction over the clergy and over marriage and divorce; and (d) the *Peasants' Courts* set up in 1861, when the serfs were emancipated, and retained by the reform law of 1864. In each *volost* (a canton, comprising several *mir*s, or villages) judges and juries are elected annually by the peasant assemblies (*volostnye skhod*), and these courts (*volostnye sud*) administer customary law, and there is no appeal from their decisions except on the ground of procedure, which may be considered by district committees of peasants. These *volost* courts deal with three-quarters of the population of the Empire. The *supreme Court of Appeal* for (a) the *Petty Sessional Courts* and (b) the *Ordinary Tribunals*, is the *Court of Cassation* of the Senate, divided into a civil and criminal department.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.\*

For the purposes of local government the Empire is divided into governments (*guberniya*) and provinces (*oblast*), with two districts (*okrug*). The provincial administration comprises a governor and a deputy-governor in each province (except that of the Don, which is directly under the War Ministry), while some are grouped under a Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, e.g., Poland (Warsaw), Finland (Helsingfors), Vilna, Kiev, Moscow and Riga, and some of the larger cities (St. Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa, Sevastopol, Kertch-Yenikala, Nikolaiev, and Rostov) are excluded from the provincial administrations, and are placed under the chief of police, who acts as governor. In close association with the provincial authorities are the *ispravniki*, or chiefs of police, appointed by the governors, and throughout the Empire the agents of the secret police act independently of the pro-

\* The usual manner of reckoning the areas of Local Government is as follows:—In European Russia: 49 Governments with Province of the Don. In all: 78 Governments, 21 Provinces, and 2 Districts.

vincial authorities under the direct control of the Minister of the Interior.

The elective assemblies consist of (1) the *peasant assemblies* in each mir, or village, and in each volost, or canton; (2) the *zemstros* of certain provinces and governments, consisting of elected members and of delegates from the peasant volost assemblies, the *zemstros* delegate the executive power to a council, which nominates a board; (3) the *dumas* of certain municipalities of European Russia, Siberia, and Caucasia. Elections in each case are indirect, and the franchise is based upon tax assessments.

### DEFENCE.

#### Army.

Service in the Army is universal and compulsory for all subjects except the inhabitants of the Grand Duchy of Finland and the native races of Asia, but the exemptions for family and professional reasons, though restricted by the law of 1911, still remain more liberal than elsewhere. Service, except in the Cossacks, lasts from the 21st to the 44th year, and is divided as follows: Infantry and foot artillery, 3 years in the *Active Army*, 15 years, with two trainings of 6 weeks each, in the reserve, and 5 years in the *Territorial Army*; cavalry, mounted artillery, engineers and railway troops, 4 years in the *Active Army*, 13 years in the reserve and 6 years in the *Territorial Army*. The Cossacks serve 1 year in the "preparatory" class, 12 years in the *Active Army* and 5 years in the reserve. The active service is divided into three categories of 4 years each; in the first category service is continual, in the second and third categories the Cossacks are generally on furlough.

There are 12 military districts with headquarters at St. Petersburg, Vilna, Warsaw, Kiev, Odessa, Moscow, Kazan, Tiflis, Tashkent, Omsk, Irkutsk, and Khabarovsk. The Army is divided into 37 Army Corps, distributed as follows: Europe 27, Caucasia 3, Turkestan 2, Siberia 5. There are 27½ cavalry divisions (Europe 21½, Caucasus 4, Turkestan 1, and Siberia 1). The Peace strength is 1,210,000, and about 5½ millions of trained men will be available in war.

The infantry are armed with a five-cartridge magazine rifle (1891) of 0.299-inch calibre, the cavalry with a similar rifle, bayonet, sword and lance. The artillery have a 3-inch q.-f. gun (1902), a 4.7-inch howitzer, and a 48-line q.-f. gun and 6-inch howitzer.

The normal army corps consists of 2 infantry divisions, a howitzer division (2 batteries each of 6 guns) and a battalion of engineers. An infantry division consists of 2 infantry brigades (each of 2 4-battalion infantry regiments), and an artillery brigade (6 batteries of 8 guns). The normal army corps therefore contains 32 infantry battalions, 108 guns and 1 engineer battalion, and has a total of 40,000 of all arms. The cavalry division contains 2 cavalry brigades (each of 2 regiments of 6 squadrons), and a horse artillery brigade of 2 batteries of 6 guns. Total 24 squadrons and 12 guns.

#### The Navy.

The ships of the Navy are organised in 2 fleets (Baltic and Black Sea) and 2 squadrons (Siberian and Caspian), manned by compulsory service of the maritime population, with 5 years' active

service and 5 years in the reserve. The *personnel* of the Navy is about 60,000 of all ranks, the ships being shown in the following table:—

### PRINCIPAL SHIPS.

Name. (\$=Turbines.)	L'chd.	Tons.	Main Armament.
<b>Battleships:</b>			
<i>Imp. Aleksandr</i>	—	22,150	12×12 in.
<i>III. §</i>	—	—	—
<i>Imp. Mariya §</i>	—	"	"
<i>Ekaterina II. §</i>	—	"	"
<i>Sevastopol §</i>	1911	23,000	"
<i>Petropavlovsk §</i>	1911	"	"
<i>Poltava §</i>	1911	"	"
<i>Gangut §</i>	1911	"	"
<i>Imp. Pavel I.</i>	1907	17,400	{ 4×12 in. 14×8 in.
<i>And. Pervozvanni</i>	1906	"	"
<i>Evstafi</i>	1906	12,840	"
<i>Ioann Zlatoust</i>	1906	"	"
<i>Slava</i>	1903	13,500	{ 4×12 in. 12×6 in.
<i>Tzesarevich</i>	1901	13,000	"
<i>Panteleimon</i>	1900	12,600	{ 4×12 in. 16×6 in.
<i>Rostislav</i>	1896	8,800	{ 4×10 in. 8×6 in.
<i>Tri Svyatitelya</i>	1893	13,320	{ 4×12 in. 8×6 in.
<b>Armoured Cruisers:</b>			
<i>Bayan</i>	1907	7,775	{ 2×8 in. 8×6 in.
<i>Pallada</i>	1906	"	"
<i>Ryurik</i>	1906	15,200	{ 4×10 in. 8×8 in.
<i>Adm. Makarov</i>	1906	7,760	{ 2×8 in. 8×6 in.
<i>Gromoboi</i>	1899	13,220	{ 4×8 in. 22×6 in.
<i>Rossiia</i>	1896	12,200	"
<b>Protected Cruisers:</b>			
<i>Pamyat Merkuriya</i>	1903	6,675	12×6 in.
<i>Oleg</i>	1903	"	"
<i>Kagul</i>	1902	"	"
<i>Bogatuir</i>	1901	6,650	"
<i>Askold</i>	1900	5,900	"
<i>Aorora</i>	1900	6,730	10×6 in.
<i>Diana</i>	1899	"	"
<b>2nd &amp; 3rd Class:</b>			
<i>Ruinda</i>	1885	3,540	4×6 in.
<i>Zhemchug</i>	1903	3,130	8×4.7 in.
<i>Almaz</i>	1903	3,285	3×4.7 in.

### Torpedo Vessels: 3.

*Torpedo-Boat-Destroyers:* Built, 95; building, 10.

*Torpedo Boats:* 1st class, 28; 2nd class, 1.

*Submarines:* Built, 29; building, 7

### EDUCATION.

With the exception of *Finland (q.v.)*, education is very backward, even when local conditions are taken into due consideration. Among the peasants, who comprise 75 per cent. of the population, instruction is still perfunctory, but

is rapidly improving. The Empire is divided into 15 educational districts under the Ministry of Public Instruction (St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kazan, Orenburg, Khukov, Odessa, Kiev, Vilna, Warsaw, Riga, Caucasus, Turkestan, East and West Siberia, and the Amur region). (i.) *Primary Education* is very backward, especially in country districts, and the attendances in 1911 were only 6,000,000 in a total population of about 160,000,000. Control and maintenance of primary schools is divided nearly equally between Ministry of Public Instruction and the Holy Synod (governing body of Orthodox Church). To the latter is allotted a large proportion of the sum annually voted for education by the Central Government. In many of the remoter districts schools are said to exist only on paper, and the qualifications of teachers are frequently nil. However, a distinct advance is perceptible. (ii.) *Secondary Institutions* comprise gymnasia and progymnasias and real schools, main features similar to Germany (*g.v.*), both for girls and boys; at present there are over 700,000 pupils in attendance. The foundations of the Empress Marie (mother of the Tsar Nicholas I.) are administered by a private Imperial cabinet, providing gymnasia and institutes. The Holy Synod has numerous seminaries and intermediate schools for both sexes, and there are a few private schools, with 468,000 pupils in 1909. The Cossack *voiskos* (districts) maintain their own gymnasia and progymnasias, but secure only 10,000 attendances. (iii.) *Special Schools* are few, and chiefly confined to the principal cities of European Russia, with under 210,000 students in 1910. (iv.) *Universities*. There are universities at St. Petersburg (with 9,000 students) and at Moscow (10,000), with the modern *Shaniavski* University of Moscow, and at Kazan (3,000), Kiev (5,500), Kharkov (5,000), Odessa (3,200), Saratov (250), Tomsk (1,500), Warsaw (1,500), and Yuriev (3,000), with a total of about 41,000 students.

### FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of the Russian Empire for the five years 1910-1914 are shown in the following tables, the figures for 1913 and 1914 being Budget estimates (*roubles* of 25·33d. or 9·458 roubles = £1 sterling):—

#### Revenue.

Year.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.
1910 .....	2,780,986,991	24,090,628
1911 .....	2,707,708,827	12,400,000
1912 .....	3,124,364,648	7,475,000
1913 .....	3,240,599,006	10,000,000
1914 .....	3,521,697,282	13,400,000

#### Expenditure.

Year.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.
1910 .....	2,473,157,193	123,503,043
1911 .....	2,527,272,220	192,836,607
1912 .....	2,721,948,438	451,831,000
1913 .....	3,012,264,284	238,294,722
1914 .....	3,302,675,714	255,585,785

The following are the principal items of the Budgets of 1913 and 1914:—

#### Revenue.

—	Roubles, 1913.	Roubles, 1914.
<i>Ordinary:</i>		
Direct Taxes .....	250,869,698	264,507,384
Indirect Taxes .....	671,389,200	709,167,400
Duties .....	218,357,160	232,436,700
Monopolies .....	962,783,075	1,069,450,750
Domains .....	1,001,493,965	1,111,805,122
Land Sales .....	2,725,680	1,925,280
Land Redemption...	909,700	944,900
Miscellaneous .....	132,030,528	131,459,726
<i>Total Ordinary .....</i>	<i>3,240,559,006</i>	<i>3,521,697,282</i>
<i>Extraordinary .....</i>	<i>10,000,000</i>	<i>13,400,000</i>
<i>From Treasury balance</i>	—	23,164,217
<i>Total Revenue .....</i>	<i>3,250,559,006</i>	<i>3,558,261,499</i>

#### Expenditure.

—	Roubles, 1913.	Roubles, 1914.
<i>Ordinary:</i>		
Debt Service .....	402,759,752	402,812,804
Imperial House .....	16,359,595	16,359,595
Higher Institutions .....	8,815,469	8,667,051
Holy Synod .....	44,219,759	52,914,725
Foreign Affairs .....	7,230,065	7,745,977
War .....	551,238,323	599,135,711
Marine .....	228,172,419	250,397,540
Finance .....	472,378,477	494,523,421
Commerce and Industry .....	60,657,481	71,610,525
Interior .....	189,299,767	206,845,790
Public Instruction .....	142,738,715	161,629,822
Communications .....	639,398,712	739,938,479
Agriculture .....	135,502,984	157,628,869
Justice .....	88,849,285	105,128,459
Control and Audit...	12,050,031	12,743,536
Horse and Cattle Breeding .....	2,176,746	4,168,903
Balance for Contingencies .....	10,000,000	10,000,000
<i>Total Ordinary .....</i>	<i>3,012,264,284</i>	<i>3,302,675,714</i>
<i>Extraordinary:—</i>		
Russo-Japanese War .....	195,000	435,000
Army .....	90,112,569	125,420,000
Railway Construction .....	112,267,554	111,730,785
Railway Improvements .....	17,719,000	—
Posts .....	18,000,000	18,000,000
<i>Total Extraordinary .....</i>	<i>238,294,722</i>	<i>255,585,785</i>
<i>Total Expenditure .....</i>	<i>3,240,559,006</i>	<i>3,558,261,499</i>

The free balance in the Treasury amounted on Jan. 1 (14), 1913, to 434,000,000 roubles.

## DEBT.

The National Debt of the Empire was stated as follows on Jan. 1 (14), 1909-1914 (in *roubles*):—

1909.....	8,850,781,679	1912.....	8,957,671,800
1910.....	9,028,756,433	1913.....	8,841,723,912
1911.....	9,028,606,800	1914.....	8,811,380,139

The amount of gold held by the Bank stood on Nov. 1, 1913, as follows:—

Gold in Bank.....	1,486,649,728 roubles.
Deposits abroad .....	186,927,513 "
Total.....	1,673,577,241 "

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

**AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK.**—The total land area of the Russian Empire is estimated at 5,300,000,000 English statute acres, of which about 70 per cent. is unfit for cultivation, 20 per cent. is covered with forests, and 10 per cent. is cultivated land. In the north the *tundras* are almost constantly frozen, but in a short summer provide good pasture and certain berries fit for human food; in the south, round the head of the Caspian Sea, is an immense sandy desert steppe. The country between the Baltic and Black Sea, however, is eminently fertile, and produces abundance of grain. The total area under corn crops in 1911 is shown in the following table:—

Division.	Acres under Corn Crops.	Produce, 1911. (Cwt.)
Europe and Poland.....	225,771,867	1,119,641,143
Finland (1910) .....	4,000,000	18,385,756
Transcaucasia, Turkestan, Siberia and the Steppes .....	31,085,005	126,713,284
Total .....	260,856,872	1,264,740,183

The total area under cereals, potatoes, etc., in 1912 was 361,045,636 acres. The acreage and produce of the principal corn crops in 1912 was as follows:—

Crop.	Acreage.	Tons produced.
Rye.....	72,245,482	25,842,956
Wheat .....	78,137,333	21,478,312
Oats .....	46,903,878	15,569,348
Barley .....	29,899,754	10,321,593
Millet .....	8,397,070	2,354,006
Maize.....	5,111,567	2,861,106

Other corn crops included buckwheat, beans, peas, and lentils.

In addition to corn crops, potatoes (37,399,474 tons in 1912), beetroot for sugar, flax, hemp, and tobacco are also grown, the tobacco crop of 1911 being 7,716,926 *poods* (62 *poods* = 1 tons). Over 60,000,000 tons of hay were also produced in 1912.

**Live Stock.**—The number of live stock in 1912 is shown below:—

Description.	Number.
Cattle.....	48,896,000
Sheep and Lambs, and Goats .....	74,066,000
Pigs.....	13,508,000
Horses .....	33,169,000

**FORESTRY.**—The total area of woods and forests is estimated at close on 1,000,000,000 acres, of which 300,000,000 are in European Russia and 600,000,000 acres in Siberia. The principal trees are fir, pine, birch, oak, lime, maple, and ash. Of the total area about 60,000,000 acres are under exploitation, yielding a net profit to the State in 1909 of 46,000,000 roubles.

**FISHERIES.**—The fisheries are an important industry, on account of the numerous fast days in the Orthodox Church calendar. The total weight of fish landed amounted to 708,000 tons in 1911, of the total value of over 97 millions roubles, and found employment for over 290,000 persons. Cod and herrings are also imported.

**MINES AND MINERALS.**—The Obdorsk and Ural mountains contain very great mineral riches, and are the principal seat of the mining and metallic industries, producing gold, platinum, copper and iron of very superior quality. Silver, gold and lead are also obtained in large quantities from the mines in the Altai Mountains. Among the non-metallic minerals are petroleum, coal, rock-salt, marble, and kaolin or china clay. Russia is now the largest producer of petroleum in the world, the output amounting to 530,000,000 *poods* (of 36lb.) in 1910 and to 515,620,000 *poods* in 1911. An immense bed of coal, both steam and anthracite, and apparently inexhaustible, has been discovered in the basin of the Donetz (between the rivers Donetz and Dnieper). The coal output for the whole of Russia in 1910 was 1,521,984,358 *poods*, and in 1911 1,420,160,000 *poods* (62 *poods* = 1 ton). Other mineral products in 1910 were gold ore (schlich), producing 3,606 *poods* of pure gold, platinum 335 *poods*, pig iron (171,000,000 *poods* in 1908), steel and rails (2,000,000 tons in 1906), copper (14,401,000 *poods* in 1907), and quicksilver (325 tons in 1904).

**MANUFACTURES.**—In 1910 the number of factories and works of all kinds open was 32,503, employing 2,080,896 hands. The principal manufactures are cottons (especially in Poland), flax and silk, sugar, distilling (a Government monopoly) and brewing, tanning, shoes and gloves, furniture, paper, flour, tobacco and hemp. There are also extensive domestic industries, such as wood and other carving, metal-work, etc., and agricultural machinery is now manufactured on a large scale. The imports consist principally of raw materials and machinery; the exports are mainly food products and minerals. Home manufactures are protected by prohibitive duties on manufactured articles, but their development awaits cheaper fuel and improved transport services.

**INTERNAL TRADE.**—A great deal of the internal trade is carried on by itinerant vendors, but the principal agency is the fair, over 16,000 fairs being held annually, of which 85 per cent. are in European Russia. The largest and most famous is that of Nijni-Novgorod, with a turnover of some 200,000,000 roubles, other large fairs being held at Irbit, Kharkov, and Menzelinsk in European Russia, and at Omsk and Ishim in Siberia.

## EXTERNAL TRADE.

The value of merchandise imported and exported in the five years 1908-1912 is stated as follows in *roubles* (9'458 = £1 sterling).

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1908 .....	912,659,000	998,250,000
1909 .....	906,336,000	1,427,675,000
1910 .....	1,178,147,497	1,493,036,705
1911 .....	1,191,574,033	1,597,788,460
1912 .....	1,161,671,047	1,518,576,479

The exchange was with the principal countries as under in 1912 (values in £ sterling):—

Country.]	Imports from.	Exports to.
	1912	1912
	£	£
Germany.....	54,932,698	48,015,132
United Kingdom .....	14,735,449	34,622,962
United States .....	9,068,465	1,904,232
France .....	5,837,883	10,370,476
Finland .....	4,519,894	5,204,761
Austria-Hungary .....	3,391,851	7,767,195
Netherlands .....	2,026,349	16,295,661
"    East Indies .....	2,715,661	6,243
Italy.....	1,655,026	5,552,910
Turkey.....	1,641,587	3,029,947
China .....	1,455,449	276,084
Egypt .....	330,476	558,412
Denmark.....	682,010	4,030,158
Rumania.....	205,820	2,168,783

The trade of the Empire across the European frontier was classified as under in 1912:—

Classification,	Imports.	Exports.
Articles of food .....	£14,835,767	£83,454,582
Raw material and part manufactured	54,631,428	61,247,195
Animals .....	273,121	3,177,798
Manufactures .....	39,730,793	3,129,206
	£109,471,111	£151,008,783

## COMMUNICATIONS.

**RAILWAYS.**—The total length of lines open for regular traffic on Jan. 1 (14), 1913, was 46,839 miles (Russian Government 29,316 miles, private companies 14,096 miles, Finland 2,347 miles, *Eastern China Railway* 1,079 miles). New lines under construction in 1913 extended to 4,891 miles, of which 2,823 were Government lines; and projected lines authorised Jan. 1 (14), 1913, totalled 4,205 miles. In 1912 the gross revenue amounted to £113,419,600, the number of passengers carried was 235,179,382, and the goods traffic amounted to 229,283,479 tons. The passenger fares are scheduled by zones, and 3,000 versts (2,000 miles) may be travelled by third-class passengers for 16 roubles or £1 15s. Taken as a whole there was a net profit on the year's working in 1911, although much

of the mileage is planned for strategic rather than commercial purposes. The principal strategic lines are (1) the *Trans-Siberian Line* from Chelyabinsk, on the Ural frontier, to Omsk, and round Lake Baikal to Chita and Stryetensk. From Chita the line crosses the Manchurian frontier (as the Eastern China Railway, see China) to Harbin and Vladivostok, where a northward extension runs to Khabarovka. The *Amur Railway*, when completed, will connect Stryetensk with Khabarovko, and the Trans-Siberian line will thus connect the western and eastern limits of the Russian Empire on Russian territory. (2) The *Trans-Caspian Railway* runs from Krasnovodsk (opposite Baku) to Askabad, Merv, Bokhara, Samarkand, Khokand and Andjan, with a 200-mile branch from Merv to Kushk (near Herat) on the Afghanistan border. (3) The *Orenburg-Tashkent Line*, from the European boundary, across the Kirghiz Steppe to Kazalinsk, Perovsk and Tashkent, whence a short line connects with the Trans-Caspian system. (4) The *Trans-Caucasian Line* runs from Batum and Poti, on the Black Sea, *via* Tiflis, to Baku, on the Caspian, where it is met by the European system from Rostov on the Don. From Tiflis branches run to Kars, and *via* Erivan to Mount Ararat on the Armenian frontier of Asiatic Turkey, and to the Persian frontier at Julfa.

**RIVERS AND LAKES.**—Exclusive of Finland (*q.v.*) there are in *European Russia* about 150,000 miles of navigable rivers and canals and lakes, of which total about one-fourth of the distance is navigable by steam vessels, a further eighth by sailing vessels and nearly one-third by rafts. In Asiatic Russia there are 85,000 miles of waterway, of which 20,000 miles are navigable. Some 175,000 persons are engaged in the traffic, the vessels numbering (in 1910) 4,000 steamers and 23,000 sailing vessels. In 1906 the ships and rafts carried over 400,000,000 tons of goods.

**POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.**—In 1910 there were 16,675 post offices, carrying 2,056,084,700 letters and postcards, etc. In the same year there were 8,423 telegraph offices (and 15 wireless stations) with 440,415 miles of wire.

**SHIPPING.**—The sea-going *Mercantile Marine* on Jan. 1 (14), 1913, consisted of 716 steamers (790,075 tons) and 500 sailing vessels (184,103 tons), the steam fleet being valued (1912) at £15,300,000 and the sailing fleet at £1,700,000. The steam fleet was manned by 17,157 persons, the sailing ships by 12,333 persons. In 1910 Russian vessels of 1,321,152 tons, and foreign vessels of 12,610,973 tons entered, and Russian vessels (1,247,927), foreign (12,634,287), cleared at the ports of the White Sea, Baltic, Black Sea and Sea of Azov, and of the Pacific. The shipping of the Caspian Sea is exclusively Russian.

The principal ports of the Empire are:—*Baltic*, Petersburg, Kronstadt (naval depôt and fortress), Narva, Riga, Libau, Pernau and Vindau; *Gulf of Bothnia*, Hango; *Gulf of Finland*, Revel, Helsingfors and Viborg; *Arctic and White Sea*, Archangel and Ekaterinsk; *Black Sea and Sea of Azov*, Odessa, Nicolaieff, Sevastopol, Nova-Rossisk, Berdiansk, Batoum, Taganrog, Marinopol, Rostov and Kerch; *Caspian Sea*, Astrakhan, Derbent and Baku; *Pacific*, Nicolaieffsk and Vladivostok; and Petropaulovsk in Kamtchatka.

## TOWNS.

CAPITAL, ST. PETERSBURG, on the Neva.  
Estimated population (1913), 2,018,596.

In 1910 there were in the Russian Empire 25 towns with a population exceeding 100,000 (European Russia 20, Asiatic Russia 5), 59 with a population between 50,000 and 100,000 (European Russia 46, Asiatic Russia 13), and 63 with a population between 30,000 and 50,000. The 84 towns with a population exceeding 50,000 in 1910 are shown in the following table, the italic letters denoting *R.* European Russia, *P.* Poland, *F.* Finland, *C.* Caucasia, *T.* Turkestan, and *S.* Siberia.

## WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

## Weights and Measures.

The standard of length is the *sachine*, which is equal to 7 feet British measure, and the standard of weight is the *pound*, equal to nine-tenths of the British pound.

<i>R.</i> St. Petersburg.....	1,907,708
<i>R.</i> Moscow.....	1,481,250
<i>P.</i> Warsaw.....	856,000
<i>R.</i> Odessa.....	478,000
<i>R.</i> Kiev.....	446,750
<i>P.</i> Lodz.....	396,000
<i>R.</i> Riga.....	325,000
<i>R.</i> Kharkov.....	220,000
<i>C.</i> Baku.....	210,000
<i>R.</i> Saratov.....	200,000
<i>T.</i> Tashkent.....	190,000
<i>C.</i> Tiflis.....	187,000
<i>R.</i> Vilna.....	185,000
<i>R.</i> Kazan.....	170,000
<i>R.</i> Astrakhan.....	150,000
<i>R.</i> Ekaterinoslav.....	150,000
<i>P.</i> Helsingfors.....	140,000
<i>R.</i> Tula.....	135,000
<i>R.</i> Rostov on Don.....	120,000
<i>R.</i> Samara.....	120,000
<i>R.</i> Kishinev.....	120,000
<i>T.</i> Kokand.....	115,000
<i>R.</i> Minsk.....	110,000
<i>S.</i> Tomsk.....	105,000
<i>R.</i> Nijni Novgorod.....	100,000
<i>R.</i> Nikolaiev.....	95,000
<i>C.</i> Ekaterinodav.....	94,000
<i>R.</i> Orenburg.....	91,000

<i>R.</i> Voronezh.....	90,000
<i>S.</i> Omsk.....	90,000
<i>S.</i> Vladivostok.....	90,000
<i>R.</i> Orel.....	88,000
<i>R.</i> Vitebsk.....	86,000
<i>R.</i> Kherson.....	85,000
<i>S.</i> Irkutsk.....	85,000
<i>T.</i> Namangan.....	85,000
<i>R.</i> Libau.....	85,000
<i>R.</i> Kursk.....	80,000
<i>R.</i> Yaroslavl.....	80,000
<i>P.</i> Sosnowitz.....	80,000
<i>R.</i> Bielostok.....	80,000
<i>R.</i> Dvinsk.....	80,000
<i>T.</i> Samarkand.....	80,000
<i>R.</i> Kovna.....	80,000
<i>R.</i> Zhitomir.....	80,000
<i>R.</i> Novocherkask.....	75,000
<i>R.</i> Elizavetgrad.....	75,000
<i>R.</i> Berdichev.....	75,000
<i>R.</i> Tsaritzin.....	75,000
<i>R.</i> Reval.....	75,000
<i>R.</i> Kremenchug.....	75,000
<i>T.</i> Andijan.....	75,000
<i>R.</i> Nakhitchivan.....	70,000
<i>R.</i> Simferopol.....	70,000
<i>R.</i> Taganrog.....	70,000
<i>P.</i> Chénstochow.....	70,000

## Measures of Length.

16 vershok = 1 archine

3 archine = 1 sachine

500 sachine = 1 verst

The *verst* is 3,500 English feet, or two-thirds of the English mile (1 *verst* = .663 English mile); the square *verst* = .44 English square mile.

## Measures of Weight.

3 zolotnik = 1 loth

32 loth = 1 pound

40 pounds = 1 pood

10 poods = 1 berkovatz

The Russian pound being nine-tenths of the British pound, the pood of 40 Russian pounds = 36 lb. British; while 62 Russian poods = 1 ton British.

## Currency.

The *Unit of Currency* is the *Rouble* of 100 *kopecks*. The rouble = 25<sup>33d</sup>. and 9<sup>458</sup> roubles = £1 sterling. Gold coins are 15 roubles (the Imperial), and 10, 7½, and 5 roubles; Silver 1 rouble, and 50, 25, 20, 15, 10 and 5 *kopecks*; Copper, 5, 3, 2, 1, ½ and ¼ *kopeck* (the *kopeck* approximately = ¼ d.).

<i>C.</i> Vladikavkaz.....	70,000
<i>R.</i> Penza.....	70,000
<i>R.</i> Ivano-Voznesensk ...	70,000
<i>R.</i> Tambov.....	70,000
<i>R.</i> Ufa.....	65,000
<i>R.</i> Sevastopol.....	65,000
<i>S.</i> Krasnoyarsk.....	65,000
<i>P.</i> Lublin.....	60,000
<i>R.</i> Cronstadt.....	60,000
<i>R.</i> Poltava.....	60,000
<i>R.</i> Tver.....	60,000
<i>R.</i> Smolensk.....	60,000
<i>S.</i> Chita.....	60,000
<i>S.</i> Blagovestchenk.....	60,000
<i>R.</i> Uralsk.....	60,000
<i>R.</i> Brest-Litovsk.....	55,000
<i>R.</i> Kaluga.....	55,000
<i>R.</i> Grodna.....	55,000
<i>R.</i> Kerch.....	55,000
<i>F.</i> Abo.....	55,000
<i>C.</i> Stavropol.....	55,000
<i>R.</i> Simbirsk.....	53,000
<i>R.</i> Vinniza.....	52,000
<i>R.</i> Ekaterinburg.....	52,000
<i>R.</i> Moghilev.....	50,000
<i>R.</i> Yeletz.....	50,000
<i>F.</i> Viborg.....	50,000

## The Grand Duchy of Finland.

*Grand Duke, The Emperor of Russia.  
Governor-General, Lieut.-Gen. F. A. Seyn.  
Deputy, A. I. Lipski.*

**Area and Population.**—The Grand Duchy of Finland, on the Gulf of Finland and Bothnia, was conquered by Russia from Sweden, and finally annexed in 1808. The area is 144,178 square miles, with a population of 3,140,100 in 1912, of whom about 2,600,000 are Finns, 400,000 Swedes, 19,000 Russians, 3,000 Germans, and 2,000 Laps, leading a nomadic life in the north. Nearly all the inhabitants are Lutherans.

**Government.**—The country was formerly governed by the Imperial Finnish Senate, of 22 members, with a Diet of 4 estates elected by the people. This form of government gave way on Jan. 1, 1907, to a new Constitution involving a single Chamber elected by universal suffrage of both sexes. Women are likewise eligible for election to the Chamber. Finland is thus the first country to concede woman suffrage and representation, and it is noteworthy that it has been gained without agitation.

**Defence.**—The Finnish troops only exist in name, the Diet having voted £400,000 per annum to the Russian Treasury in lieu of furnishing Finnish recruits to the army or navy, and Finland has been made part of the Petersburg Military District.

**Education.**—Education in Finland is on a very different footing from the remainder of the Russian Empire. Primary education is compulsory and free between the ages of 7-15, and the schools are well attended. Secondary education is conducted in lycæums (of which half are State maintained) and real schools for both sexes, which are also well attended. Special schools make a feature of cattle farming, dairying, and agricultural instruction. The University of Helsingfors has about 3,000 students.

**Finance.**—The estimated revenue in 1909 was £3,109,000, and the estimated expenditure £3,318,000; the debt amounts to £5,556,410.

**Production, Trade, and Communications.**—The imports in 1912 were £18,638,888 and the exports £13,292,857. The leading crops are rye, barley, oats, potatoes. Saw mills and paper manufacture provide the chief industry, and the forests are a great source of wealth, immense quantities of timber being prepared for export; dairy produce is also exported. There are 2,582 miles of railway, and a merchant fleet of 3,120 vessels (mostly small), of which 399 are steamers.

**Towns.**—Capital, Helsingfors, on the Gulf of Finland. Estimated population, 140,000 (including Russian garrison, 165,000). Other towns are Abo (55,000), Viborg (50,000), Tammerfors (45,000), Nikolaistad (20,000), Björneborg (18,000), Uleåborg (17,000), and Knopio (16,000).

**Weights, Measures, and Currency.**—The Metric System of Weights and Measures is universal. The Currency Unit is the markka of 100 pennia, equal in value to the franc, i.e., 25 23 = £1 sterling. The Russian rouble = 2 6666 markka. There are gold 20 and 10 markka pieces, silver 2 and 1 markka, and 50 and 25 pennia, and copper 10 and 5 pennia and 1 penni.

## Bokhara.

*Emir, H.H. Said Mir Alim Khan, born Jan. 3, 1880, son of Said Abdull Akhad (born 1859, died 1911), succeeded Jan. 4, 1911; Major-General in the Imperial Russian Army.*

BOKHARA is a vassal state of the Russian Empire in Central Asia, and lies between 37°-41° N. lat. and 62°-72° E. long., with an area estimated at 85,000 English square miles and a population of about 1,250,000. The dominant Uzbek race are Sunnite Muhammadans, and over one-third of the people are nomad or semi-nomad Turkomans and Kirghiz. The population also includes Afghans, Persians, Jews, Arabs, and Armenians, with a considerable Hindu trading community. Bokhara consists of a western plain traversed by the Trans-Caspian railway, and containing the capital and of a series of lofty plateaus, densely populated and exceedingly fertile, agriculture and cattle breeding being carried on extensively. Rice, wheat and other cereals, and tobacco, flax, fruits and hemp are grown, and large quantities of cotton are produced in the irrigated western plain. Silk is also a flourishing industry, cottons, silks and woollens are manufactured in addition to leather and saddlery, and salt is produced in considerable quantities. The exports are mainly to Russia, and consist of raw cotton and silk, skins and hides, and carpets; the imports are principally manufactured goods and sugar from Russia, and cotton goods, tea, shawls, and indigo from British India. Trade is carried on mainly by camels and pack animals. The principal rivers are the Amu-Darya (Oxus) which forms the south-west boundary; the Zarefshan, and the Kashka-Darya. The climate is marked by great extremes of heat and cold. The rule of the Emir is autocratic, but external relations have been controlled by the Russian Government since 1868. The capital, Bokhara, has about 60,000 inhabitants.

## Khiva.

*Khan, H.H. Said Asfendiar, born 1871, son of Said Muhammad Rakhim (born 1845, died 1910); acceded Aug. 19 (Sept. 1), 1910. Major-General in the Imperial Russian Army.*

THE KHANATE OF KHIVA, a central Asian dependency of the Russian Empire, lies to the south of the Amir Darya (Oxus) between Bokhara and Russian Trans-Caspia, and has a total area of about 26,028 English square miles with an estimated population of about 800,000, of whom about half are nomads. The Khanate within these limits (to which it was reduced by the military operations of Russia in 1873) occupies the fertile delta of the Oxus, and rice, millet, wheat, barley, and oats, fruits and vegetables, and cotton are grown; sheep, camels, horses and cattle are bred; and the vine is extensively cultivated. As in Bokhara the Muhammadan Uzbeks are the dominant race, other elements being Turkomans and various mixed races. Native industries are leather work and embroideries of cotton and silk, and the manufacture of rough cottons and woollens. A considerable export trade is carried on with Russia (principally cotton, wool and silk, in exchange for manufactures and hardware, and agricultural produce is sent to Bokhara, which returns silks and cottons and tea. The capital, Khiva, has about 10,000 inhabitants.

# Salvador.

(República del Salvador.)

Area, 7,225 English Square Miles. Estimated Population (1910), 1,200,000.

## DEPARTMENTS AND CAPITALS.

Ahuachapan (Ahuachapan).  
Cabañas (Sensuntepeque).  
Chalatenango (Chalatenango).  
Cuscatlan (Cojutepeque).  
La Libertad (Nueva San Salvador).  
La Paz (Zacatecoluca).  
La Union (La Union).

Morazan (Gotera).  
San Miguel (San Miguel).  
San Salvador (San Salvador).  
San Vicente (San Vicente).  
Santa Ana (Santa Ana).  
Sonsonate (Sonsonate).  
Usulután (Usulután).

## Races and Religions.

Of the total population about 10 per cent. are creoles and foreigners, 50 per cent. half-castes, and 40 per cent. Indians, the negro element being negligible. All religions are free, but the people are almost all Roman Catholics. The language of the country is Spanish.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

*Boundaries.*—Salvador occupies part of the south coast of Central America, between Guatemala and Nicaragua (Gulf of Fonseca), the northern boundary being conterminous with the Republic of Honduras, and the southern boundary being the Pacific Ocean. It is situated approximately between  $13^{\circ}$ — $14^{\circ} 20'$  N. lat. and  $87^{\circ} 45'$ — $90^{\circ}$  W. long., and is about 140 miles from east to west, and about 60 miles from north to south.

*Relief and Climate.*—There are distinct areas in the low alluvial plains of the coast and the interior plateau, with a mean elevation of about 2,000 feet, broken in many places by volcanic cones, of which the highest are Santa Ana (8,300 feet) and San Miguel (7,120 feet). The lowlands are generally hot and unhealthy, but the climate of the plateau and mountain slopes is temperate and healthy. There is a wet season (winter) from May to October, and a dry season (summer) from November to April.

*Hydrography.*—The principal river is the Rio Lempa, which rises in Guatemala and flows into the Pacific, with tributaries in the Santa Ana, Asaguate, Sumpul and Torola, the Lempa being navigable for most of its course by small steamers. In the eastern districts the Rio San Miguel rises near the Honduras boundary and flows into the Bay of Fonseca. The western boundary crosses the Laguna de Guija, the greater part of which lies within the borders of Salvador, and in the centre of the Republic is the large volcanic lake Ilopango, with a smaller lake, Coatepeque, further west.

## GOVERNMENT.

Salvador was conquered in 1526 by Pedro de Alvarado, and formed part of the Spanish viceroyalty of Guatemala until 1821. In 1840 the Republic broke away from the federation of Central American States. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of 1864 (revised in 1886), the President and Vice-President being elected for four years by direct vote of the people, the President being ineligible for a successive term in either office.

*President of Salvador* (Feb. 9, 1913–1915), Carlos Melendez, born Feb. 1, 1861.

### The Executive.

The executive power is exercised in the name of the President by the following ministers:—

*Minister of the Interior and Public Works*, Samuel Luna.

*Minister of Foreign Affairs, Justice, and Public Instruction*, Dr. Francisco Martinez Suarez.

*Minister of War and Marine*, Dr. Alfonso Quiñonez.

*Minister of Finance and Agriculture*, Dr. Ramon Garcia Gonzalez.

### THE LEGISLATURE.

The *National Assembly*, consisting of a single chamber of 42 Deputies (3 for each Department) elected for 1 year by the direct vote of all adult male Salvadorians, meets annually from February

to May, and elects a President and Vice-President for each session.

### JUDICATURE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

There are local courts of first instance, district courts, and a supreme court at the capital. Each of the 14 Departments has a governor appointed by the central executive, but the municipalities have elective magistrates and officials.

### DEFENCE.

In time of war every Salvadorian between the ages of 18 and 50 is liable for service in the national militia; in time of peace the army consists of about 4,000 men, with a militia force of all arms numbering 17,000 to 18,000. There is no navy, but the Customs Department employ a small armed cruiser.

## EDUCATION.

*Primary Education* is compulsory and free, and is administered by a Government department. *Secondary Education* is conducted in State-aided higher schools and technical institutes for both sexes. The capital contains a small but successful *University*.

## FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of the Republic for the 5 years 1908-9-1912-13 are stated below in silver pesos (the silver peso = 19d., i.e., 12'6 pesos = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1908-09	12,063,740	11,372,690
1909-10	13,251,630	12,566,250
1910-11	13,250,630	13,206,250
1911-12	13,129,750	13,286,750
1912-13	16,190,338	15,678,073

## DEBT.

The National Debt was stated as under on June 1, 1913.

External Debt	3,974,696 gold pesos =	£ 794,940
Internal Debt	881,170 gold pesos =	176,234
Do.	1,319,230 silver pesos =	107,692
Treasury Bonds	3,730,770 silver pesos =	304,553

Total ..... = 1,383,419

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture*.—The principal products are coffee, sugar, indigo, "Peruvian" balsam (grown in Salvador, but formerly shipped from Callao in Peru), tobacco, cocoa, rice, cereals, and fruits. Cotton is being grown under a Government subsidy.

*Minerals*.—Gold, silver, copper, mercury, and lead are found, and there are indications of coal and iron, but only gold and silver are systematically worked, mainly in the department of Morazan.

## EXTERNAL TRADE.

The imports and exports for the 5 years 1908-1912 are shown below, the value in each case being in silver pesos (12'6 = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1908.....	10,177,340	15,433,810	25,611,150
1909.....	10,024,630	16,963,575	26,988,205
1910.....	9,362,000	18,250,000	27,612,000
1911.....	12,783,795	19,779,245	32,563,040
1912.....	16,937,149	22,347,987	39,279,136

The imports are foodstuffs, hardware, drugs, cottons and silk, and yarn, and are principally from the U.K. 30 per cent., U.S.A. 30 per cent., Germany 12 per cent., and France 8 per cent. The exports, principally coffee (and to a minor extent other agricultural products), are taken by the U.S.A. 30 per cent., Germany 22 per cent., Italy 8 per cent., U.K. 6 per cent., and Austria-Hungary 5 per cent.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

*Railways*.—A railway about 100 miles in length connects Acajutla, the principal port, with the capital and Santa Ana, and another line (40 miles) connects the port of La Unión with San Miguel. Inland communication is facilitated by some 2,000 miles of highway, while the Lempa River is navigable for about 300 miles.

*Posts and Telegraphs*.—There were (1912) 120 post offices, dealing with 3,550,000 letters, &c., and 203 telegraph offices, with 2,841 miles of line. There were also 177 telephone stations, with 2,365 miles of line.

*Shipping*.—There is no steam mercantile marine. In 1912 the ports (Acajutla, La Libertad, La Unión, and El Trunfo) were entered by 419 vessels.

## TOWNS.

CAPITAL, SAN SALVADOR. Population, 60,000. Other towns are: Santa Ana (50,000), San Miguel (23,000), Ahuachapán (20,000), San Vicente (20,000), Chalchuapa (20,000), and Zacatecoluca (20,000).

## WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is nominally in force, but the old Spanish standards (see Peru) are in general use.

The *Unit of Currency* is the peso of 100 centavos. The silver peso is worth about 19d. or 12'6 = £1 sterling. The gold peso is an imaginary coin, of the value of 47'5d., or 5'04 = £1 sterling.

## San Marino.

Area, 32 English Square Miles. Population (1910), 10,655.

SAN MARINO, the smallest republic in the world, is situated on the Adriatic, 14 miles south-west of Rimini, in Northern Italy. It is named in consequence of its traditional foundation by *Saint Marinus*, in the reign of the Emperor Diocletian (284-305 A.D.) and possesses a monastery founded in the ninth century. The independence of the republic has survived all attempts at suppression and is secured by a treaty with the King of Italy. The supreme power resides in the *Arringo*, or general assembly, which meets twice a year at the capital, the executive being entrusted to two *Capitani Reggenti*, selected every six months from the 60 members of the Great Council, who are elected by universal suffrage in three classes (20 from the nobility, 20 from the landowners and 20 from the people) for 9 years, and are renewable as to one-third every three years. A committee of 12 members of the Great Council assists the Captains Regent. There is a defence force of about 1,200 men, and all citizens between the ages of 16 and 60 are liable for service. The revenue in 1909-1910 amounted to 398,900 lire. The exports are wine, cattle and stone. The Capital (San Marino, pop. 1,500) stands on Mount Titan, and has an impregnable castle, where King Berengar of Lombardy took refuge in 950 A.D., a fine church, containing the bones of the founder of the State, a Government palace and a theatre. The republic issues copper coins and postage stamps. The language of the people is Italian, and their religion Roman Catholic.

# Servia.

Srbija.

## AREA AND POPULATION.

Departments and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Census Population.	
		1905.	1910.
City of Belgrade .....	5	80,747	89,876
Belgrade (Belgrade) .....	782	139,962	155,815
Chachak (Chachak) .....	1,465	130,989	138,922
Kragojevatz (Kragojevatz) .....	887	174,756	189,025
Kraina (Negotin) .....	1,119	104,450	112,142
Krutchevatz (Krutchevatz) .....	1,046	150,287	167,371
Morava (Chupriya) .....	1,117	186,900	203,638
Nish (Nish) .....	988	183,854	198,768
Pirot (Pirot) .....	933	104,086	112,314
Podjeravatz (Podjeravatz) .....	1,606	243,705	259,906
Podrinyi (Shabat) .....	1,293	219,755	238,275
Rudnik (Gorni Milanovatz) .....	606	78,111	85,340
Smederevo (Semendria) .....	493	134,574	143,216
Timok (Zayechar) .....	1,235	140,807	149,538
Toplitza (Prokuplye) .....	1,095	102,592	110,218
Ujitsi (Ujitsi) .....	1,269	138,760	146,763
Valievo (Valievo) .....	947	143,710	157,648
Vranya (Vranya) .....	1,675	230,702	252,937
Conquered Territory .....	16,000	...	...
Total .....	34,561	2,688,747	2,911,701

## Races and Religions.

In 1910 the total population of 2,911,701 was composed of 2,250,000 Servians (Serbo-Croatian Slavonians), 160,000 Rumanians, 47,000 Gypsies, 8,000 Austro-Hungarians and Germans, and 6,000 Jews. The bulk of the Servians belong to the national (Orthodox Eastern) Church, there being 8,500 Roman Catholics and a small number of Protestant Christians. In the territory acquired in 1913 are large numbers of Muhammadans.

## Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Surplus of Births.	Marriages.
1907	109,490	62,451	47,039	29,685
1908	103,903	66,924	36,979	25,890
1909	110,226	83,350	26,876	26,641
1910	112,235	64,450	47,785	29,932
1911	107,229	64,415	42,814	30,453

## PHYSIOGRAPHY

*Boundaries.*—Servia is situated in the north of the Balkan Peninsula and is bounded on the north by Hungary, on the south by Greece, on the east by Rumania and Bulgaria, and on the west by Bosnia, Montenegro, and Albania.

*Relief.*—The country is generally mountainous, and consists of extensive forest-clad slopes, uncultivated heaths, and fertile meadows and valleys. The transylvanian Alps, the Balkans and the Rhodope ranges extend from Rumania and Bulgaria into eastern Servia, while outliers of the Bosnian and Albanian highlands cross the western border, the highest peaks being Rudisti (6,909 feet), Golia (5,969 feet), and Etani (5,134 feet).

*Hydrography.*—In the north the Drina and Save effect a confluence at Belgrade with the Danube, which forms the remainder of the northern (and part of the north-eastern) frontier, and is joined in the north-east by the Timok, which is also a frontier river for part of its course. The chief inland river is the Morava, which rises in Bulgaria and flows through Servia, from south to north, into the Danube, with tributaries in the Ibar and Nishava. The valleys of these rivers contain the most fertile districts of the kingdom. The principal river

of Macedonian Serbia is the Vardar, which rises in the Shar mountains on the Albanian frontier and flows southwards to the Greek frontier and thence to the Gulf of Salonica.

*Climate.*—The climate is generally mild, but is subject to the continental extremes, a maximum shade temperature of  $106^{\circ}$  F. and a minimum winter reading of  $15^{\circ}$  F. below zero being not unusual. The higher regions are also exposed to the cold winds from the north and north-east.

### GOVERNMENT.

The earlier Serb kingdom was extinguished by the Turks at the battle of Kossovo in 1389, and from that date until the early years of the 19th century the country formed a Turkish pashalik. After heroic struggles the pashalik was recognised as an autonomous principality by the Treaty of Adrianople (1829), and by the Treaties of San Stefano and Berlin (1879) the complete independence of the country was recognised, a kingdom being proclaimed on March 6, 1882. On May 29 (June 11), 1903, the descendant of the Obrenovich dynasty, which had ruled Serbia as Princes and Kings since 1830, was assassinated, and a grandson of Kara George, a national hero of the risings of the early nineteenth century, was elected King by the Skupshtina and Senate, and was crowned in September, 1904. By the constitution of 1889, re-established by the present sovereign, the crown is hereditary in the male posterity of the Kara Georgevitch dynasty, but the right of succession has been renounced by the King's eldest son. On October 19, 1912, the *Balkan League* (Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro and Greece) waged a successful war against the Ottoman Empire; in 1913 Bulgaria was engaged in a war with the other members of the League on a question as to the division of the conquered territories. Serbia also became involved in a dispute about her western (Albanian) frontier, but withdrew her claims on the representations of the European powers. By the Treaty of Bucharest the Serbo-Bulgarian boundary was delineated, and agreement was also reached with Greece as to the line of the southern boundary.

#### Sovereign Ruler.

*His Majesty Petar I, KING OF SERBIA, born at Belgrade June 29 (July 12), 1844, son of Alexander I., Kara Georgevitch, Prince Regnant of Serbia 1842-1859; married at Cetinje, July 30 (Aug. 12), 1883, to Princess Zorka Lioubitz of Montenegro (born 1864, died 1890); proclaimed King of Serbia June 2 (15), 1903. His Majesty has issue:—*

- (1) *H.R.H. Princess Jelena, born Oct. 23 (Nov. 5), 1884; married Aug. 21 (Sept. 3), 1911, to H.H. Prince John Constantinovitch of Russia.*
- (2) *H.R.H. Prince George, born Aug. 27 (Sept. 9), 1887; renounced the succession March 15 (28), 1909.*
- (3) *H.R.H. Prince ALEXANDER, HEIR APPARENT, born Dec. 4 (17), 1888.*

#### THE EXECUTIVE.

The executive power is vested in the Sovereign and is exercised by a cabinet of eight members, responsible to the legislature, the portfolios being distributed as follows:—

*The Ministry (Sept. 12, 1912).*

*President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Nikolas Pashitch.*

*Minister of Finance, M. Laza Patchou.*

*Minister of the Interior, M. Stoyan M. Protitch.*

*Minister of War, General Bojanovitch.*

*Minister of Education and Public Worship, Ljubomir Yovanovitch.*

*Minister of Justice, Dr. Mihailo Politchevitch.*

*Minister of Commerce, Agriculture and Industry, M. Kosta Stoyanovitch.*

*Minister of Public Works, M. Yovan P. Yovanovitch.*

#### THE LEGISLATURE.

The National Assembly (*Narodna Skupshtina*) is composed of 160 members elected for three years by the direct vote of all adult male Servians paying 15 dinars in direct taxes. The assembly meets in annual session. For great affairs of state this assembly may be enlarged (by the election of twice the usual number of representatives) into a *Velika Skupshtina* (or Grand Skupshtina). There is also a *Council of State* of 16 members (half of whom are appointed by the sovereign and half elected by the legis-

lature) with certain advisory functions. The National Assembly of 1908-1912 contained 83 Moderate Radicals, 49 Independent Radicals, 20 Nationalists, 7 Progressives and 1 Socialist; the elections of May, 1912, returned a Moderate majority of approximately the same strength.

#### JUDICATURE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each of the 17 departments (*okruzhi*) is under a prefect (*nachalnik*), under whom is a sub-prefect for each district (*srez*), which again is subdivided into communes or municipalities under a salaried mayor (*kmets*), who presides over an elective communal or municipal council. State taxes are levied by these councils and transmitted to the treasury. Each commune or municipality and each district has a court of first instance, and there is a court of appeal and a commercial court at Belgrade. The supreme judicial authority is the Court of Cassation at the capital. Trial is by jury.

#### DEFENCE.

Service in the National Army (*narodna vojska*) is universal and compulsory between the ages of 21 and 45. Recruits join the *Active Army* for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  years (mounted branches 2 years) with  $8\frac{1}{2}$  years (8 for mounted branches) in the *Active Reserve*, and pass into the Landwehr (6 years) and Landsturm (8 years). The Peace

Effective is about 35,000 of all arms, the ultimate war strength exceeding 220,000. The infantry have a 1910 pattern Mauser rifle, the artillery Schneider-Canet q.-l. guns. The Army is organised in 5 divisions, with headquarters at Nish, Belgrade, Valjevo, Kraguyevats and Zayechar, and there are modern fortresses on the eastern frontier at Pirot, Nish and Zayechar.

### EDUCATION.

Primary education is free and compulsory, but there is much difficulty in securing attendances, and in 1910 only 17 per cent. of the inhabitants could read and write. The entire cost of the elementary schools is borne by the localities, except the salaries of teachers, which are paid by the State. Secondary education is provided in gymnasia and progymnasia in many of the larger towns, and there are *Special Schools* (1 military, 1 theological, 4 training, 4 technical), and 5 secondary schools for girls, provided by the State. The "Velika Schola" (or great school) of Belgrade was raised to the status of a *University* in 1905, and has faculties of theology, philosophy, law, medicine and engineering.

### FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of Servia for the five years 1908-1912 are stated as follows, in *dinars*, the figures for 1911 and 1912 being budget estimates (1 *dinar* = 1 *franc*, i.e., 25·22 = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1908	92,666,454	92,604,957
1909	116,165,698	104,745,065
1910	117,607,038	112,845,906
1911	121,193,950	121,138,267
1912	131,914,672	131,914,672

The budget of 1912 included the following provisions (in *dinars*, 000 omitted):—

Revenue.	( <i>dinars</i> .)	[Expenditure.	( <i>dinars</i> .)
Monopolies.....	31,655	Debt Service	32,394
Direct Taxes ...	30,613	War.....	30,116
Railways.....	16,125	Public Works	16,125
Customs .....	14,500	Education.....	9,630

### DEBT.

The national debt was stated as follows on January 1 (14), 1912, in *dinars*:—

Description.	<i>Dinars</i> .
2% Lottery Loan (1881) .....	22,940,000
5% Tobacco Loan (1888) .....	9,269,000
4% Unified Debt (1895) .....	338,183,000
5% Monopoly Loan (1902) .....	56,643,000
4½% Railway Loans (1906-1909) .....	242,344,000

Total Debt.....669,679,000

(669,679,000 *dinars* = £26,553,480).

### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture and Live Stock*.—The total area of the kingdom is about 11,931,000 English statute acres, of which 4,381,303 acres were under crops and grass (1907), 3,800,000 acres woods and forests (1910), and 512,693 acres rough grazings and marsh pasturage (1897). In 1908, 3,003,404 acres were under corn crops (maize, 1,398,102; wheat,

937,373), and in 1910 the produce of the principal crops was: maize, 16,499,498 cwt.; wheat, 8,285,466 cwt.; barley, 2,909,477 cwt.; oats, 1,510,330 cwt.; rye, 755,854 cwt. Other crops include potatoes, onions, garlic, cabbage, beet-root for sugar, flax and hemp; while 86,146 acres of vineyard produced (1907) 11,794,046 gallons of wine, and 354,381 acres of orchards produced (1908) 10,430,859 cwt. of plums and 1,210,287 cwt. of other fruit. In 1908, 778,979 acres of meadows produced 206,506 tons of hay. The *Live Stock*, at the census of 1905, included 330,847 cows and 631,656 other cattle; 7,450 buffaloes, 3,160,166 sheep and lambs; 510,063 goats; 908,108 pigs; 174,363 horses and 1,986 mules and asses.

*Forestry*.—The present forest area is estimated at close on 4,000,000 acres, of which 1,650,000 acres belong to the communes, 1,380,000 acres to the State, and the remainder to private owners. The oak, beech, and pine are the principal trees, and recent efforts have stayed the profligate waste of the past.

*Minerals*.—The mineral wealth of Servia awaits development. Gold, silver, antimony, nickel, mercury, manganese, graphite, copper, iron, lead, and zinc are found, and coal, marble, sulphur and oil are won in small quantities. Mineral springs abound, and Nish and Vranja have an increasing reputation as health resorts.

*Manufactures*.—The industrial population is small, the 60 principal establishments in 1910 employing 5,000 hands. The State offers special facilities to commercial enterprise and encourages foreign mining or industrial capitalists. The chief local industries are meat-packing, flour-milling, weaving, tanning and brewing, and there are iron foundries, potteries, and sugar, tobacco, and celluloid factories.

### EXTERNAL TRADE.

The imports and exports of Servia for the five years 1907-1911 are stated as follows (values in *dinars*):—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1907	70,583,000	81,491,000
1908	75,635,000	77,749,000
1909	73,535,000	92,982,000
1910	84,656,000	98,388,000
1911	115,425,000	116,916,000

The exports are mainly meat, grain, prunes, raw hides, eggs, and metal; the imports being cotton and woollen fabrics, leather, salt, sugar, iron, and machinery.

The trade of 1911 was principally with the following nations (values in *dinars*):—

Country.	Imports from	Exports to
	1911.	1911.
Austria-Hungary	47,448,000	48,433,000
Germany .....	31,347,000	28,933,000
Turkey .....	3,814,000	11,084,000
Belgium .....	2,081,000	6,142,000
U.K.....	9,524,000	87,000
Rumania .....	1,539,000	6,141,000
Bulgaria .....	697,000	2,802,000
France .....	5,746,000	3,841,000
Russia .....	3,391,000	53,000
Italy .....	4,861,000	4,394,000

## COMMUNICATIONS.

*Railways, etc.*—About 580 miles of railway were open for traffic in 1911, the main lines crossing the Danube at Belgrade-Semendria, and uniting in a single route as far as Nish, whence they run *via* Pirot to the Bulgarian boundary and Sofia, and *via* Vrania across the Turkish frontier, both lines leading to Constantinople. In the territory acquired in 1913 a line runs along the Vardar valley to Salonica (Greece), with eastern and western branches to Bulgaria and Albania. The Danube and other frontier streams are navigable; the Morava is also navigable from its confluence with the Danube to Chupriya (60 miles); and the Vardar is navigable for a great part of its course.

*Posts and Telegraphs.*—In 1910 there were 1500 post offices, dealing with 64,750,000 letters and other postal packets; 217 telegraph offices with 2,215 miles of line, transmitting 2,000,000 messages, and 2,575 telephone stations (4,100,000 conversations).

## TOWNS.

CAPITAL, BELGRADE (*Biograd*=White Fortress) at the confluence of the Save and Danube, now a modern European city, with electric tramways

and light, and wide streets, containing the university, national museum and library, and the old Turkish citadel. Population (1910) 91,000.

Other towns are Nish (25,000), Kragojevatz (19,000), Leskovatz (15,000), Podjeravatz (14,000), Shabat (12,000), Vrania (11,500), Pirot (11,000), and Krutchevatz (10,000).

The principal towns in the territories acquired in 1913 are Monastir (60,000), Prisrend (42,000), Uskub (32,000), Prilip (24,000), Istip or Shtip (21,000), Kalkandelen or Tetovo (20,000), Koprili or Veles (20,000), Dibra (16,000), Pristina (16,000), Kumanovo (15,000), Ochrida (15,000), and Novi Bazar (13,000).

## WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* has been in general use since its official adoption in 1883.

The *Unit of Currency* is the *dinar* of 100 *paras* (equivalent to the franc of 100 centimes). The *dinar* = 9'51d. or 25'22 = £1 sterling. Gold coins are 20 and 10 *dinars*, silver 5, 2 and 1 *dinar* and 50 *paras*; nickel 20, 10 and 5 *paras*; copper 10, 5, 2 and 1 *para*.

## Siam.

(Muang Thai.)

Area, 195,000 English Square Miles. Population (1912), 8,149,487.

## DIVISIONS AND CAPITALS.

*Provinces (Montons).*

Chantaburi (Chantaboon).  
Chumpawn (Chumpawn).  
Krungkao (Ayuthia).  
Krungthep (Bangkok).  
Nakawn Chaisi (Phrapatom).  
Nakawn Rachasima (Korat).  
Nakawn Sawan (Nakawn Sawan).  
Nakawn Sritamarat (Nakawn Sritamarat).  
Patani (Patani).  
Pachinburi (Pachim).  
Petchabun (Petchabun).  
Pitsanulok (Pitsanulok).  
Puket (Puket).  
Ratburi (Ratburi).  
Roiet (Roiet).!

Ubon Rachathani (Ubon).  
Udorn (Ban Makeng).

*Lao States.*

(Northern Siam.)

Chieng Mai Lapaun (Chieng Mai).  
Lampun (Lampun).  
Nan (Nan).  
Pre (Pre).  
Tern (Tern).

*Malay States.*

(Southern Siam.)

Jering (Jering).  
Nawng Chik (Nawng Chik).  
Ra-Nge (Ra-Nge).  
Yala (Yala).

## Races and Religions.

The bulk of the population is Siamese and Lao. There is, however, a large number of Chinese and, in the South, Malays. There are no reliable figures showing the proportion of each race. The foreign residents number about 2,000, of whom nearly one-half are British, with 244 Germans, 218 French, 163 Danes, 135 Americans, 123 Italians. The Siamese, Laos and Cambodians, are Buddhists, but the Malays of the peninsula are almost all Muhammadans. The language of the central districts is Siamese; in the eastern and northern districts the Laos have their own tongue, and the peninsular *montons* and states are partly Malay speaking.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

BOUNDARIES.—Siam occupies the central portion of the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, and lies between 4° 20'—20° 15' N. lat. and 96° 30'—106° E. long. It is bounded on the North by British India and French Laos, east by French Laos and Cambodia, south by the Gulf of

Siam and the British Malay States, and west by British India. East and west are *Spheres of Influence*, in which the French and British governments, while disclaiming any intention of annexing territory (Agreement of April, 1904), are entitled to obtain concessions from Siam. Between these spheres is a *Neutral Zone*, which is declared to be inviolable by France and Britain.

**RELIEF.**—*Northern Siam*, which is occupied by Laos States under the suzerainty of the King of Siam, contains a series of parallel ranges of no great mean elevation, but with precipitous heights in the extreme north. These hills are covered with forests, from which most of the teak is obtained. *Eastern Siam*, which also contains Laos States, conquered by Siam about a hundred years ago, consists of a vast river basin encircled by hills, the central portions being sandy desert. *Central Siam* is also a great plain, flanked on the west by high mountains (Mulai, 6,886 feet), and contains the richest and most fertile tracts of the kingdom. *Southern Siam* extends down the Malay Peninsula, which has a broken range of mountains parallel with the coasts, and consists principally of dense and valuable forests.

**HYDROGRAPHY.**—The principal Siamese river is the *Menam* (Menam Chao Phaya), which rises in the northern hills and flows into the Gulf of Siam at the port of Bangkok, receiving from the north-east the Nam Sak tributary. The Menam is navigable (for such vessels as can pass the sand bar at the mouth) for some distance, and small steamers can ascend about 60 miles. For six months in every year the river overflows its banks, leaving rich deposits of silt, which provide the most fertile tracts of the kingdom. The Mekong rises in Western Siam, and flows into the Gulf of Siam. The *Mekong*, with its tributaries the Nam Mun, Nam Kum and Nam Song Kram, drains part of Eastern Siam, but is in reality a river of Cambodia and French Indo-China. For part of its course it forms the Franco-Siamese boundary. The rivers of the Malay Peninsula are of no great length owing to the mountainous nature of the narrow tongue of land.

**Climate.**—The wet season lasts from May to October, when the heat is not excessive, and in the dry season (November to April) the nights are cool. The Malay Peninsula lacks the protection afforded to the rest of the country by a western range of hills, and Europeans find the climate enervating.

## GOVERNMENT.

The Kingdom of Siam is believed to have been founded some time in the sixth century A.D., by a race that had migrated many years earlier from south-west China. The kingdom was extended over the Malay Peninsula towards the close of the twelfth century. Intercourse with Europe was first established at the beginning of the sixteenth century when the Portuguese conquered part of the Malay Peninsula, and the French and English have gradually worked their way to the borders of the kingdom, relations with the latter having been always friendly, while the rival claims of France and Siam over the frontiers of Annam led to a Franco-Siamese war in 1893. The kingdom is now secured from further aggression by the Anglo-French Convention of 1896, under which Central Siam is declared to be inviolable, and each Power renounces the right to annex territory adjoining their borders, although preserving the right of commercial penetration. The Government is an absolute monarchy, and the sovereign appoints his successor from among the male members of the Royal Family.

### Sovereign Ruler.

*His Majesty Somdet Phra Paramendr Maha Vajiravudh Mongkut Klao (King of Northern and Southern Siam and of all its Dependencies, and of the Laos, Malays and Karens)*, born Jan. 1, 1880; succeeded his father King Chulalongkorn, Oct. 23, 1910.

### Brothers of the Sovereign.

- H.R.H. Paribatra, Prince of Nakhon Sawan.
- H.R.H. Chakrabonga, Prince of Phitsamulok, born 1881.
- H.R.H. Asang, Prince of Raja Sema, born 1889.
- H.R.H. Mahidol, Prince of Songkla.
- H.R.H. Chutaduj, Prince of Pechabun.
- H.R.H. Prachadipok, Prince of Sukhothai.
- H.R.H. Yugala, Prince of Lopburi.

### Uncles of the Sovereign.

- H.R.H. Prince Bhanurangsi, born Jan., 11 1860.
- H.R.H. Prince Narisara, born 1865.

### The Executive.

The executive power is entrusted by the Sovereign to a Cabinet of Ministers appointed by himself, the portfolios being distributed as follows :—

*Minister of Foreign Affairs*, H.R.H. Prince Dewawongse.

*Minister of the Interior*, H.R.H. Prince Damrong.

*Minister of War*, General Prince Nakorn Chaisae.

*Minister of Marine*, H.R.H. the Prince of Nakhon Sawan.

*Minister of Finance*, The Prince of Chantaburi.

*Minister of Justice*, Chao Phya Abhai Raja Maha Gadhidhamathara.

*Minister for Local Government*, Chao Phya Yomaraaj.

*Minister of Education and Religion*, Phya Visuddha Suriyasakti.

*Minister of Agriculture*, H.R.H. Prince Rajburi.

*Minister of Ways and Communications*, Chao Phya Wongsa Nuprabandhu.

*Minister of Privy Seal*, H.R.H. Prince Nares.

*Minister of Royal Household*, Phya Anuraks Rajamondir.

*Minister Adviser to the Royal Family*, H.R.H. Prince Sanpasit.

### Council of State.

There is a Legislative Council, known as the Council of State, consisting of the Ministers and of members nominated by the Sovereign.

*President*, H.R.H. the Prince of Ratburi.

*Secretary*, Phya Sri Sunthorn.

*Adviser*, J. I. Westengard.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Kingdom is divided into 17 Provinces or *Montons* (detailed in the preliminary table), each under a High Commissioner controlled by the Minister of the Interior. These *montons* comprise several sub-provinces (*muangs*), which are subdivided into districts (*ampurs*). Sub-divisions of the district are under village headmen (*kamnans*). Bangkok is directly governed by the Minister of Local Government.

### THE JUDICATURE.

Recent reforms, including the final abolition of slavery in 1905, have brought into existence an organised system of local and divisional courts, with magistrates trained at a school of law and assisted by European advisers. By treaty with Siam Great Britain has closed her consular courts and surrendered the jurisdiction, with certain guarantees, over British subjects resident in the kingdom to the newly-established native courts.

### DEFENCE.

Service in the *Army* is universal and compulsory, and although the law is only partially applied there is a standing army of about 25,000 men, and a reserve is being rapidly formed, the period of active service being two years. The force is organised in ten territorial divisions and include 20 regiments of infantry, 20 squadrons, 10 regiments of artillery with 80 guns, and 10 engineer companies, with corps, troops, etc., all armed with modern weapons.

The *Navy* consists of 1 old cruiser, 4 gunboats, 2 t.b.d., and 4 torpedo-boats, with many small vessels for river service, etc. The *personnel* of the Navy exceeds 5,000, with a trained reserve of 18,000 men.

### EDUCATION.

Education is generally in the hands of the priests from the Buddhist monasteries scattered all over the country, and scarcely any adult Siamese are illiterate. Government effort is not only co-ordinate but is directed towards a general advance in the system practised by the monasteries. An estimate of the pupils of the various schools states their number at close on 160,000 throughout the Kingdom, exclusive of the capital, where government effort has provided accommodation for some 15,000 others, including secondary, special and technical schools. The English language is very generally taught in the capital, and there are three English schools with English masters, while many Siamese are educated in Europe, particularly in England.

### FINANCE.

The ordinary revenue and ordinary and extraordinary expenditure of Siam for the five years 1908-9 to 1912-13 are stated below in *ticals* (the *tical* = 18-5d., or 13 *ticals* = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	
		Ordinary.	Extraordinary.
1908-09	59,711,000	57,277,000	4,213,860
1909-10	61,613,000	57,843,500	4,626,700
1910-11	60,136,000	60,135,000	9,234,330
1911-12	62,321,000	62,235,540	11,675,070
1912-13	61,600,000	61,581,897	—

### Estimated Sources of Revenue for 1912-13:—

Customs duties.....	5,202,301
Other taxes.....	35,685,572
State lands and forests .....	3,890,978
Railways .....	4,749,004
Posts and telegraphs and telephones .....	1,161,966
Other sources (including revenue from lottery and gambling farms) .....	10,910,118

### Estimated Expenditure for 1912-13:—

Army and navy .....	15,513,316
Railways .....	2,215,967
Posts and telegraphs and telephones .....	1,202,318
Service of public debt.....	3,516,955
Other services .....	39,133,341

### DEBT.

The national debt of Siam consists of the following loans:—

Anglo-French Loan (1905) 4½% .....	£1,000,000
Anglo-French-German Loan (1907) 4½% .....	3,000,000
*Federated Malay States Loan (1909) 4% .....	4,000,000

Total.....£8,000,000

These sums have been (or are intended to be) spent on railway development, a portion of the £3,000,000 loan of 1907 having been devoted to an extension of irrigation works. The Federated Malay States Loan of 1909 was lent, as required, for railway development in the Malay Peninsula.

\* Of this loan, only a sum of £1,264,760 has been actually borrowed up to 1 Nov., 1913.

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

**Agriculture and Live Stock.**—The principal industry is the cultivation of rice, which is the national food and principal commodity exported. Irrigation is bringing large areas of Northern Siam into cultivation, and the standard of cultivation is being systematically raised. Siamese rice is in great demand abroad. Other crops are tobacco, pepper, coco-nuts, cotton and maize, while fruit is abundantly grown. The forests are preserved and the teak industry is maintaining its importance. The *Live Stock* is considerable (bullocks 3,063,143, buffaloes 2,362,097, in 1909).

**Mines and Minerals.**—Gold, silver, rubies and sapphires are won and exported, and tin, copper, iron, zinc, coal and other minerals are known to exist, the tin exports exceeding 5,000 tons annually, almost entirely from Mouthon Puket. In 1911-12 export of tin = 5,199 tons.

**Manufactures.**—There are, practically speaking, no industrial establishments in the country, rice and saw mills and distilleries being the only establishments where hands are employed. Technical instruction is not wanting, but industries are undeveloped and labour is excessively dear.

## EXTERNAL TRADE.

The overland trade of Siam is no longer of any relative importance to the whole volume of commerce, and is probably less than 5 per cent. of the total. The imports and exports for the five years 1907-8 to 1912-13 were valued as follows (in *ticals*):—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1907-08	70,300,000	92,040,000
1908-09	75,165,000	99,579,000
1909-10	69,811,000	102,570,000
1910-11	68,205,000	108,910,000
1911-12	72,053,320	83,380,000
1912-13	74,550,242	80,169,219

The principal exports in 1912-13 were rice and teak; the principal imports were cottons, iron, steel, and machinery; provisions; treasure; sugar; opium; silks and petroleum; beer and spirits. The imports of 1911-12 were, from United Kingdom, 25 per cent., Singapore, 16 per cent., China, 14 per cent., and Kong Kong 12 per cent. The exports were sent to—Singapore, 40 per cent., Hong Kong, 37 per cent., United Kingdom, 6 per cent., Germany, 5 per cent., and India 4 per cent.

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
Singapore .....	5,209,477	36,059,998
Hong Kong .....	1,413,451	24,787,425
United Kingdom .....	20,168,746	3,717,934
India .....	8,040,877	1,964,248
Germany .....	5,543,720	5,577,611
China .....	14,949,675	206,297
Netherlands India .....	5,948,280	464,142

## COMMUNICATIONS.

**Railways.**—On Nov. 1, 1913, there were 721 miles open for traffic, the principal line running from Bangkok along the Menam to a terminus at Dem Chai, near the town of Phré. Eastern lines run to Petrieu and Korat. Under the Federated Malay States loan agreement a line is being built from Bangkok southwards, via Ratburi and Pechaburi, and will be extended down the peninsula towards Singapore.

**Rivers and Canals.**—A network of railways and canals affords easy communication throughout Central Siam, and the traffic is enormous. Northern and Eastern Siam are less favourably situated, but Southern Siam is to have a compensating system of railways.

**Posts and Telegraphs.**—In 1910 there were 180 post offices, handling over 6,000,000 postal packets, and 130 telegraph offices, with 3,500 miles of line, transmitting nearly 500,000 messages. There were also 394 telephone stations with 45 miles of line, the conversations numbering close on 900,000.

**Shipping.**—In 1911 the mercantile marine consisted of 22 small steamers (9,000 tons) and many sailing junks. In 1912-13 664 steamers of 566,122 tons and 137 junks entered the port of Bangkok. During the same period 677 steamers of 569,316 tons and 180 junks cleared from the port of Bangkok. Of the above, German vessels represent 39 per cent. of the total tonnage; Norwegian 25 per cent., and British 13 per cent.

## TOWNS.

**CAPITAL, BANGKOK,** at the mouth of the Menam river, population (1909) 628,675, of whom 200,000 are Chinese. Other towns are shown in the list of divisions at the head of this article. Few of these have large populations. Puket, in the island of Junk, Ceylon, has about 30,000 inhabitants; Chieng Mai, the capital of Northern Siam, about 20,000; Ayuthia, or Krung Kao, has about 10,000, and some other capitals are credited with a population of 8,000 to 10,000.

## WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

## Weights and Measures.

12 Niew = 1 Kup = 9.59 inches (12.5 centimetres).

2 Kup = 1 Sank = 19.18 inches (25 centimetres).

4 Sank = 1 Wah = 76.74 inches (2 metres).

20 Wah = 1 Sen = 43.745 yards (40 metres).

400 Sen = 1 Yote = 9.942 miles (16 kilometres).

400 square Wah = 1 Ngan = 239.2 square yards (2 Ares).

4 Ngan = 1 Rai = 956.8 square yards (8 Ares).

25 Tanan = 1 Sat = 42.5 lb. (of paddy).

80 Tical = 1 Chang = 2.64 lb. (1.2 kilos).

50 Chang = 1 Haph (or Picul) = 132.28 lb. (60 kilos).

## Coinage.

The *Monetary Unit* is the *tical* of 100 satangs; the *tical* is fixed by law at 18.5d., or 13 = £1 sterling. Gold coins are the *dos* of 10 *ticals*, silver 1 *tical*, nickel 10 and 5 *satangs*, and copper 1 *satang*. The Straits Settlements dollar circulates at 2 = 3 *ticals*.

## Spain.

(España).

## AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population, 1910.	Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population, 1910.
(10) Alava (Vitoria) .....	1,175	96,511	(4) Logroño (Logroño) .....	1,946	188,285
(9) Albacete (Albacete) .....	5,737	259,074	(7) Lugo (Lugo) .....	3,814	455,031
(11) Alicante (Alicante) .....	2,185	483,986	(4) Madrid (Madrid) .....	3,084	871,308
(1) Almeria (Almeria) .....	3,360	354,344	(1) Malaga (Malaga) .....	2,812	504,685
(4) Avila (Avila) .....	3,042	209,022	(9) Murcia (Murcia) .....	4,453	600,744
(6) Badajoz (Badajoz) .....	8,451	561,897	(10) Navarra (Pamplona) ...	4,055	312,020
(11) Balearic Islands (Palma) ..	1,935	325,703	(7) Orense (Orense) .....	2,694	406,648
(5) Barcelona (Barcelona) .....	2,668	1,133,883	(3) Oviedo (Oviedo) .....	4,205	686,132
(3) Biscaya (Bilbao) .....	836	349,706	(8) Palencia (Palencia) .....	3,256	195,476
(4) Burgos (Burgos) .....	5,480	346,927	(7) Pontevedra (Pontevedra) ..	1,695	465,542
(6) Caceres (Caceres) .....	7,667	395,082	(8) Salamanca (Salamanca) ..	4,829	327,100
(1) Cadiz and Ceuta (Cadiz) ..	2,834	465,220	(3) Santander (Santander) ..	2,108	300,005
(—) Canary Islands (Santa Cruz) .....	2,807	419,809	(2) Saragossa (Saragossa) ...	6,726	448,198
(11) Castellon (Castellon) ...	2,495	320,338	(4) Segovia (Segovia) .....	2,635	167,759
(4) Ciudad Real (Ciudad Real) .....	7,620	368,492	(1) Seville (Seville) .....	5,428	587,186
(4) Cordoba (Cordoba) .....	5,299	490,647	(4) Soria (Soria) .....	3,983	156,460
(7) Coruña (Coruña) .....	3,051	658,201	(5) Tarragona (Tarragona) ..	2,505	339,042
(4) Cuenca (Cuenca) .....	6,636	268,458	(2) Teruel (Teruel) .....	5,720	255,408
(5) Gerona (Gerona) .....	2,264	318,626	(2) Toledo (Toledo) .....	5,919	392,307
(1) Granada (Granada) .....	4,928	503,898	(11) Valencia (Valencia) .....	4,150	810,266
(4) Guadalajara (Guadala- lara) .....	4,676	208,447	(8) Valladolid (Valladolid) ..	2,922	283,394
(3) Guipuzcoa (San Sebas- tian) .....	728	225,271	(8) Zamora (Zamora) .....	4,097	272,143
(1) Huelva (Huelva) .....	3,913	309,744	Total .....	194,700	19,588,688
(2) Huesca (Huesca) .....	5,848	247,027	<p>NOTE.—The numbers in the above table denote the old Provinces and Kingdoms from which the present Provinces were made up in 1833, viz. :—</p> <p>(1) Andalucía, (2) Aragon, (3) Asturias and Vis- caya, (4) Old and New Castile, (5) Catalonia, (6) Estramadura, (7) Galicia, (8) Leon, (9) Murcia, (10) Navarre, (11) Valencia.</p>		
(4) Jaen (Jaen) .....	5,203	514,368			
(8) Leon (Leon) .....	5,936	394,119			
(5) Lerida (Lerida) .....	4,690	283,486			

The density of population (100·6 per square mile) bears no true relation to the resources of the Kingdom, which could easily support more than five times the present number of inhabitants. Included in the generic term "Spaniards" are about 500,000 Basques in the northern provinces, Catalans in the north-east, and Galicians in the north-west. The religion of Spain is Roman Catholic, there being very few Protestants, and only some 4,000 Jews.

## Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	Marriages.
1907.....	646,374	79,352	725,726	472,012	130,640	602,652	136,323
1908.....	657,701	87,752	745,453	460,940	159,137	620,077	141,046
1909.....	650,415	92,042	742,457	466,675	142,717	609,392	129,528
1910.....	646,787	99,839	746,626	456,127	191,761	647,888	139,176
1911.....	625,172	105,011	730,183	463,678	175,563	649,244	142,119

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

*Position and Extent.*—The Kingdom of Spain occupies the greater portion of the Iberian Peninsula of south-western Europe, and consists of Continental Spain, occupying eleven-thirteenths of the peninsula (the remainder being occupied by the Republic of Portugal and the British rocky fortress of Gibraltar), the Balearic Islands, the fortified station of Ceuta, and the Canary Islands. The Balearic and Canary Islands and Ceuta form an integral part of the kingdom, which also possesses certain colonies and dependencies (*see* "Colonies," later). CONTINENTAL SPAIN lies between 36°–43° 45' N. lat. and 4° 25' E. – 9° 20' W.

long., and has a total area of 191,893 sq. miles. The BALEARIC ISLANDS are an archipelago of four large and eleven small islands in the Mediterranean, between  $38^{\circ} 40' - 40^{\circ} 5' \text{ N. lat.}$  and  $1^{\circ} - 5^{\circ} \text{ E. long.}$  Of the four larger islands, *Majorca* has an area of 430 square miles, its chief town (Palma) being the capital of the group; *Minorca* (260 square miles) possesses the magnificent harbour of Port Mahon and a former capital in Ciudadela; *Iviza* (228 square miles) has La Ciudad as capital; and *Formentera* has an area of 37 square miles. The eleven islets are Aire, Aucanada, Bofafoch, Cabrera, Dragonera, Pinto, El Rey, Ahorcados, Conejera, Pou, and Espalmador, with a total area of 985 square miles—a total for the Archipelago of 1,935 square miles. CEUTA is a fortified post on the Moroccan coast, opposite Gibraltar (the Straits of Gibraltar being 14 miles wide between the two fortresses), and consists of a promontory connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. At the seaward end of the promontory is the Monte del Haeko, formerly called Abyla, and one of the "Pillars of Hercules." Ceuta lies in  $35^{\circ} 54' \text{ N. lat.}$  and  $5^{\circ} 18' \text{ E. long.}$ , and has a total area of 5 square miles, with a population of about 13,000. The CANARY ISLANDS are an Archipelago in the Atlantic Ocean, about 60 miles from the coast of West Africa, between  $27^{\circ} 40' - 29^{\circ} 30' \text{ N. lat.}$  and  $13^{\circ} 20' - 18^{\circ} 10' \text{ W. long.}$  The total area is 2,807 square miles and the population (1910) 419,809. The Archipelago consists of seven islands and six uninhabited islets. Of the seven inhabited islands, *Teneriffe* has an area of 782 square miles and a population of close on 150,000, its capital, Santa Cruz, having 53,403 inhabitants in 1910, and forming the administrative centre of the group; *Fuerteventura* (665 square miles) has for capital the small town of Bentacuria; *Grand Canary* (523 square miles) contains Las Palmas, the largest town of the group, with 53,824 inhabitants in 1910; *Lanzarote* (326 square miles) is the most easterly of the islands, and has Teguisse (pop. 4,000) as capital; *Palma* (San Miguel de la Palma) has an area of 280 square miles, a population of about 50,000 and a seaport at the capital, Santa Cruz de la Palma (pop. 8,000); *Gomera* (144 square miles) has for capital San Sebastian; *Ilhierro* (or Ferro) is the most westerly island, and has an area of 107 square miles and a population of 7,000, the capital being Valverde.

*Relief.*—Central Spain consists of an extensive tableland, between the Cantabrian Mountains and the Pyrenees in the north and the Sierra Nevada in the south, with the Castilian Dividing Range running almost east and west in the middle of the plateau. The highest points in the country are Mount Mulahacan (11,420 feet) in the Sierra Nevada, Aneto or Pic de Néthou (11,168 feet) in the Pyrenees, and Peña Vieja (8,743 feet) in the Cantabrian Mountains, with peaks of 8,684 feet in the Sierra de Gredos and 7,874 feet (Pico de Peñalara) in the Sierra de Guadamará of the dividing range. Between the plateau and the Pyrenees is the north-eastern lowland of the Ebro Valley, and in the south-west is the valley of the Guadalquivir.

*Hydrography.*—The principal rivers of Spain are the Tagus, Douro, Ebro, Guadiana, and Guadalquivir. Smaller streams are the Guadalaviar, Jucar and Segura in the eastern provinces. The *Tagus* rises in the Montes Universales, and has a course of 570 miles, part of which is in Portugal, the mouth of the river being at Lisbon. The *Douro* (485 miles) forms part of the Portuguese boundary, and reaches the Atlantic at Oporto. The *Ebro* rises in the Cantabrian Mountains, and flows through Aragon and Catalonia to the Mediterranean at Cape Tortosa. The *Guadiana* (510 miles) is partly a border river, and reaches the Atlantic in Cadiz Bay. The *Guadalquivir* (like the Ebro) is a purely Spanish river, and flows through the plains of Andalusia to Cadiz Bay, with a total length of 360 miles. On the Mediterranean coast are the Albufera de Valencia, the Mar Menor of Murcia, and the Laguna de la Janda, near Cape Trafalgar in the province of Cadiz—all salt lagoons communicating with the sea.

*Climate.*—The climate of the tableland has great extremes, but that of the eastern (Mediterranean) provinces is more equable, while the southern provinces are sub-tropical, with great summer heat and mild winters, vegetation being at its best in midwinter. The north and north-west have a mild and equable climate with abundant rainfall.

#### GOVERNMENT.

Roman Spain was invaded in the fifth century by the Vandals, Visigoths and Suebi, and early in the eighth century the country was conquered by Moslems from Northern Africa, who remained the dominant power for nearly 700 years, but before their expulsion from Spain, at the instigation of the Inquisition, in 1502, they had sunk from the position of conquerors to semi-servile trading communities. The greatness of the country began with the reign of *Ferdinand and Isabella* (1474-1516), under whom the Kingdom was consolidated and its dominions extended by adventurous conquerors, who carried the religion and flag of Spain over a territory many times greater than their native land. Towards the close of the sixteenth century the Netherlands passed to the Spanish crown by inheritance, and the zenith of Spain's grandeur may be said to have been reached. The religious wars in the

Low Countries and in France and a war with England, marked by the disastrous expedition of the *Great Armada* (1588), were the beginnings of the decadence of Spain, which suffered from a century of weak kings, whose line ended in 1700 at the death of Charles II. The succession led to a great European war, which terminated in the *Treaty of Utrecht*, signed by England and France on April 11 (and by England and Spain on July 13), 1713, by which Gibraltar was ceded to England. At the beginning of the nineteenth century the country was an easy prey to the armies of Napoleon, who placed his brother upon the throne. Napoleon's generals occupied Spain and Portugal in 1812, but within two years the invaders were driven out by the genius of Wellington, and Ferdinand VII. was restored in 1814. The nineteenth century witnessed many upheavals, including the revolution of 1820, the revolt of the South American Colonies, 1821-1823, the Carlist Wars of 1840, 1860, and 1873-1876 (by which the adherents of *Don Carlos*, brother of Ferdinand VII., endeavoured to obtain the throne for their leader and his successors), a revolution of 1868 and the institution of a Republic 1868-74, the Bourbon restoration of 1874, the Cuban insurrections of 1869-1898, and the Spanish-American War of April-December, 1898, terminating in the *Treaty of Paris* (December 12, 1898), by which Spain renounced the sovereignty of Cuba and ceded Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands and other territory to the United States.

The government is that of a constitutional monarchy, hereditary in the male (and eventually in the female) line of the house of Bourbon-Anjou, the constitution resting on the fundamental law of June 30, 1876.

### Reigning Sovereign.

*His Majesty Alfonso XIII, King of Spain*, of Castile, Leon, Aragon, the two Sicilies, Jerusalem, Nayarre, Grenada, Toledo, Valencia, Galicia, Majorca and Minorca, Seville, Cerdania, Cordova, Corcega, Murcia, Jaen, Algarva, Algeciras, Canary Islands, etc.; *born* (posthumously) May 17, 1886; *assumed the government* May 17, 1902; *married* May 31, 1906, to H.R.H. Princess Victoria Eugenia of Battenberg (*born* Oct. 24, 1887). Their Majesties have issue:—

- (1) *H.R.H. the Infante Alfonso* (Prince of the Asturias), *born* May 10, 1907.
- (2) *H.R.H. the Infante Jaime*, *born* June 23, 1908.
- (3) *H.R.H. the Infanta Beatriz*, *born* June 22, 1909.
- (4) *H.R.H. the Infanta Maria Christina*, *born* Dec. 12, 1911.
- (5) *H.R.H. the Infante Juan*, *born* June 20, 1913.

### Sisters of the Sovereign.

- (1) *H.R.H. the Infanta Maria de las Mercedes, Princess of the Asturias*, *born* Sept. 11, 1880, *married* Feb. 14, 1901, to Prince Charles of Bourbon, *died* Oct. 17, 1904, leaving issue (a) the Infante Alphonso, *born* Nov. 30, 1901, (b) the Infanta Isabella, *born* Oct. 16, 1904.
- (2) *H.R.H. the Infanta Maria Theresa*, *born* Nov. 12, 1882, *married* Jan. 12, 1906, to Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria, *died* Sept. 23, 1912, leaving issue (a) the Infante Louis Alphonso, *born* Dec. 12, 1906, (b) the Infante Joseph Eugene, *born* March 26, 1909, (c) the Infanta Maria de las Mercedes, *born* Oct. 3, 1911; (d) the Infanta Maria Christina, *born* Sept. 15, 1912.

### Mother of the Sovereign.

*Her Majesty Maria Christina* (Princess Imperial and Archduchess of Austria), *born* July 21, 1858; *married* Nov. 29, 1879, to His late Majesty King Alfonso XII. (*died* Nov. 25, 1885).

### Aunts of the Sovereign.

- (1) *The Infanta Maria de la Paz*, *born* June 23, 1862, *married* April 2, 1883, to Prince Louis Ferdinand of Bavaria, having issue (a) Prince Ferdinand, *born* May 10, 1884, *married* Jan. 12, 1906, to the Infanta Maria Theresa (*see* above); (b) Prince Adalbert Alphonso, *born* June 3, 1886; (c) Princess Maria del Pilar, *born* March 13, 1891.
- (2) *The Infanta Maria Eulalia*, *born* Feb. 12, 1864, *married* March 6, 1886, to Prince Antonio of Orleans, and has issue (a) Prince Alphonso, *born* Nov. 12, 1886, *married* July 15, 1909, to Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (issue: Prince Alvaro, *born* April 20, 1910); (b) Prince Louis Ferdinand, *born* Nov. 5, 1888; (c) Prince Alfonso Maria Cristina Justo, *born* May 28, 1912.

### THE EXECUTIVE.

The executive power is entrusted by the Sovereign to a Council of Ministers, responsible to the Legislature, with portfolios distributed as follows:—

*Council of Ministers* (June 15, 1913).

*President of the Council*, Count Romanones.

*Minister of the Interior*, Señor Don Santiago Alba.  
*Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Señor Don Lopez Muñoz.  
*Minister of Public Works*, Señor Don Rafael Gasset.  
*Minister of Justice*, Señor Don Rodriguez Borbolla.

Minister of War, Lieut.-Gen. Alphonso Luque.  
 Minister of Marine, Señor Don Amalio Gimeno.  
 Minister of Finance, Señor Don Suarez Inclan.  
 Minister of Public Instruction, Señor Don Ruiz Jiminez.

#### THE LEGISLATURE.

The legislative body, or *Cortes*, is composed of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate contains 360 members, of whom one-half are hereditary official or life members and one-half elective, in three classes (1) Grandeos of Spain, with incomes exceeding 60,000 pesetas, and high officials of the Church, Army, Navy, and judiciary; (2) Life members nominated by the Sovereign; (3) Members elected by the 49 provinces (3 each) and by the academies, universities, dioceses, and State corporations, and renewable as to one-half every five years. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 404 members (1 for every 50,000 of the population) elected by universal suffrage of all male Spaniards aged 25 who have resided for two years in the electoral division and have not been deprived of civil rights. Every Spanish layman aged 25 is similarly eligible for Congress. Deputies are elected for a maximum of five years. The Cortes meets in annual session.

President of the Senate, Señor Don Montero Rios.  
 President of the Chamber, Señor Don Miguel Villanueva.

#### THE JUDICATURE.

The Kingdom is divided into 495 *partidos judiciales*, each containing a court of first instance, from which appeals are heard by 15 *audiencias territoriales*. Criminal causes are determined by quarterly assizes (*audiencias criminales*) in each of the 49 provinces. There is a Supreme Court of Cassation (with civil and criminal departments) at the capital.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Local government is controlled to a large extent by the Minister of Government (i.e., Interior), who is represented in each province by a Governor. There are elective councils (*diputacion es provinciales*), meeting annually in each province, with a permanent executive committee (*comision provincial*), while each commune and municipality has a council (*ayuntamiento*) elected for four years and renewable as to one half every two years, the members (*regidores and concejales*) appointing a mayor (*alcalde*), and the larger centres adding an executive council (*tenientes alcaldes*). Within constitutional limits the communes and municipalities are autonomous, but the provincial councils are subject to the control of the central authority.

#### DEFENCE.

##### Army.

Service in the Army is universal and compulsory. Recruits are in two categories, the first serving in the *Active Army* for two years (three years for mounted troops), the second serving for one year, with annual trainings in the next two years; they are then granted furlough for five years, with one month's annual training, and afterwards pass to the *Active Reserve* for six years, with annual trainings of twenty-one days, and to the *Territorial Reserve* for four years, with fifteen days' annual training. The *Peace Effective* is 115,500 of all ranks, the *War Effective* exceeds 250,000. The troops are armed with the Mauser rifle and carbine, the artillery having Schneider-Canet q.-f. guns.

#### Navy.

The Spanish Navy is being reorganised and rebuilt, the following ships being included in 1912:—

	Tons.	Speed.	Guns.
<i>Battleships.</i>			
— Don Jaime .....	15,700	19'5	8×12-in.
— Alphonso XIII. ....	15,700	19'5	8×12-in.
1912 España .....	15,700	19'5	8×12-in.
1887 Pelayo .....	9,950	16	4×12-in.
<i>Cruisers.</i>			
1910 Estramadura .....	2,030	18	4×5.5-in.
1906 Reina Regente .....	5,380	20	10×6-in.
1900 Cataluña .....	7,000	20	2×11-in.
1897 Rio de la Plata .....	1,713	20	2×5.5-in.
1896 Pr. de Asturias .....	7,000	20	2×11-in.
1895 Carlos V. ....	9,200	20	2×11-in.
1892 Lepanto .....	4,850	20	9×6-in.

There are 7 t.b.d. and 24 torpedo boats building, and 10 gunboats. The Navy was manned in 1912 by 650 officers and about 8,000 men, obtained by conscription in the maritime districts.

#### EDUCATION.

*Primary Education* is nominally compulsory and is mainly free, public schools for both sexes being maintained by local taxation with a small State subvention. There are also many private schools under clerical control, but State supervision has recently been established. *Secondary Education* is conducted in provincial institutes, which are mainly self-supporting, the income from fees being supplemented (when necessary) by the provincial councils. A limited number of *Special and Technical Schools* are provided by the State. The pupils in primary schools in 1911 numbered 2,100,000; in secondary schools, 40,000. There are *Universities* at Barcelona, Granada, Madrid, Salamanca, Santiago, Saragossa, Seville, Valencia, and Valladolid, attended by some 15,750 students in 1911.

#### FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of Spain for the five years 1908-1912 were stated as follows in pesetas (the peseta of accounts = the franc, i.e., 9'513d. or 25'22 = £1 sterling, see also Weights, Measures, and Currency later):—

Year.	Expenditure.	Revenue.
1908	1,072,126,630	1,025,888,300
1909	1,065,704,410	1,100,936,000
1910	1,071,240,350	1,028,214,370
1911	1,131,456,210	1,045,865,450
1912	1,261,517,771	1,211,630,306

The Budget of 1913 contained the following provisions (in pesetas):—

#### REVENUE. 1.

Direct Taxes .....	481,797,468
Customs and Excise .....	423,800,000
Tobacco Monopoly .....	208,838,000
State Domains .....	24,238,254
Treasury, etc. ....	28,762,750

Total..... 1,167,436,472

## EXPENDITURE.

Debt Service .....	410,514,845'26
Pensions .....	78,200,000'00
War and Marine .....	229,992,608'32
Works and Agriculture...	104,302,762'74
Other Ministries, etc. ...	312,204,954'97
Royal Household.....	8,900,000'00
Legislature.....	2,786,000'00

Total.....	1,146,901,171'29
Surplus .....	20,535,300'71

## DEBT.

The National Debt was stated as follows on Jan. 1, 1913 (in *pesetas*):—

Description.	<i>Pesetas.</i>
External Perpetual 4% .....	1,028,150,500
Internal " 4% .....	6,532,221,741
" " 5% redeemable...1,590,427,500	
" " 4% " ... 155,332,500	
Other obligations .....	101,009,464

9,407,141,705

In 1911 there were under—

	<i>Acres.</i>
Wheat .....	9,819,730
Barley .....	3,609,000
Rye .....	2,010,000
Other Corn crops .....	2,400,000

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture and Live Stock.*—The total area is estimated at 124,616,000 English statute acres, of which (in 1906) 53,606,114 acres were cultivated.

In 1911 there were 3,245,000 acres of vineyards, which produced 3,019,000 tons of grapes. There were in 1911 3,587,790 acres of olive trees, which produced 1,729,894 tons of olives.

*Live Stock.*—In 1912 there were 525,853 horses, 928,920 mules, 829,410 asses, 2,561,894 cattle, 15,829,954 sheep, 3,116,226 goats, and 2,571,359 pigs. The year 1911 was one of the worst possible from the point of view of breeding.

*Fisheries.*—The coast fisheries include sardines, tunny, anchovies, salmon and cod, and employ over 70,000 fishermen, the value of the annual catch being about 50 to 60 million *pesetas*; the sardine-curing establishments employ a further 16,000 persons.

*Minerals.*—The mineral resources of the country are only partially exploited, and principally by foreign capital under foreign direction. In the production of copper ore, lead ore, mercury and silver, however, Spain is surpassed by no other European country, and its annual output of salt is exceeded only by that of Austria-Hungary. Coal is very plentiful, but the production is comparatively small, and among the other minerals are manganese, antimony, gold cobalt, sodic sulphate, barytes, phosphorite, alum, sulphur, china clay, lignite, asphalt and various building stones. Over 150,000 persons are employed in mineral production, and the annual output exceeds 200,000,000 *pesetas* in value.

*Manufactures.*—Cotton and linen manufactures are the most important industries, and increased efforts are being exerted to supply the home demand since the loss of the former colonial outlets, but the imports are still considerable. Tobacco (a Government monopoly), leather, paper, soap, chocolate, cork, distilling and fruit preserving are also considerable industries.

## EXTERNAL TRADE.

The imports and exports of merchandise for the five years 1907–1911 are shown below (values in *pesetas*):—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1907	947,813,750	943,559,600
1908	981,625,450	896,342,750
1909	956,976,750	925,931,000
1910	1,000,036,500	970,520,300
1911	1,065,800,000	965,500,000

The trade of 1910 and 1911 was shared as follows (in *thousands of pesetas*):—

Country.	Imports from.		Exports to.	
	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.
United Kingdom	203,500		261,000	
France .....	133,500		188,000	
U.S.A. ....	110,250		66,000	
Germany .....	115,000		55,500	
Argentina .....	40,500		63,500	
Portugal .....	34,000		33,600	
Netherlands .....	13,500		55,400	
Cuba .....	10,000		60,000	
Belgium .....	34,000		33,500	
Italy .....	16,000		31,000	
British India ...	65,500		1,000	
Russia .....	43,750		7,000	
Philippines .....	18,200		8,500	
Spanish Colonies	9,500		16,500	

The trade of 1910 and 1911 was classified as follows (in *thousands of pesetas*):—

Classification.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.
Live Animals ...	28,750	35'4	25,000	21'4
Food and Drink	178,000	170'2	370,300	388'1
Raw Material ...	504,100	514'2	330,200	309'5
Manufactures ...	284,000	344'7	230,200	232'1

## COMMUNICATIONS.

*Railways.*—In 1912 there were 9,161 miles of railway open and working, all lines being owned by companies with a State guarantee. There is a network of lines through the principal producing districts, and lines pass over the Franco-Spanish boundary at the western and eastern extremities, and three lines run into Portugal.

*Posts and Telegraphs.*—In 1910 there were 5,801 post offices, dealing with 163,000,000 letters, 17,000,000 postcards, and 180,500,000 newspapers, parcels, etc. There were also (1909) 1,741 telegraph offices (and 2 wireless stations), with 23,102 miles of line, transmitting 6,320,000 messages, and 20,985 telephone stations.

*Shipping.*—The mercantile marine in 1911 consisted of 511 steamers (746,748 tons) and 68 sailing vessels (18,712 tons), a total of 579 vessels of 765,460 tons, exclusive of vessels under 100 tons.

In 1911, 21,707 vessels (21,488,657 tons) entered and 18,341 vessels (20,123,319 tons) cleared at Spanish ports. The coasting trade is almost entirely Spanish, and the proportion of the annual tonnage under the Spanish flag is annually increasing. In 1910, 40 per cent. was British.

#### TOWNS.

CAPITAL, MADRID, on the river Manzanares. Population (1910) 571,539.

At the census of 1910 there were 7 towns with populations exceeding 100,000, 15 others exceeding 50,000 and 13 more above 25,000. Those exceeding 50,000 in 1910 were:—

Madrid .....	597,573	Palma .....	68,359
Barcelona .....	587,219	Valladolid .....	71,703
Valencia .....	233,348	Cadiz .....	67,174
Seville .....	155,366	Santander .....	64,329
Malaga .....	136,192	Córdoba .....	65,160
Murcia .....	125,381	Jerez .....	62,628
Saragossa .....	111,701	Las Palmas .....	53,824
Cartagena .....	96,983	Santa Cruz .....	53,403
Bilbao .....	93,536	Oviedo .....	53,193
San Sebastian .....	92,514	Gijón .....	52,226
Granada .....	77,425	Alicante .....	51,165

#### WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The Metric System of Weights and Measures was officially adopted in 1859, but many of the Old Spanish standards are still in use, e.g.:

Libra = 1.014 lb.
Quintal = 101.442 lb.
Arroba (Wine) = 3.5517 gallons.
Arroba (Oil) = 2.75 gallons.
Panega = 1.5076 bushels.

The Monetary Unit is the *peseta* of 100 *centesimos*, the par value of which is one franc, i.e., 9.513*d.* or 25.22 *pesetas* = £1 sterling. The actual value has, however, declined and the current rate is 8.5*d.* to 8.75*d.*, or 27 to 28 = £1 sterling. The gold coins are 50, 20, 10 and 5 *pesetas*; silver 5, 2 and 1 *peseta* and 50 and 20 *centesimos*; copper 10, 5, 2 and 1 *centesimo*.

#### Spanish Colonies.

Divisions and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Estimated Population.
FERNANDO PO (Basile) .....	780	25,000
Annobon Island (San Antonio) .....	7	3,000
Corisco Islands (Corisco) .....	6	2,500
Rio Muni (Bata) .....	10,000	180,000
RIO DE ORO (Rio de Oro) .....	71,500	15,000
PRESIDIOS, etc. (Melilla) ..	100	60,000
Total .....	82,394	276,000

The Spanish Colonies (exclusive of Ceuta and the Canary Islands, which form an integral part of Spain) consist of certain settlements and islands of Western Africa, with a total area of close on 82,400 English square miles, and a population exceeding 275,000.

#### Fernando Po.

FERNANDO PO (*Fernando Poo*) lies in the Bight of Biafra in 3° 12' N. lat. and 8° 48' E. long., about 20 miles distant from the west coast of Africa, and is a mountainous island (Pico de Santa Isabel, 10,800 feet), with forests of oil palm,

ebony, mahogany, and oak, and sugar cane, cotton, and indigo. Cocoa, coffee, sugar, tobacco, vanilla, and kola nut are cultivated, and large quantities of cocoa and other products are exported. The capital is Basile, and the largest town Port Clarence (1,500 inhabitants). Dependencies of the island of Fernando Po are:—

*Annobon Island (Anno Bom)*, in the Gulf of Guinea, in 1° 24' S. lat. and 50° 35' E. long. The roadstead at the capital (San Antonio de Baia) is much frequented by passing vessels, which also obtain water and vegetables from the islanders.

*Corisco Islands*, consisting of Corisco, Bana, Elobey Grande and Elobey Chico, lie in Corisco Bay, and export ebony, logwood, and other forest produce.

#### Morocco and The Sahara.

By a treaty signed on Nov. 27, 1912, between France and Spain, the latter acquired a zone or sphere of influence in North Morocco, the capital being Tetuan, where the Sultan's authority is represented by a Khalifa. The limits of the Rio de Oro and Rio Muni were also defined in the treaty with France (see "Morocco," and sketch map below).

*Melilla* is a town on a rocky promontory of the Riff coast, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. The population is about 9,000, and the settlement (which was conquered from the Moors in 1490) exports goatskins, eggs, and beeswax, and imports cotton goods and provisions.

*Alhucemas* is a settlement on the bay of that name, and includes six islands, one of which is fortified.

*Peñon de la Gomera* (or *Peñon de Velez*) is a fortified, rocky islet about 40 miles west of Alhucemas Bay.

The *Chaffarinas* (or *Zaffarines*) are a group of three islands near the Algerian frontier, about 2 miles north of Cape del Agua, and consist of Del Congreso, Isabella II., and El Rey. The population is about 1,000, and there is a good roadstead between the last two islands.

*Ifni*, on the Atlantic coast of Morocco, about 100 miles south of Agadir, affords access to the interior of south-west Morocco, but has no great trade at present.



**RIO DE ORO** is a possession on the north-west coast of Africa, between Cape Bogador and Cape Blanco, or approximately between  $21^{\circ} 20' - 26^{\circ}$  N. lat., and extending eastwards to about  $13^{\circ}$  W. long. The territory is part of the waterless Sahara, with a sparse population of wandering Muhammadan Arabs. There are valuable fisheries off the coast, and cattle, sheep, and camels are bred where vegetation permits. In the bay formed by the Rio Oro peninsula (about halfway between the northern and southern limits) is the small island of Herne, or *Isla Herne*.

**RIO MUNI** (or *Spanish Guinea*) is a coastal settlement of West Africa between German Cameroon and French Congo ( $1^{\circ}$  N.— $2^{\circ} 10'$  N. lat.), extending about 125 miles inland. The inhabitants are Bantu tribes, and the principal settlements are at the mouths of the Muni, Benito, and Campo rivers and at Bata on the coast. Cocoa, coffee, and bananas are cultivated, and rubber, palm oil, palm kernels, and other forest produce are exported.

## Sweden.

(Sverige.)

### AREA AND POPULATION.

Prefectures (Län) and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population 1912.	Prefectures (Län) and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population 1912.
City of Stockholm, S. ....	13	350,955	Östergötland (Linköping), G.	4,264	296,956
Blekinge (Karlskrona), G. ...	1,164	150,055	Skaraborg (Mariestad), G. ...	3,273	241,024
Kristianstad (Kristianstad), G. ....	2,492	231,310	Södermanland (Nyköping), S.	2,629	180,921
Älvsborg (Vanersborg), G. ...	4,913	290,393	Stockholm (Stockholm), S.	3,027	242,792
Gävleborg (Gävle), N. ....	7,615	256,566	Uppsala (Uppsala), S. ....	2,051	130,529
Göteborg och Bohus (Göteborg), G. ....	1,948	390,608	Värmland (Karlstad), S. ...	7,459	260,325
Gotland (Visby), G. ....	1,220	55,488	Västernorrland (Härnösand), N. ....	22,748	164,202
Halland (Halmstad), G. ....	1,899	146,902	Västmanland (Västerås), S.	9,856	255,704
Jämtland (Östersund), N. ...	19,901	120,284		2,589	158,350
Jönköping (Jönköping), G.	4,447	216,261	<i>Lakes.</i>		
Kalmar (Kalmar), G. ....	4,456	228,378	Hjälmarén .....	190	...
Kopparberg (Falun), S. ....	11,530	237,438	Mälaren .....	449	...
Kronoberg (Växjö), G. ....	3,825	157,603	Vänern .....	2,149	...
Malmöhus (Malmö), G. ....	1,866	465,021	Vättern .....	733	...
Norrbottn (Luleå), N. ....	40,731	166,641			
Örebro (Örebro), S. ....	3,526	209,486	Total .....	172,963	5,604,192

NOTE.—The letters S., G., and N. denote the Provinces of Svealand, Götaland, and Norrland. The Swedish people are Scandinavians, but the population includes, in the north, about 20,000 Finns and 7,000 Lapps. More than 99 per cent. of the people belong to the Swedish Lutheran Church.

### Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	Marriages.
1906.....	140,096	9,581	149,677	79,815	24,704	104,519	32,583
1907.....	140,330	8,913	149,243	81,686	22,973	104,664	32,251
1908.....	142,309	9,818	152,127	84,503	12,499	97,002	33,084
1909.....	142,987	8,071	151,058	78,020	21,992	100,012	32,546
1910.....	138,976	8,142	147,118	10,563	27,816	108,379	33,162
1911.....	136,335	7,752	144,087	79,820	19,997	99,817	32,611

### PHYSIOGRAPHY.

**Boundaries.**—Sweden occupies the eastern and greater portion of the Scandinavian peninsula of northern Europe, and lies between  $69^{\circ} 3' 21'' - 55^{\circ} 20' 18''$  N. lat.; and  $11^{\circ} 6' 19'' - 24^{\circ} 9' 11''$  E. long., with an extreme length of close on 1,000 English miles and a greatest breadth of about 250 English miles. The kingdom is bounded on the north-east by the Grand Duchy of Finland, on the east by the Gulf of Bothnia and the Baltic Sea, on the south-west by the Cattegat and Skagerrack, and on the west by the Kingdom of Norway. The coast is fringed with an island fence (*skärgård*), the largest islands of the west coast being Orust and Tjörn, while *Oland* (519 square miles) and *Gotland* (1,220 square miles) lie off the south-east coast, in the Baltic Sea.

*Relief.*—The main Scandinavian range, known as the *kölen* (keel), forms a natural boundary between Sweden and Norway from the north-western boundary to the centre of the kingdom, the greatest elevations being in the extreme north, where Kebnekaise reaches 7,005 feet, and Sarjektjäcko, 6,972 feet, above the level of the sea. Central Sweden consists principally of fertile and wooded plains, and includes the four great lakes of Hjälmaren, Mälaren, Vänern and Vättern. In the south and south-east are the Småland highlands, with no peaks exceeding 1,250 feet; and in the extreme south are the plains of Skåne, consisting of rich meadow land and occasional woods of beech.

*Hydrography.*—The principal rivers of the north, flowing from the *Kölen* to the Gulf of Bothnia, are the Torne, Kalix, Stora and Lilla Lule (on which is the famous cataract, the *Harsprang*), the Pite, Skellefte, Ume and Vindel, Angerman, Indal, and Ljusnan. In the southern portion are the Dal and Klar, while the short Göta contains the celebrated falls of Trollhättan. The surface of the lakes and rivers of Sweden occupies about one-twelfth of the total area of the Kingdom.

*Climate.*—There is a considerable variety in the climatic conditions. About one-seventh of the Kingdom lies within the Arctic Circle, but the country receives a large measure of protection from the western mountain barrier, and the peninsula, as a whole, is warmed by the Atlantic Drift. Compensation for the shortness of the northern summer is afforded by atmospheric refraction, which increases the time of sunshine and light, but from October or November to May or June navigation is impeded, and from December to April the coasts are ice-bound.

### GOVERNMENT.

The Government is that of a limited monarchy, hereditary in the male line (by primogeniture) of the House of Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo, who was elected to the succession by the Riksdag on Aug. 21, 1810, and ascended the throne on Feb. 5, 1818. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of June 6, 1809, which declares the king to be irresponsible, invests in him the executive authority, and confers initiation and veto of legislation. In 1319 the Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway were united under one sovereign, but in 1397 the League of Kalmar formed a tripartite kingdom under the hegemony of Denmark. Sweden broke from the League in 1523, and in 1814 the crown of Norway was ceded by Denmark to Sweden. In 1905 the King of Sweden renounced the crown of Norway.

#### Sovereign Ruler.

*His Majesty GUSTAV V., King of Sweden, of the Goths and the Vandals; born June 16, 1858; succeeded December 8, 1907; married Sept. 20, 1881, to the Princess Victoria, daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden, born Aug. 7, 1862. Their Majesties have issue:—*

(1) H.R.H. Prince Gustav Adolf, DUKE OF SKÅNE, born Nov. 11, 1882, married June 15, 1905, to H.R.H. Princess Margaret of Connaught, born Jan. 15, 1882, having issue: (a) H.R.H. Prince Gustav Adolf, Duke of Västerbotten, born April 22, 1906; (b) H.R.H. Prince Sigvard, Duke of Uppland, born June 7, 1907; (c) H.R.H. Princess Ingrid, born March 28, 1901; (d) H.R.H. Prince Bertil, Duke of Halland, born Feb. 28, 1912.

(2) H.R.H. Prince Wilhelm, Duke of Södermanland, born June 17, 1884, married May 3, 1908, to the Grand Duchess Marie Paulovna of Russia (born April 18, 1890), having issue H.R.H. Prince Lennart, Duke of Småland, born May 8, 1909.

(3) H.R.H. Prince Erik, Duke of Västmanland, born April 20, 1889.

#### Brothers of the Sovereign.

(1) H.R.H. Prince Bernadotte, born Nov. 15, 1859, renounced succession to the throne, March 15, 1888.

(2) H.R.H. Prince Carl, Duke of Västergötland, born Feb. 27, 1861; married Aug. 27, 1897, to H.R.H. Princess Ingeborg of Denmark (born Aug. 2, 1878), having issue: (a) H.R.H. Princess Margaretha, born June 25, 1899; (b) H.R.H. Princess Märtha, born March 28, 1901; (c) H.R.H. Princess Astrid, born Nov. 17, 1905; (d) H.R.H. Prince Carl, Duke of Östergötland, born Jan. 10, 1911.

(3) H.R.H. Prince Eugen, Duke of Närke, born Aug. 1, 1865.

### THE EXECUTIVE.

The executive power is entrusted by the Sovereign to a Cabinet of Ministers or *Statsråd*, appointed by the King, but responsible to the legislature.

*President of the Statsråd*, H. A. Staaff.

*Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Count J. J. A. Ehrensvärd.

*Minister of Justice*, G. Sandström.

*Minister of War*, D. K. Bergström.

*Minister of Marine*, J. T. Larsson.

*Minister of the Interior*, P. A. V. Schotte.

*Minister of Finance*, Baron A. T. Adelsvärd.

*Minister of Public Instruction*, F. Berg.

*Minister of Agriculture*, P. A. Petersson.

*Without Portfolio*, B. A. Petré and K. J. Stenström.

### THE LEGISLATURE.

The *Riksdag* consists of two elective Chambers, of which the First Chamber consists of 150 members elected by the *Landsting*, or Councils of the *Län* (prefectures), on a population basis, and with eligibility confined to those of Swedish birth, aged 35 years, who possess real property valued at 50,000 kronor, or annual taxed incomes exceeding 3,000 kronor. The Second Chamber

consists of 230 members, and are elected for a maximum of three years by universal manhood suffrage. The members of the Riksdag receive a sessional salary of 1,200 *kronor*. Both Chambers are nominally equal, but as they meet in common session in certain cases of disagreement, and vote in common on the matter in dispute, the numerical superiority of the Second Chamber gives it a possible ascendancy over the first. The Sovereign appoints a President for each Chamber at the opening of each session.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each of the 25 prefectures, or *län*, has an elected representative council, or *landsting*. At the head of the *län* there is a *landshövding*, or prefect. Stockholm forms a separate district under a governor (*överståthållare*), and the functions of the *landsting* are performed by the town council. The towns of Göteborg, Malmö, Norrköping, and Gävle are also outside the *landsting*.

#### THE JUDICATURE.

The country is divided into 121 judicial districts, each with a court of first instance, consisting of a judge and twelve unpaid jurymen, elected by the inhabitants. Almost all the towns have their own judicial district with a mayor (*borgmästare*) and a council of aldermen (*råd-män*). There are High Courts at Stockholm, Jönköping and Kristianstad, and a Supreme Court (*Högsta Domstolen*) at the capital.

#### DEFENCE.

##### Army.

Service in the National Militia is universal and compulsory. Recruits join the *Active Army* for 8 years, with initial training for 180 days (231 days for mounted branches), and for 30 days in the next two years (mounted branches serve for 42 days in second and third years). They then pass to the *Active Reserve* for 4 years, and thence to the *Landstorm* for 8 years, with general liability, but voluntary training. The Peace Effective is 3,000 officers and 66,000 others.

##### Navy.

The Swedish Navy consists of 93 vessels, including 13 armoured cruisers, and flotillas of torpedo-boat destroyers, torpedo-boats and submarines. The Navy is manned by compulsory service of the maritime population, with initial training of 300 days; the active *personnel* in 1912 numbered 5,100, with an organised reserve and *bearing* of 30,000 men. The principal naval stations are Karlskrona and Stockholm.

#### EDUCATION.

*Primary* education is compulsory and free, and is maintained by local taxation with State grants. Illiteracy is very rare, and good attendances at the schools are secured. In 1911 there were 15,200 primary schools, with 792,000 pupils. *Secondary* education is well developed, the schools being numerous and well attended. There are *Special* schools for technical instruction and navigation, and *Universities* at Uppsala (2,300 students) and Lund (1,250 students), as well as State and private faculties at Stockholm and Göteborg.

#### FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of Sweden for the 5 years 1909-1913 are stated as follows in *kronor* (the *krona* = 13.22d., or 18.14 *kronor* = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1909.....	216,922,000	216,922,000
1910.....	228,139,000	225,639,000
1911.....	227,911,000	223,411,000
1912.....	257,197,000	257,197,000
1913.....	263,027,000	263,027,000
1914.....	273,740,000	273,740,000

The principal sources of revenue are Customs (63,000,000 *kronor*), income tax (38,000,000), spirit duties (23,000,000), sugar tax (20,000,000), posts (27,000,000), telegraphs (18,000,000), stamps (18,000,000), forests (14,000,000), and railways (net 21,000,000). The chief items of expenditure are defence (army 55,000,000; navy 28,000,000), posts and telegraphs (37,000,000), education (33,000,000), agriculture (10,000,000), and debt service (26,000,000).

#### DEBT.

The National Debt was stated as follows, on Jan. 1, 1913 (in *kronor*):—

	<i>Kronor</i> .
Internal Debt 3½ per cent.	85,000,000
External Debt:—	
3 per cent.....	42,000,000
3½ per cent.....	302,000,000
4 per cent.....	173,000,000

Total Debt ..... 602,000,000

Of this total almost the whole was raised for and expended in the construction of railways, which produced a *net* revenue in 1912 (after providing for working expenses, interest and amortization) of 20,295,000 *kronor*.

#### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture and Live Stock*.—Of the total land area of 101,520,000 acres, 12,252,566 acres were under cultivation in 1911 (3,224,902 acres being natural meadows), and 52,804,117 acres were under productive forests. The principal crops in 1911 are shown in the following table:—

Crop.	Acreage.	Quarters.
Wheat.....	250,648	960,049
Rye .....	988,346	2,830,920
Barley .....	445,926	1,579,074
Oats .....	1,950,959	7,444,622
Mixed Grain .....	403,684	1,777,463
Potatoes .....	377,374	56,586,723†

† Bushels.

The *Live Stock* in 1911 included 588,485 horses, 2,689,609 cattle, 945,709 sheep and lambs, 951,164 pigs, 276,084 reindeer, 276,084 goats and 3,961,141 poultry.

*Forestry*.—The forests cover more than half the area of the kingdom, and consist of pine, birch and fir, producing timber, wood pulp, pitch, tar and fuel. In 1911 nearly 72,000 persons were employed in the various timber, wood work and wood pulp industries, the combined output being valued at close on 331,000,000 *kronor*.

*Mines and Minerals*.—The kingdom is rich in minerals, including iron of excellent quality (Dannemora iron being converted into the finest steel); gold and silver in small quantities; copper, lead, nickel, zinc, cobalt, alum, sulphur, porphyry and marble. There is a railroad opening up the rich iron ore districts of Lapland, and mineral trains run from Gellivare and Kiruna

to Luleå, on the Gulf of Bothnia, and to Narvik, on the Atlantic coast of Norway. There is a considerable coal mining industry in Skåne. In 1911 the mining industry employed 30,500 persons.

**Manufactures.**—In addition to the industries in connexion with the production of the forests and mines, there are flour and sugar mills, breweries and distilleries, tanneries and shoe factories, cotton and wool spinning and weaving establishments, tobacco and margarine factories. The industrial output is considerable, and may be valued at close on 220,000,000 *kronor* in 1911.

#### EXTERNAL TRADE.

The value of the imports and exports of the Kingdom for the five years 1907-12 is shown in the following table, which includes the value of imported and exported bullion and specie. The values are in *kronor* (18'15 = £1 sterling.) :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1907	682,105,000	524,663,000
1908	608,932,000	482,017,000
1909	616,806,000	472,980,000
1910	671,633,000	592,864,000
1911	696,617,000	663,576,000
1912	784,868,000	760,617,000

The trade of 1911 was shared by the principal countries as under (in *kronor*) :—

Country.	Imports from	Exports to
Germany.....	244,188,000	133,517,900
United Kingdom...	160,805,900	192,768,300
Denmark.....	46,778,800	66,135,700
Russian Empire ...	46,096,300	34,376,500
U.S.A. ....	57,656,200	24,280,200
France .....	32,230,900	48,509,800
Norway .....	20,112,800	37,558,900
Netherlands .....	19,394,800	23,926,900
Belgium .....	9,939,400	18,276,200
Spain .....	3,667,100	9,580,600

The principal imports are coffee, wine, tobacco and other colonial produce, coal, cloth, yarn, wool, cotton, hives, manure, iron, fish, oils, cereals, pork and machinery. The exports are timber (about 40 per cent. of whole value),

butter, iron, steel, wood pulp, paper, matches, stone and metallic ores.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

**Railways.**—At the end of 1912 there were 14,300 kilometres of railway open, of which 4,700 kilometres were the property of the State. Southern Sweden is covered with a network of lines, and a coastal line runs to the north-eastern border, with an extension to the north-west mining regions.

**Posts and Telegraphs.**—There were 3,837 post offices in 1912, dealing with 150,000,000 letters and 250,000,000 other postal packets; and 6,600 miles of telegraph line (exclusive of railway telegraph lines) transmitting 4,900,000 messages.

**Shipping.**—The Mercantile Marine of Sweden in 1911 consisted of 969 steam vessels of 852,520 tons, and 471 sailing vessels of 118,138 tons, a total of 1,440 vessels of 970,658 tons, exclusive in each case of vessels under 100 tons. In 1911 72,559 vessels of 23,391,000 tons entered and cleared at Swedish ports, over one half being under the Swedish flag.

#### TOWNS.

**CAPITAL, STOCKHOLM,** population (1912) 350,955. In addition to the capital, there were (1912) 29 towns with a population exceeding 10,000 viz. :—

Göteborg .....	173,875	Karlstad .....	17,903
Malmö .....	92,338	Sundsvall .....	16,930
Norrköping .....	46,674	Landskrona .....	16,459
Gälle .....	35,838	Kalmar .....	15,796
Helsingborg.....	33,863	Uddevalla .....	12,851
Örebro .....	32,075	Falun .....	11,955
Eskilstuna .....	28,729	Ystad .....	11,684
Jönköping .....	27,864	Kristianstad .....	11,680
Karlskrona .....	27,446	Södertälje .....	11,643
Uppsala .....	27,155	Söderhamn.....	11,452
Linköping.....	23,613	Trälleborg .....	10,522
Borås .....	22,411	Västervick .....	10,508
Västerås .....	20,881	Nyköping .....	10,416
Lund .....	20,723	Visby .....	10,117
Halmstad .....	18,332		

#### WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The Metric System of Weights and Measures is compulsory. The Unit of Currency is the *krona* of 100 *öre*, the *krona* being worth 13'22d. or 18'15 *kronor* = £1 sterling. Gold coins are the 20, 10 and 5 *kronor* pieces and the *karolin* (½ *kronor*); silver 2 *kronor* and 1 *krona*; and 50, 25 and 10 *öre*; copper 5, 2 and 1 *öre*.

# Switzerland.

(Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft.)

## AREA AND POPULATION.

Cantons and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	Cantons and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.
Aargau (Aarau) .....	542	230,634	Schaffhausen (Schaffhausen).....	113	46,097
Appenzell inner Rhodes (Appenzell) .....	67	14,659	Schwyz (Schwyz) .....	350	58,428
Appenzell outer Rhodes (Herisau) .....	94	57,973	Soleure (Soleure) .....	305	117,040
Bâle (City) .....	14	135,918	Thurgau (Frauenfeld) ..	390	134,917
Bâle (Liestal) .....	165	76,488	Ticino (Bellinzona) .....	1,081	156,166
Berne (Berne) .....	2,642	645,877	Unterwalden, Upper (Sarnen) .....	183	17,161
Fribourg (Fribourg) .....	646	139,954	Unterwalden, Lower (Stans) ..	112	13,788
Geneva (Genève) .....	109	154,906	Uri (Altdorf) .....	415	22,113
Glarus (Glarus) .....	267	33,316	Valais (Sion) .....	2,017	128,381
Grisons (Coire) .....	2,753	117,069	Vaud (Lausanne) .....	1,255	317,457
Lucerne (Lucerne).....	579	167,223	Zug (Zug) .....	92	28,156
Neuchâtel (Neuchâtel).....	312	133,061	Zurich (Zurich) .....	666	503,915
St. Gall (St. Gall) .....	779	302,896	Total.....	15,950	3,753,293

### Races and Religions.

The people of Switzerland comprise four nationalities, distinguished by their language into German, 71 per cent.; French, 21 per cent.; Italian, 6 per cent.; and Romansh (in the Grisons), 2 per cent. Of these nationalities, 59 per cent. are Protestants, 40 per cent. Catholics; while there were (in 1910) 7,500 Jews, and 11,000 of other religions. The foreign residents in 1910 numbered 565,296, Germans being the most numerous, followed by Italians, French and Austro-Hungarians. British residents in 1910 numbered 3,535, and Americans (U.S.A.), 1,559.

### Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	Marriages.
1907 .....	97,696	62,440	5,710	68,150	27,660
1908 .....	99,468	60,920	3,656	64,546	27,634
1909 .....	97,296	62,600	4,915	67,515	27,470
1910 .....	96,669	59,653	5,178	64,831	27,346
1911 .....	94,185	62,484	5,512	67,996	27,809

### PHYSIOGRAPHY.

**Boundaries.**—The Federated Cantons of Switzerland lie in Central Europe between 45° 49' 2"–47° 48' 32" N. lat., and 5° 57' 26"–10° 29' 40" E. long., and are bounded on the north by the German Empire, on the east by the Austrian Empire and the Principality of Liechtenstein, on the south by the Kingdom of Italy, and on the west by the French Republic.

**Relief.**—Switzerland is the most mountainous country in Europe, having the Alps, covered with perennial snow and glaciers, and rising from 5,000 to 15,217 feet above the level of the sea, along the southern and eastern frontiers, and throughout the chief part of the interior, and the Jura mountains in the north-west. The main chain of the *Alps* occupies the whole of southern Switzerland, the highest peaks being the Dufourspitze of Monte Rosa (15,217 feet), the Don of the Mischabel range (14,942 feet), and the Finsteraarhorn of Bernese Oberland (14,026 feet). The highest summit of Europe (Mont Blanc, 15,782 feet) is in the Pennine Alps, across the French frontier. The *Jura* mountains rise between the valleys of the Rhine and Rhone and form a natural barrier between France and Switzerland, the highest peaks being Mont Tendre (5,512 feet) and the Dôle (5,505 feet); while the highest peak of the range (Crêt de la Neige, 5,653 feet), like that of the Alps, is in French territory.

**Hydrography.**—Three great rivers rise in the mountains of Switzerland, the Rhone, Rhine, and Aar, while the Thur is a Swiss tributary of the Rhine. The *Rhone* rises in the

east of the Canton of Valais, and flows for 105 miles in Swiss territory between the Bernese and Lepontine-Pennine Alps, through Lake Geneva, and thence southwards through France. The *Rhône* rises in the Grisons Canton and flows for 233 miles in Swiss territory to the city of Bâle, where it turns northwards and enters Germany. The *Aar* is entirely Swiss and has a total length of 181 miles, from its source in the great Aar glaciers, in the Canton of Berne, to its junction with the Rhine at Coblenz (confluence) in the Canton of Aargau. The *Thur* rises in the Toggenburg and flows into the Rhine at the northern boundary of the Canton of Zurich. The Lakes of Switzerland include *Geneva* (225 square miles) in the south-west, and *Constance* (208 square miles) in the north-east, neither of which is wholly Swiss; while *Neuchâtel* (93 square miles) is entirely within Swiss territory; *Maggiore* (83 square miles) is partly Italian; *Lucerne* (45 square miles) and *Zurich* (34 square miles) are entirely Swiss; *Lugano* (20 square miles) is mainly Swiss; *Thun* (19 square miles) and *Bienne* (16 square miles) lie wholly within the Canton of Berne; *Zug* (15 square miles) lies in three of the northern cantons; *Brienz* (12 square miles), in the Canton of Berne; *Morat* (11 square miles) lies in the Cantons of Fribourg and Vaud; *Wallensee* (9 square miles) is in St. Gall and Glarus; and *Sempach* (6 square miles) in the Canton of Lucerne. There are other lakes with smaller areas and numerous Alpine tarns.

*Climate*.—There is a great variety of climate owing to the variation in levels from the river valleys, some 600 feet above the sea, to the plateaus and mountains. The highest mean annual temperature is 53° Fahrenheit at Lugano, the lowest recorded mean being 29° F. on the Great St. Bernard. The extremes in the Upper Engadine are as great as 77° and -14° F., and there is a local wind known as the *Föhn*, but, though rigorous, the climate is extremely healthy.

### GOVERNMENT.

The Swiss Confederation is a collection of free States drawn together for mutual protection and for the preservation of their independence. The States so combined were at one time part of Germany, Italy or Burgundy, and have been in alliance since the thirteenth century; and to that alliance other States have been attracted. In 1291 the league consisted of the present Cantons of Schwyz, Uri and Unterwalden, to which five others were joined between 1332 and 1353. To these eight Cantons five more were added from 1481-1513, six in 1803, and three in 1815, in which year the perpetual neutrality and inviolability of Switzerland were guaranteed by Austria-Hungary, the United Kingdom, Portugal, Prussia and Russia, and a Federal Pact was drawn up at Zurich and confirmed by the Congress of Vienna. This Pact formed the basis of the Federal Constitution until 1848, when a new constitution was adopted by a majority of the Swiss people, and of the Cantons and demi-Cantons, and in the same manner, on May 29, 1874, the present constitution was ratified, since which date there have been 15 partial revisions of the constitution, similarly ratified.

Under the Constitution the Federal Government is supreme in external affairs, and regulates the army, postal and telegraph systems, the mint and paper currency and the system of weights and measures, while it provides for a national revenue, regulates the tariff, and has power to legislate in matters of sanitation, citizenship, civil and penal law, copyright, bankruptcy, patents, universities and certain public works, such as the forest service, waterways and railways. The legislative authority is entrusted to a Federal Assembly of two chambers which elects a Federal Council as an executive authority. The Federal Assembly also elects for one year a President of the Swiss Confederation and a Vice-President of the Federal Council. The election takes place annually in December and the President and Vice-President take office on January 1st. The Vice-President is eligible for the office of President and is generally elected in succession.

### President of the Swiss Confederation.

*President* (Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1913), M. Edouard Müller.

*Vice-President of the Federal Council*, M. Arthur Hoffmann.

### THE LEGISLATURE.

The *Bundesversammlung*, or *Assemblée fédérale*, consists of two houses, the *Ständerat* or *Conseil des états* and the *Nationalrat* or *Conseil National*. The *Ständerat* consists of 44 representatives, two from each Canton, chosen by the people in the majority (but by the Cantonal legislature in six) of the Cantons. The *Nationalrat* contains 189 members elected by the people of each Canton for 3 years, on a population basis of 1 for each 20,000 inhabitants. Electors are all adult male citizens, and all electors (except the

clergy) are eligible. Members of the *Ständerat* are paid by the Cantons; members of the *Nationalrat* receive from the State 20 francs a day and travelling expenses. Parliament meets three or four times annually at the capital, and legislation may proceed in either house, while a *referendum* to the electors may be secured by the petition of 30,000 electors or upon the request of 8 Cantons.

*President of the Ständerat*, M. G. Kunz.

*President of the Nationalrat*, M. Carl Spahn.

## THE EXECUTIVE.

The *Bundesversammlung* in common session of the two houses elects the Federal Executive (the *Bundeerat*, or *Conseil fédéral*), consisting of seven members elected for three years. The President of the Confederation (*Bundespräsident*) is chosen annually from amongst the seven members of the Federal Council and always holds the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, the remaining portfolios being redistributed annually amongst the remaining members of the Council. Federal Councillors are not members of the legislature during their term of office, but may attend and may address either house, and no two Councillors may be chosen from the same Canton. The President receives a salary of 20,000 francs, and the remaining Councillors 18,000 francs per annum. The Federal Council of 1912-1913 consists of the following members, with portfolios as assigned for the period Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1913:—

*Foreign Affairs*, The President.  
*Commerce and Industry*, M. Schulthess.  
*War*, M. Hoffmann.  
*Interior*, M. Calonder.  
*Justice*, M. Decoppet.  
*Finance*, M. Motta.  
*Posts and Railways*, M. Forrer.

*Federal Chancellor*, H. Schatzmann.  
*Director, International Posts*, E. Ruffy.  
*Director, International Telegraphs*, Emil Frey.  
*International Industry, Literature and Fine Arts*, Robert Comtesse.  
*Director, International Railway Office*, Dr. Hans Weber.  
*Director-General of Posts*, Anton Staeger.  
*Director-General of Telegraphs*, Louis Vanoni.

## THE JUDICATURE.

The Federal Supreme Court (*Bundesgericht*, or *Tribunal fédéral*) consists of 24 full members (and 9 substitutes) elected for six years by the two houses of the Federal Parliament, which also elect the President and Vice President of the Tribunal for terms of two years.

*President of the Federal Tribunal (1912-1913)*,  
 Dr. Georges Favay.  
*Vice-President*, Dr. Heinrich Honegger.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each of the 22 Cantons (Unterwalden, Appenzel and Bâle being subdivided into sub-Cantons, making 25 Cantons and sub-Cantons) is divided into administrative districts under prefects appointed by the Cantonal authorities, or by the people of the districts, and each canton has a legislature, executive and judiciary. Eighteen of the cantons have an elective *gross rat* or *grand conseil*, and a *regierungsrat* or *conseil d'état*, chosen by the people or by the *gross rat*, while the cantons of Uri, Unterwalden, Appenzel and Glarus preserve their ancient folk moots (*landes-gemeinden*), meeting annually and electing an executive committee, a chief magistrate (*landammann*) and a judiciary. The cantons are sovereign states (within the restrictions of the Federal Constitution), and federal citizenship can only be obtained by an alien by means of admission to one of the political communes and by the confirmation of such naturalization by the Cantonal authorities and the previous consent of the Federal Council.

## DEFENCE.

Service in the *National Militia* is universal and compulsory (between the ages of 20 and 48), for 12 years in the *Active Army* (with initial trainings of 65 to 90 days, and subsequent annual trainings of 11 days, and musketry course); and thence in the *Landwehr* for 8 years (with one training every 4 years of 11 days for all branches except the cavalry), and subsequently in the *Landsturm* to the age of 48, with no annual training. The force is organised in six Divisions, and the troops are armed with a repeating rifle, the artillery having 7.5 centimetre *q.f.* guns, with 8.4 and 12 centimetre guns for the heavy batteries. The military expenditure in 1913 was 44,300,000 francs.

EDUCATION.<sup>1</sup>

Education is controlled by the Cantonal and Communal authorities, and there is no Federal organisation. *Primary education* is free and compulsory, and illiteracy is rare, especially in the Protestant Cantons. The school age varies, but is generally from 6 to 15 years. *Secondary education* (age 12-16 for boys) is conducted in numerous schools, both public and private, all well attended. *Special schools*: There is a Federal technical high school at Zurich of architecture, civil, mechanical and agricultural engineering, chemistry, forestry, mathematics, physics and science, with 1,333 students (466 foreigners) in 1911; and at Lausanne there is a Cantonal school of engineering. There are *Universities* at Bâle (founded in 1460), Zurich (1833), Berne (1834), Geneva (1873), Fribourg (Catholic, 1889), Lausanne (1890), and Neuchâtel (1909), some of these having earlier foundations as academies. There is also a law school at Sion (1824). The matriculated students in 1911 numbered 6,600, of whom 2,000 were women.

## FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of Switzerland for the 5 years 1908-1912 are shown below, in francs (25.22 francs = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1908.....	147,391,133	150,879,385
1909.....	155,678,421	158,842,817
1910.....	166,866,721	161,330,520
1911.....	98,044,100*	98,296,046*
1912.....	102,338,649*	100,933,098*

The revenue is derived principally from customs (87,000,000 francs) and posts (2,514,000 francs); the principal items of expenditure being defence (45,200,000 francs), interior (20,300,000 francs), and debt service (7,200,000 francs).

## DEBT.

The Federal Balance Sheet was stated as follows on January 1, 1913 (in francs):—

ASSETS.	
State Property .....	241,144,619
Special Funds .....	153,571,145
Total "Federal Fortune"...	394,715,764

\* Diminution due to changes in accounting, the post and telegraph and some other departments now showing net revenue and expenditure instead of gross, as hitherto.

## LIABILITIES.

Federal Loans .....	116,200,000
Other Liabilities .....	8,869,774
Surplus Assets .....	269,645,990

Total ..... 394,715,764

Besides the above-mentioned Federal Loans there are, since the purchase of the principal railways by the Government, the Swiss Federal Railway Loans for which the Government is liable. The Swiss Federal Railways have their own administration and keep separate accounts from those of the Government. These liabilities, on Dec. 31, 1912, were (in francs):—

Consolidated Debts .....	1,474,384,900
Floating Debts .....	64,609,314

Total ..... 1,520,737,445

Against this must be set the value of the lines and their equipment.

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture and Live Stock.*—The total area of the Confederation is estimated at 9,900,000 English statute acres of which 5,682,214 acres were cultivated (Census of 1912) and 2,232,359 acres were woods and forests. In 1912 there were 104,280 acres under wheat (producing 1,702,750 cwt. of wheat), 12,355 under barley (183,070 cwt.), 81,546 under oats (1,147,237 cwt.), 60,541 under rye (852,362 cwt.), and (1911) 581,665 acres of vineyards, producing 16,499,174 gallons of wine. The *Live Stock* in 1911 included 1,443,483 cattle, 161,414 sheep, 341,296 goats, 570,226 pigs, and 148,845 horses.

*Forestry.*—The total area of the forests exceeds 2,100,000 acres (more than one-fifth of the area of the country), of which two-thirds are communal and cantonal property and one-third in private ownership. The supervision and regulation of the public forests are exercised by the Federal authorities, and re-forestation is progressively carried out. In 1910 nearly 2,000,000 cubic metres of timber were cut, and the industry employed nearly 20,000 persons.

*Mines and Minerals.*—Gold, silver, lead, iron, copper and coal are found, but the only important industries are asphalt in the Val de Travers of Neuchâtel, and the saline works on the Rhine, between Bâle and Coblenz (Aargau). Marble, sandstone, granite, limestone, clay and slate are also worked for building purposes. There are numerous mineral springs. Mining and quarrying employed 13,000 persons in 1910.

*Manufactures.*—Textiles, watchmaking, embroidery, machinery, chocolate, shoemaking, straw-plaiting, wood-carving, and various agricultural factories for condensed milk, cheese and soups and preserved meats, in addition to breweries and distilleries and printing establishments, employed over 250,000 persons in 1910.

## EXTERNAL TRADE.

The Special Trade of Switzerland for the five years 1908–1912 is stated below (excluding bullion and specie) in francs (25·22 francs = £1 sterling).

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1908 .....	1,487,149,160	1,038,437,330
1909 .....	1,602,139,540	1,097,665,800
1910 .....	1,745,021,000	1,195,872,000
1911 .....	1,802,359,000	1,257,309,000
1912 .....	1,963,760,000	1,357,596,000

The principal articles imported and exported in 1911 and 1912 were (in millions of francs):—

Imports.	1911.	1912.
Cereals and Flour .....	220	236
Silk Goods .....	168	177
Coal .....	94	97
Iron and Manufactures .....	94	115
Animals .....	73	73
Cotton Goods .....	68	69
Cotton and Thread .....	72	72
Woollens .....	76	75
Wine .....	48	49
Chemicals .....	42	46
Machinery .....	44	54
Sugar .....	39	50
Meat .....	30	37
Leather .....	31	37
Wool .....	27	27
Books .....	22	24

Exports.	1911.	1912.
Cottons .....	270	276
Silk .....	47	53
Raw Silk .....	47	53
Watches .....	164	174
Machinery .....	84	93
Silk Goods .....	216	226
Cheese .....	63	65
Chemicals .....	58	64
Chocolate .....	47	55
Condensed Milk .....	39	47
Woollens .....	29	28
Skins and Hides .....	20	22
Straw Plaits .....	17	17

The trade of 1912 was with the principal countries as under, values in francs:—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
Germany .....	647,161,000	307,029,000
France .....	376,334,000	137,943,000
Italy .....	192,623,000	90,608,000
United Kingdom .....	116,765,000	230,005,000
U.S.A. .....	83,761,000	135,672,000
Austria Hungary .....	122,366,000	88,662,000
Russia .....	80,226,000	47,808,000
Belgium .....	38,938,000	27,620,000
Argentina .....	35,979,000	29,827,000
Spain .....	30,408,000	27,280,000
Africa .....	33,775,000	17,396,000
Brazil .....	20,686,000	22,060,000
Netherlands .....	21,647,000	11,870,000
Australia .....	14,084,000	16,496,000
Rumania .....	43,217,000	9,706,000

## COMMUNICATIONS.

*Railways.*—In 1911 there were 3154 miles of railway open and working, carrying 17,500,000 tons of goods, and 68,500,000 passengers, the gross receipts being 202,615,000 francs (1910) and the working expenses 136,332,000 francs.

*Posts and Telegraphs.*—In 1910 there were 1953 post offices and 1985 “dépôts de lettres,” the number of letters being 209,693,000, postcards 120,465,000, and other postal packets 100,526,000. There were also 2,286 telegraph offices with 2149 miles of line and 16,263 miles of wires, transmitting 5,795,380 messages, and 170,000

miles of telegraph line, with 57,700,000 conversions in 1910.

*Shipping.*—The lake shipping in steamers and barges is inconsiderable and the rivers are unsuited for navigation for the greater part of their course. In 1910 the various companies owned 327 boats and barges.

#### TOWNS.

CAPITAL of the Swiss Confederation, **BERNE**. Population (1910), 85,650. In 1910 there were 24 Communes with populations exceeding 10,000:—

Zürich .....	190,733	Neuchâtel ...	23,750
Bâle .....	132,280	Bienne .....	23,680
Geneva .....	123,160	Fribourg .....	20,300
Berne .....	85,650	Montreux ...	18,800
Lausanne .....	64,450	Schaffhausen ..	18,600
St. Gall .....	60,180	Hérisau .....	15,340
Lucerne .....	39,340	Straubenzell ..	15,310
La Chaux de Fonds	37,760	Coire .....	14,640
Winterthur .....	25,250	Vevey .....	13,670

Lugano .....	13,000	Soleure .....	11,690
Le Locle .....	12,730	Bellinzona ...	10,410
Rorschach .....	12,710	Arbon .....	10,300

#### WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is compulsory, but old names survive in the *pfund*, *halbpfund* and *viertelpfund*. The *pfund* = 5 kilogram, or 11.02 lb. For land measure the common standard is the *arpent* of 2.088 hectares, or 845 English statute acre.

The *Unit of Currency* is the *franc* of 10 batzen, or 100 *rappen* (centimes). 25.22 francs = £1 sterling. There is a gold 20-franc piece and silver 5, 2, and 1 franc and 50 centimes, nickel 20, 10, and 5 centimes, and copper 2 and 1 centime. British, German, Austrian, and U.S. gold coins are freely used. Italian silver coins below 5 francs are prohibited from being brought into the country.



THE ENLARGED BALKAN STATES.

## Turkey.

(Memalik i Osmaniye.)

The Turkish or Ottoman Empire, in South-Eastern Europe and in Asia and Africa, embraces a total area of 1,058,041 English square miles, with an estimated population of 31,580,000. Of this total, about 700,000 square miles, with a population exceeding 21,000,000, are directly under Turkish government.

## AREA AND POPULATION.

Continental Divisions.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Estimated Population.
<b>I. Turkey in Europe</b> .....	12,000	2,755,000
<b>II. Turkey in Asia :—</b> ( <i>V</i> = Vilayet. <i>M</i> = Mutessarifat.)		
<b>Anatolia :—</b>		
<i>V</i> Adana (Adana) .....	15,500	425,000
<i>V</i> Angora (Angora) .....	27,350	950,000
<i>V</i> Archipelago (Rhodes) .....	2,750	320,000
<i>M</i> Bigha (Dardanelles) .....	2,600	130,000
<i>V</i> Broussa (Broussa) .....	25,000	1,500,000
<i>V</i> Castamuni (Castamuni) .....	20,000	1,000,000
<i>M</i> Ismid (Ismid) .....	3,100	250,000
<i>V</i> Konia (Konia) .....	40,000	1,000,000
<i>V</i> Sivas (Sivas) .....	24,000	1,100,000
<i>V</i> Smyrna (Smyrna) .....	21,000	1,500,000
<i>V</i> Trebizond (Trebizond) .....	12,500	1,000,000
	193,800	9,175,000
<b>Armenia and Kurdistan :—</b>		
<i>V</i> Bitlis (Bitlis) .....	10,500	400,000
<i>V</i> Diarbekir (Diarbekir) .....	15,300	500,000
<i>V</i> Erzeroum (Erzeroum) .....	19,300	650,000
<i>V</i> Mamuret el Aziz (Kharput) .....	12,500	600,000
<i>V</i> Van (Van) .....	15,000 <sup>1</sup>	350,000
	72,600	2,500,000
<b>Mesopotamia and Syria :—</b>		
<i>V</i> Aleppo (Aleppo) .....	31,200	1,000,000
<i>V</i> Bagdad (Bagdad) .....	42,500	600,000
<i>V</i> Basra (Basra) .....	54,000	450,000
<i>V</i> Beyrout (Beyrout) .....	6,200	600,000
<i>M</i> Jerusalem (Jerusalem) .....	6,500	400,000
<i>M</i> Lebanon (Tripoli) .....	1,160	200,000
<i>V</i> Mosul (Mosul) .....	35,000	400,000
<i>V</i> Syria (Damascus) .....	37,000	800,000
<i>V</i> Zor (El Deir) .....	31,000	100,000
	244,460	4,650,000
<b>Arabia (see pp. 62-63) :—</b>		
<i>V</i> Hejaz (Mecca) .....	97,000	300,000
<i>V</i> Yemen (Sana) .....	75,000	800,000
	172,000	1,100,000
<b>Total</b> .....	682,960	17,425,000
<b>III. Turkey in Africa :—</b>		
Egypt .....	363,181	11,400,000
<b>Grand Total</b> .....	1,058,041	31,580,000

## Races and Religions.

Some twenty or more races are represented in the Turkish Empire, the Osmanlis or Turks being the most numerous element. Other races are Bulgarians, Vlachs, Kurds, Circassians, Armenians, Arabs, Jews, and Gipsies. Of the total population more than half are Muhammadans, and about 36 per cent. Christians, while 300,000 are Jews, 300,000 Druses, and 200,000 Gipsies (about equally divided between the Moslem and Christian faiths.)

## I.—TURKEY IN EUROPE.

Turkey in Europe occupies the eastern portion of the Balkan Peninsula and lies approximately between  $40^{\circ} - 42^{\circ} 50'$  N. lat., and  $26^{\circ} - 29^{\circ} 10'$  E. long. The only political neighbour in Europe is Bulgaria on the north and west. The southern coast is washed by the Aegean and the Sea of Marmora, and the north-east coast by the Black Sea. The principal towns are Constantinople, the capital of the Empire, with a population estimated at 1,100,000, Adrianople (120,000), Rodosto (35,000), Gallipoli (25,000), Kirk-Kilissh (16,000), Chorlu (12,000), and Enos (7,000).

## II.—TURKEY IN ASIA.

ANATOLIA is practically coincident with Asia Minor, a peninsula of Western Asia, bounded on the north by the Black Sea, on the west by the Aegean, and on the south by the Mediterranean; and separated from Turkey in Europe at the north-western extremity by narrow straits known as the *Dardanelles*, which mark the entrance to the Sea of Marmora, and the *Bosporus*, which forms a gateway to the Black Sea. The land boundaries are undefined, but in the divisions of the preceding table Anatolia is limited on the north-east by Armenia and Kurdistan, and on the south by Mesopotamia and Syria. Within these limits the total area is 193,800 square miles, with an estimated population of 9,175,000. More than half the inhabitants are Christians of the Orthodox Greek Church, the remainder being principally Muhammadans, with a considerable Jewish element in the towns. Gipsies are numerous in the south, almost equally divided as to religion between the Christian and Moslem faiths. The south of Anatolia is occupied by the *Taurus* mountains, which reach from the highlands of Armenia and Kurdistan to the Aegean, and rise to the height of 11,360 feet above sea level; and along the northern limits are similar ranges, more or less continuous, but with no general appellation. Between these ranges is a plateau rising from 2,500 feet to 4,500 feet at its highest or western edge. The longest river of Anatolia is the *Halys*, or Kizil Irmak, which rises in the vilayet of Castamuni and flows into the Black Sea, with a total course of 600 miles. In the western vilayets are the *Granicus* and *Scamander*, which rise in *Mount Ida*, 5,750 feet, the latter flowing through the plains of Troy; and the *Maeander*, whose winding course to the Gulf of Miletus, on the Aegean coast, is the classical symbol of purposeless wandering. In the central plain are Tuz Geul, Buldur Geul, and Aji-tuz Geul, saline lakes of varying proportions, and the freshwater lakes of Beisher, Soghla and Egirdir Geul, with Isnik, Abulliout and Manujas Geul in the north-west. The climate is continental, with great extremes of temperature, but the prevailing north wind (*inbat*) tempers the summer heat. The country is rich in minerals, including gold, silver, nickel, mercury, copper, iron, lead and coal, but its resources are almost entirely undeveloped; the forests of the northern mountains contain pine, fir, cedar, oak and beech, and the lower slopes and plains of the west produce figs, olives and grapes in abundance, while fruit trees flourish in the north. Cereals, cotton, rice and tobacco are cultivated, and buffaloes, camels, horses, sheep and goats form the principal wealth of the inhabitants. Carpets, rugs and cottons and mohair and silk stuffs are manufactured, and tobacco, wine and leather are local industries and form the principal articles of export. Coffee, textiles and other manufactures, petroleum and salt are the principal imports. The *Anatolian Railways*, built by German enterprise, run from the coast to Angora, to Brusa, and to Konia, whence an extension is being built as a section of the Bagdad line (see Mesopotamia). There are also English and French lines in the west; these railways have given a great impetus to the trade of Anatolia.

ISLANDS.—Almost all the Turkish islands (with exception of Imbros and Tenedos in the Aegean and the islands in the Sea of Marmora) have been occupied by Greece and Italy. Samothrace, Lemnos, Mitylene, Chios, Psara, Samos, Nikaria and smaller islands were seized by Greece during the Balkan War of 1912-13; while Rhodes, Carpathos, Cos and other islands were occupied by Italy in 1912. Under the treaty of Ouchy (1912) Italy has undertaken to restore the occupied islands when all Ottoman troops have left Tripoli and Benghazi. *Lemnos* (150 square miles, pop. 25,000), *Imbros* (pop. 100,000), and *Samothrace* (80 square miles, pop. 4,000) lie close to European Turkey, in the Aegean Sea, while *Thasos*, which lies near the coast of Salonica, is the personal property of the Khedive of Egypt, and is excluded from the Archipelago administration. *Rhodes* (420 square miles, pop. 30,000, including 21,000 Christians) contains the old headquarters of the Archipelago vilayet; the island is particularly fertile, and the climate delightful, the land producing a profusion of fruits, grapes and grain, and providing rich pastures. *Mitylene*, or Lesbos, north of the Gulf of Smyrna, has an area of about 680 square miles and a population estimated at 130,000, of whom all but 10,000 are Greek Christians; its products are olives, mules and cattle. *Chios* is about 250 square miles in extent and has a population about 70,000; its products are figs and wine. *Crete*, or Candia (area 2,950 square miles, with a population of 270,000 Greek Christians and 40,000 Muhammadans), claimed to be part of the Hellenic

Kingdom at the outbreak of the war of 1912-13 and has since been incorporated by Greece. *Samos* (180 square miles, population 50,000), which was semi-independent, now forms part of the Hellenic Kingdom. *Cyprus* has been administered by Great Britain since 1878.

**ARMENIA AND KURDISTAN.**—*Turkish Armenia and Kurdistan* lie between Anatolia on the north and west and Asiatic Russia and Persia on the east, with a total area of 72,600 square miles, and a population estimated at 2,500,000, of whom about one-quarter are Armenian Christians, one-tenth other Christian peoples and the remainder Muhammadans. *Armenia* occupies the north-western corner of the Iranian Plateau, with a mountain range running diagonally from south-west to north-east and culminating in *Mount Ararat* (16,920 feet), which is the meeting-point of the Armenian, Russian and Persian boundaries. *Kurdistan* (Diarbekir and Van) lies between Armenia and Mesopotamia. In the Armenian plateau several rivers have their source. The *Euphrates* (which has a total length of 1,800 miles from its source to its outflow in the Persian Gulf) is formed by two arms, of which the *Murad Su* (415 miles) rises in the slopes of the *Ala Dag*, a mountain of eastern Erzeroum, and flows westwards to a junction with the *Kara Su*, or *Trat Su* (275 miles), the latter rising in the north-west of Erzeroum in the *Dumlu Dag*. The *Tigris* has a total length of 1,150 miles from its source to its junction with the *Euphrates* at *Garmat Ali*, 70 miles from the Persian Gulf, and rises in two arms south of the Taurus mountains, in Kurdistan, uniting at *Til*, where the boundaries of the vilayets of Diarbekir, Van, and Bitlis conjoin. Other rivers are the *Aras*, which rises in Erzeroum and flows into the Caspian, with a total length of 600 miles, part of which forms the Russo-Persian frontier; and the *Churuk Su*, which flows northwards into the Black Sea at *Batoum*. The great lake of *Van* (about 2,000 square miles in area) occupies the central portion of the vilayet of that name, in Kurdistan. The climate is severe, with a short hot summer and long and severe winter; but cereals, vines and fruit are abundantly cultivated on the slopes of the mountains; rice is grown in the hot, well-watered plains, while the rich pasturelands of Kurdistan support large herds of horses, mules and sheep. The mineral wealth of the country is at present almost entirely undeveloped, but it is believed to be very great, and there are numerous hot and cold mineral springs; salt is obtained in large quantities in the neighbourhood of Lake Van.

**MESOPOTAMIA**, or the land of the Tigris and the Euphrates, which includes the vilayets of Mosul, Bagdad, Basra, and part of the vilayet of Zor, consists of broad, undulating plains, in which wheat and barley are abundantly grown; and of arid steppes, almost destitute of rain, where vegetation appears for only a small part of the year. Mesopotamia extends south-west to the deserts of Arabia, and south-east to the mouth of the Euphrates-Tigris, the rivers being known as the *Shatt el Arab* from their confluence until they reach the coast, 70 miles further south-east, at the head of the Persian Gulf. This vast district is the subject of two important schemes, both of either of which would tend to agricultural development and security. One proposal is the *Bagdad (or Euphrates Valley) Railway* for which a concession has been granted to a German Syndicate to extend the Anatolian line from Konia, *via* Mosul and Bagdad, to the Persian Gulf. The line is complete to *Bulgurlu* in the Anatolian vilayet of Konia, and a company has been formed to extend it to *Adana* and *Marash* (Syria), but there are international difficulties in the way of the completion of the line, which has not yet entered the Euphrates valley. The *Mesopotamia Irrigation* scheme of Sir William Willcocks, K.C.M.G., will bring a vast area once more into cultivation, thus reviving the prosperity of a district containing traces of close settlement in bygone days; part of the scheme is already completed, and some 300,000 acres have been made available for tillage. South of the city of Bagdad is *Kerbela*, the most sacred centre of pilgrimage for the Shia (Persian) Muhammadans.

**SYRIA** includes the vilayets of Aleppo, Beyrout, and Syria, and part of the vilayet of Zor, with the mutessarifliks of Jerusalem and Lebanon, extending eastwards to the deserts of Arabia, and south to the Sinai Peninsula. A Franco-Turkish agreement was signed in September, 1913, under which railway and other concessions in Syria are granted to France in return for facilities for raising loans in Europe. Wheat, tobacco, fruit, and wine are produced, but, except in the Palestine littoral, there is little cultivation without irrigation, the inland districts being shut off from the moisture-laden winds by a mountain barrier running parallel with the coast, while between Syria and Mesopotamia is the *Syrian Desert*. Of special interest to Christian communities is the district known as *Palestine*, a strip of land along the Mediterranean shore, and lying approximately between  $31^{\circ} 28'$  —  $33^{\circ} 20'$  N. lat. Palestine is divided into the maritime plain and mountainous region of the west, and the almost unexplored region of Eastern Palestine. Western Palestine contains the rivers *Orontes* and *Jordan*, of which the *Orontes* (170 miles) rises in the north and flows westwards to the coast; while the *Jordan* flows almost due north and south (generally below the level of the sea) from its source, in the neighbourhood of *Mount Hermon*, to its mouth in the *Dead Sea*, in a winding course of close on 200 miles, during which it flows through the Sea

of Galilee. The Jordan irrigates large tracts of country during the rainy season, when it overflows its banks. Palestine now forms the mutessariflik of *Jerusalem* (el Kuds) and the mutessarifliks of Acre and Nablus, the two last forming part of the vilayet of Beyrout; the total area is about 11,000 square miles, and the population is estimated at 700,000, of whom about 150,000 are Jews, the remainder being principally Muhammadans. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem is visited annually by large bands of Christian pilgrims, principally of the Orthodox and Coptic Churches, and the site of Solomon's Temple is occupied by the Mosque of Omar, which contains a relic of the Prophet and the sacrificial stone of Abraham. Recent excavations on the site of the city of *Jericho* have proved that the walls are still standing for the greater part of the perimeter. Damascus in Syria contains the Mosque of the Ommayyedes, where is the tomb of Saladin.

**TOWNS.**—The principal towns of Asiatic Turkey are Smyrna (260,000), Bagdad (150,000), Damascus (150,000), Aleppo (125,000), Beyrout (120,000), Scutari in Anatolia (80,000), and Broussa (80,000).

### GOVERNMENT.

The Ottoman Turks are derived from Central Asian tribes, who migrated westward under the pressure of the Mongol invasion, and spread from Asia Minor into south-east Europe at the beginning of the fourteenth century. The Turks captured Constantinople in 1453, and spread over the whole of the Balkan Peninsula, their name of Osmanli, or Ottoman Turks, being derived from Othman, or Osman, a notable Turkish leader in the thirteenth century. Early in the sixteenth century the Ottoman Empire was spread over Egypt and northern Africa, and penetrated northward into Hungary, a great part of which was incorporated with the Turkish dominions until 1699, when the *Peace of Carlowitz* freed the country from Turkish rule. In the nineteenth century the outlying African dominions, with the exception of Tripoli, broke away from their suzerain, or were occupied by other Powers, and in the latter part of the century the northern states of the Balkan Peninsula asserted their independence, under guarantees of the Christian Powers. The outcome of these political upheavals was a demand for better government in the remaining dominions of the Sultan. During the process of constitutional reforms, which drove the Sultan Abdul Hamid (1876-1908) from the throne, war broke out between Italy and Turkey, and Tripoli and Benghazi were ceded to Italy under the *Treaty of Ouchy*. These events were followed in the autumn of 1912 and early months of 1913 by a disastrous war with the States of the *Balkan League* (Bulgaria, Montenegro, Servia, and Greece). At the outbreak of hostilities the European dominions of Turkey extended westwards to the Adriatic and northwards to Bosnia-Herzegovina (Austria), thus including the districts known as Macedonia, Thrace, and Albania. By the Treaty of London (1913), the north-western boundary of European Turkey was a line drawn from Enos, on the Adriatic coast, to Midia on the Black Sea, thus excluding Adrianople, which had capitulated (after a long siege) to the Bulgarian forces. At the outbreak of the second Balkan war (in which Servia and Greece were aided against Bulgaria by Rumania), Turkey took advantage of the military difficulties of Bulgaria and reoccupied Adrianople, thus recovering a part of the lost dominions. The present Sultan is the thirty-fifth in descent from Othman, the founder of the Empire, in whose line the succession is vested, the eldest male representative in the direct succession being the presumptive or apparent heir.

The revolution of 1908-9 aimed at the restoration of the constitution granted in 1876, but withdrawn by the Sultan in 1877, from which date the rule of the Sultan was a despotism, tempered only by religious observances and the fear of a popular rising or of intervention by other Powers. The 1876 constitution, restored on July 23, 1908, consists of a monarchy (descending to the eldest male representative of the House of Othman) and of an Assembly of two houses.

#### Sovereign Ruler (Sultan).

*His Imperial Majesty* MEHMED V., born Nov. 3, 1844, proclaimed April 27, 1909, in succession to Abdul Hamid II. (acceded 1876, deposed 1908).

#### Male Representatives of Othman.

1. H.I.H. Prince Yusuff Izzeddin Effendi, born Oct. 9, 1857 (*Heir Apparent*).
2. H.I.H. Prince Vahid Eddin Effendi, born Jan. 12, 1861 (*second heir*).
3. H.I.H. Prince Mehmed Sala Eddin Effendi, born Feb. 2, 1861 (*third heir*).
4. H.I.H. Prince Abdul Medjid Effendi, born June 27, 1869 (*fourth heir*).
5. H.I.H. Prince Mehmed Selim Effendi, born Jan. 11, 1870 (*fifth heir*).
6. H.I.H. Prince Zia Eddin Effendi (son of the Sultan Mehmed), born Aug. 25, 1873.

#### THE EXECUTIVE.

The Sultan is advised by a Council of Ministers (*Mejliss-i-khass*), which consists of a Grand Vizier, the Sheik-ul-Islam, and twelve other ministers,

who are appointed by the sovereign and are responsible to the legislature.

**Council of Ministers (Oct. 1913).**

Grand Vizier (*Sadr-azam*), and Minister of

*Foreign Affairs* (Kharidjé-Naziri), Prince Said Halim Pasha.  
*Sheik-ul-Islam*, Essad Effendi.  
*Minister of the Interior* (Dakhilî), Talaat Bey.  
*Chief of Police*, Azmi Bey.  
*Minister of Finance* (Maliî), Rifaat Bey.  
*Financial Adviser*, M. Charles Laurent.  
*Director-General of Customs*, Sirri Bey.  
*Minister of Justice*, Ibrahim Bey.  
*Minister of Public Instruction* (Mearif), Shukri Bey.  
*Minister of Marine* (Bahriî), Churuk Sulu Mahmud Pasha.  
*Assistant to do.*, Rear-Admiral Arthur Limpus.  
*Minister of War* (Harbiî), Izzet Pasha.  
*Minister of Commerce and Public Works* (Tidjaret-ü Nafia), Batzarîa Effendi.  
*Minister of Pious Foundations* (Evkaf), Hairî Bey.  
*Minister of Agriculture, Mines, and Forests*, Mustafa Reshid Pasha.  
*Minister of Posts and Telegraphs*, Oscan Effendi.  
*President of the Council of State* (Chouryî Devlet), Halil Bey.

#### THE LEGISLATURE.

The Turkish Parliament (*Medjlissi Oumoumi*) consists of two houses, the Senate, and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate consists of members appointed by the Sultan. The Chamber of Deputies contains 280 members, elected by delegates (chosen for the purpose by the registered voters) for a maximum of four years, the present chamber having been elected in November, 1913.  
*President of the Senate*, Said Pasha.  
*President of the Chamber of Deputies* (vacant).

#### THE JUDICATURE.

At the capital (Constantinople) there is a Court of Cassation, with a *section de requêtes*, and civil and criminal sections; a court of civil and criminal appeal; and a tribunal of first instance. Outside the capital, the administrative chiefs of the vilayets and their subdivisions, are also the chief judicial authorities (*see* Local Government, *post*).  
*President of the Court of Cassation*, Rechad Bey.  
*President of the Court of Appeal*, Husni Bey.  
*President of the Tribunal*, Ismail Hakki Bey.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The principal administrative unit is the *vilayet* (province) divided into *sanjaks* (districts), with further subdivisions into *kazas* (communes), and the last named into *nahîes* (villages). At the head of the vilayet is a *vâli* (governor-general or viceroy), while the sanjaks are under *mutessarifs* (lieutenant-governors). Certain sanjaks are extra-provincial, or dependent upon the Sultanate without intermediate oversight, and are known as *mutessarifliks*. At the head of the *kaza* is a *kaimakan* (district governor), while the *nahîe* is administered by a *mudir* (mayor).

EUROPEAN TURKEY contains the vilayets of Adrianople (Turkish *Ederneh*), and Constantinople.

ASIATIC TURKEY contains the vilayets of Adana, Aleppo, Angora, Bagdad, Basra, Beyrout, Bitlis, Broussa (*Houdarendighiar*), Castamuni, Diarbekir, Erzeroum, Hejaz, Konia, Mamuret-el-Aziz, Mossul, Sivas, Smyrna (*Aidin*), Syria (*Damascus*), Trebizond (*Trabisoun*), Van, Yemen and Archipelago,\* with the mutessarifliks of Assir, Boli, Carassi, Dardanelles (*Kale-i*

*Sultanieh*), Djanik, Ismid, Jerusalem (*el Kuds*), Urfa and Zor. These divisions are also generally known as *Anatolia*, which comprises all the western portion of Asia Minor; *Armenia* (Bitlis, Diarbekir, Erzerum and Mamuret el Aziz); *Syria* (Aleppo, Beyrout and Syria); and *Turkish Arabia* (Bagdad, Hejaz and Yemen).

*Administration*—The head of the administration in each division and sub-division is both judge and executive officer, and in each case is aided by a local council of appointed or elected members. The Law of the Vilayets is administered to Ottoman subjects, but by the *Capitulations* (granted by the Sultan to almost all Foreign Powers at various dates since the early 16th century), subjects of foreign states are guaranteed liberty to reside in the Turkish dominions, and religious and commercial freedom; while jurisdiction over them is *surrendered* to the consular courts of their nationality. Causes between two foreigners of different nationalities are heard in the consular court of the defendant, as also are causes between an Ottoman subject and a foreigner. Foreign Powers also claim the right to try their own subjects, even in criminal cases.

#### DEFENCE.

##### Army.

Extensive reorganization and reconstruction of the land forces is in progress, under the advice of a distinguished officer of the German army. Service was formerly confined to Muhammadan subjects, an exemption fine being levied upon all non-Muhammadans; but Christians and others are now liable for service, and payments for exemption, though permissible, are not encouraged. Recruits join the *Active Army* for three years (mounted branches, four years), and pass to the *Active Reserve* for six or five years, with one training of six weeks. They then serve in the *Landwehr* (*Redif*) for nine years, with two trainings of one month each, and thence to the *Landsturm* (*Mustafiz*) for two years, with no training. The total service is thus twenty years, but annually some recruits are passed direct from the Active Army to the second ban of the *Redif* after only nine months' training. The Army is divided into fourteen Army Corps and five independent divisions. The *Peace Effective* is about 380,000 of all ranks; the *War Effective* exceeds 1,600,000. The infantry are armed with a Mauser repeating rifle.

##### Navy.

In 1909 a British flag-officer was engaged, with six junior officers, to reorganise the Turkish Navy. In 1910 the Navy consisted of three battleships, two protected cruisers, three torpedo gunboats, and eight torpedo-boat destroyers, manned by about 15,000 men. A 23,000-ton battleship is under construction in England.

#### EDUCATION.

*Primary Education* is nominally compulsory and free, but while non-Moslems are permitted to be educated in their own institutions, the instruction of Moslems is confined to that obtainable at schools attached to mosques and is mainly religious. *Secondary Education* is conducted in such schools as exist with fair success, particularly in those founded by foreign Powers, and European languages (particularly French and English) are generally taught. *Special schools* are few. The *University* of Constantinople was founded in 1900.

#### FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of the Ottoman

\* Most of the islands of the Archipelago vilayet are in the occupation of Greece and Italy.

Empire for the five years 1323-1327 (1907-8 to 1911-12) are stated as follows, according to the figures of the Minister of Finance, and since the establishment of parliamentary control, according to the budgets presented to the Chamber of Deputies. Figures are given in £T (£T 1 = 100 piastres = 18 shillings English currency, or £T 11 = £1 sterling).

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
A.H. A.D.	£T	£T
1324...1908-09 .....	19,750,000	...
1325...1909-10 .....	25,294,151	30,270,246
1326...1910-11 .....	26,015,101	32,997,772
1327...1911-12 .....	26,781,500	34,553,000
1328...1912-13 .....	30,514,159	34,590,561

The Budget of A.H. 1328 contained the following provisions:—

#### REVENUE.

Direct Taxes .....	£T14,870,381
Stamps .....	1,361,886
Indirect Taxes .....	5,692,728
Monopolies .....	3,621,373
State Undertakings .....	301,867
State Lands .....	868,764
Tributes:—	
Egypt .....	£T765,000
Cyprus .....	102,500
Samos .....	2,500
Mount Athos .....	1,500
Miscellaneous .....	871,500
Deficit .....	2,925,660
	4,076,402

£T34,590,561

#### EXPENDITURE.

Civil List .....	£T505,888
Grand Vizierate, Council of State and Interior .....	1,286,413
Legislature .....	218,711
Sheikh-ul-Islamat .....	617,728
Finance and Debt .....	14,709,937
Department of Accounts .....	19,170
War and Ordnance .....	8,948,705
Navy .....	1,276,000
Public Works .....	1,217,521
Posts and Telegraphs .....	732,800
Agriculture, Mines, etc. ....	442,533
Education .....	922,754
Justice and Religion .....	767,350
Gendarmerie and Security .....	2,170,647
Foreign Affairs .....	236,300
Customs .....	471,112

£T34,590,561

#### OTTOMAN DEBT.

The Ottoman Debt amounts to about £T120,460,000, of which total, part is administered by an International Commission, and part by the Ministry of Finance.

INTERNATIONAL ADMINISTRATION.—*Presidents of the Council*, M. de la Boulinière and Sir Adam S. J. Block, K.C.M.G. *Members*, Hussein Djahid (Turkey); M. de Janko (Austria-Hungary); M. de la Boulinière (France); K. Bünz (Germany); Sir A. Block (Great Britain and Netherlands); Marquis A. Theodoli (Italy).

To this administration are assigned the revenues from tobacco, salt, wines and spirits and stamps, and the proceeds of the silk tithes and fisheries in specified districts. The capital of the debt thus administered on Dec. 20, 1881, was £T117,080,960, and on March 14, 1911 and 1912, it stood as follows:—

Description.	Amount, 1911.	Amount, 1912.
4% Unified Debt..	£T39,260,000	£T38,570,000
Lottery Bonds ...	11,720,000	11,400,000
4% Loans (1890-1908) .....	28,280,000	33,000,000
5% Loan (1896) ...	3,000,000	2,920,000
Total .....	£T82,260,000	£T86,190,000

TURKISH ADMINISTRATION.—The amount of debt outstanding was stated as follows on March 14, 1911 and 1912:—

Description.	Amount, 1911.	Amount, 1912.
4% Loans (1893-1909) .....	£T28,000,000	£T29,200,000
3½% Loan (1894) .....	8,200,000	8,030,000
Total .....	£T36,200,000	£T37,230,000
Floating Debt (?) .....	2,000,000	5,000,000(?)
TOTAL INDEBTEDNESS	£T120,460,000	£T128,420,000

#### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture.*—Wheat is largely grown in European Turkey, in South Eastern Anatolia and in the vilayets of Basra and Syria; maize, millet and sesame are largely grown in Anatolia. The vine is very generally cultivated, and dates, figs, olives, oranges and fruit of almost every kind are grown, particularly in Northern Anatolia. Basra is the principal centre of the date industry, and Adrianople of the wine trade. Roses are very largely grown in Adrianople for the production of perfume. Cotton is now largely grown, and tobacco is almost universal, the trade being centred at Smyrna. The silk-worm industry is encouraged, and large quantities of silk are produced in Adrianople and in north-western Anatolia.

*Mines and Minerals.*—The mineral wealth of Turkey is believed to be immense in both sections of the empire; gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, mercury, corundum and zinc, and coal, salt and borax are known to exist; and salt, silver, lead and copper mines are successfully exploited. Petroleum is obtained in the Adrianople coast district of the Sea of Marmora.

*Manufactures.*—The principal industries are tanning and the manufacture of muslin, velvet, silks and carpets, attar of roses, and ornamental metal-work. The fishing industry throughout the coastal districts and on the Sea of Marmora is very valuable and could be developed.

#### EXTERNAL TRADE.

The value of the imports and exports for the five years 1322-1326 is shown below (£T = 18 shillings English currency):—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
A.H. A.D.		
1322 1906-07	£T31,366,021	£T19,672,370
1323 1907-08	27,515,000	18,250,000
1324 1908-09	25,100,000	21,315,000
1325 1909-10	22,230,000	26,100,000
1326 1910-11	42,555,980	22,079,710

The trade of A.H. 1326 (1910-11) was shared by the principal countries as under:—

Country.	Percentage.	
	Imports from.	Exports to.
United Kingdom	£T8,480,000	£T5,370,000
France .....	3,930,000	3,400,000
Austria-Hungary	7,670,000	2,190,000
Italy .....	3,650,000	1,480,000
Germany.....	3,900,000	1,310,000
Egypt .....	1,160,000	1,580,000
Russia .....	2,800,000	910,000
Bulgaria .....	2,000,000	797,000
Rumania.....	1,070,000	530,000
U.S.A. ....	649,000	1,008,000
Belgium .....	1,670,000	614,000
Greece .....	250,000	382,000
Netherlands .....	823,000	334,000
Persia .....	690,000	446,000
Servia .....	462,000	304,000

The principal articles imported are (in order of value):—Cotton prints, sugar, American cloth, cotton, thread, flour, rice, madapolam (heavy calico sheetings), coffee, woollen fabrics, cashmere cloth, carpets and iron and iron bars. The principal exports in order of value are:—Grapes, silk, cocoons, silk waste (tiftik), figs, barley, opium, valonia (bark for tanning), sheep and goat skins, beans and peas, metallic ores, carpets, raw cotton, eggs and wool.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

**Railways.**—In 1912 there were 4,230 miles of railway open, 1,230 miles in European Turkey, 3,000 miles in Asiatic Turkey. Of this total 1,000 miles (the Hejaz line) are owned and worked by the Ottoman Government, and 3,230 miles by foreign concessionaries, as shown in the following table.

Nationality.	Miles.
<b>Ottoman:—</b>	
Hejaz Railway .....	1,000
<b>French:—</b>	
Salonica-Constantinople .....	320
Smyrna-Kassaba .....	330
Syrian Line.....	370
Jaffa-Jerusalem.....	60
<b>Total French .....</b>	<b>1,080</b>
<b>German:—</b>	
Salonica-Monastir .....	140
Anatolian (to Angora) .....	360
" (to Konia) .....	300
" (to Adabazar) .....	50
Bagdad extension to Bulgurli ...	130
Mersina-Adana .....	50
<b>Total German .....</b>	<b>1,030</b>
<b>Austro-German:—</b>	
Oriental Railways .....	800
<b>English:—</b>	
Smyrna-Aidin.....	320
<b>Total mileage.....</b>	<b>4,230</b>

**Posts and Telegraphs.**—In 1910 there were 912 post offices, dealing with 30,000,000 letters, 3,000,000 post-cards, and 13,000,000 other postal packets, and 1,095 telegraph offices, with 29,500 miles of line (47,900 miles of wire), transmitting 8,500,000 despatches. Telephones have been installed in the principal cities since the revolution of 1908-9.

**Shipping.**—The mercantile marine consisted in 1911 of 124 steam vessels (67,000 tons) and 951 sailing vessels (204,300 tons). In 1909 vessels of 43,060,515 tons entered and cleared at Turkish ports, the principal ports being Constantinople (16,215,000 tons), Smyrna (3,000,000 tons), Beyrout (1,750,000 tons), Jaffa (1,220,000 tons), Salonica (1,150,000 tons), Samsoun (980,000 tons), Tripoli, Syria (920,000 tons), Chios (910,000 tons), Trebizond (780,000 tons), and Alexandretta (680,000 tons). The river shipping (Tigris-Euphrates) is also considerable.

#### TOWNS.

CAPITAL, CONSTANTINOPLE. Pop. 1,200,000.

There are 40 towns in the Ottoman Empire with a population exceeding 25,000, of which total 3 are in European and 37 in Asiatic Turkey. The 18 towns with populations estimated to exceed 50,000 are:—

Constantinople		Mazaca	
	1,200,000	(Kaisarieh)	70,000
Smyrna .....	260,000	Kerbela .....	65,000
Bagdad .....	150,000	Jerusalem.....	60,000
Damascus .....	150,000	Mosul.....	60,000
Aleppo .....	125,000	Mecca.....	60,000
Beyrout .....	120,000	Homs .....	60,000
Adrianople ..	120,000	Sana .....	55,000
Scutari .....		Urfa .....	55,000
(Anatolia)	80,000	Marash .....	50,000
Broussa .....	80,000		

#### WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

##### Weights and Measures.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is nominally obligatory, but is little used. The principal weights and measures are shown in the following table, the *metric* denominations being in italics:—

<i>Arshin</i> = 1 metre = 39·37 inches.
<i>Batman</i> = 10 kilogrammes = 22·046 lb.
Berri = 1·084 English miles.
Cantar = 124·7 lb.
<i>Deunam</i> = 1 are = ·0988 rood.
Diraa = 27 inches.
<i>Djerd</i> = 1 hectare = 2·4711 acres.
Drachma = 154·324 grains.
Kerât = 1·125 inches.
Kerât (weight) = 3·09 grains.
<i>Khat</i> = 1 centimetre = ·3937 inch.
Killow = ·97 bushel.
<i>Mill</i> = 1 kilometre = ·6214 mile.
<i>Ock</i> = 1 kilogramme = 2·204 lb.
Oke = 1·518 pints.
Oke (weight) = 2·834 lb.
Pik (or Pike) = Diraa, q.v.
Rottol = 2·513 pints.
<i>Sultchak</i> = 1 cubic decimetre = 61·024 cubic inches.

##### Currency.

The *Unit of Currency* is the *piastre* of 40 *paras*; the piastre = 2s·165 English or 11s·£ sterling. The Turkish *lira*, or pound (expressed as £T) of 100 piastres = 18 shillings English currency. The principal coins are the gold *bourse* of 500 piastres, *julit* of 250 piastres; silver *yirmilik* of 20 piastres, and 10, 5, 2 piastres and 1, and ½ piastre; nickel 40, 20 and 10 paras; and copper 40, 20, 10, 5 paras and 1 para.

The equivalents of the Turkish pound are:—

£T1 = 18 shillings or £T1·1 = £1 sterling.
£T1 = 18·42 marks.
£T1 = 22·77 francs.
£T1 = 84·39 U.S.A.
£T1 = 21·65 Austrian kronen.
£T1 = 10·92 Netherlands' florins.

# Union of South Africa.

## AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		1904.	Census of 1911.
Cape of Good Hope (Cape Town) .....	276,995	2,409,804	2,564,965
Natal (Pietermaritzburg) .....	35,290	1,108,754	1,194,043
Transvaal (Pretoria).....	110,426	1,269,951	1,686,212
Orange Free State (Bloemfontein) .....	50,389	387,315	528,174
Total .....	473,100	5,175,824	5,973,394

Of the total 5,973,394 persons (1911), 3,069,392 were males, and 2,904,002 females. The increase for the Union (1904-11) was 15·41 per cent. For the Provinces it was as follows:—Cape, 6·44 per cent.; Natal, 7·69 per cent.; Transvaal, 32·78 per cent.; Orange Free State, 36·37 per cent.

The population comprised (1911) 1,276,242 Europeans or Whites (591,078 females), 4,019,006 natives (1,996,057 females), and 678,146 other coloured races (316,867 females). In 1904 the figures were:—Europeans, 1,116,806 (increase, 1904-11, of 14·28 per cent.); natives, 3,491,056 (increase, 1904-11, of 15·12 per cent.); and other coloured races 567,962 (increase, 1904-11, of 19·40 per cent.) The total non-European increase (1904-11) was 15·72 per cent. The proportion of Europeans in the total population in 1904 was 21·58 per cent.; in 1911, 21·37 per cent.

### PHYSIOGRAPHY.

*Boundaries.*—The provinces of the Union extend from the southernmost point of the African Continent to the watershed of the Limpopo River, i.e., from 34° 50' - 22° South latitude, and include all the British territories within those limits, with the exception of Basutoland and the Swaziland and Bechuanaland Protectorates, while provision is made for the future inclusion within the Union of those territories and of the territories of the British South Africa Company.

*Relief.*—The southernmost province contains many parallel ranges, which rise in steps towards the interior. The south-western peninsula contains the famous *Table Mountain* (3,582 feet), while the *Great Zwarte Bergen* and *Lange Bergen* run in parallel lines from west to east of the southern province. Between these two ranges and the *Roggeveld* and *Nieuwveld* to the north is the Great Karoo Plateau, which is bounded on the east by the *Sneeubergen*, containing the highest summit in the province (Compassberg, 7,800 feet). In the east are ranges which join the *Drakensbergen* (11,000 feet), between Natal and the Orange Free State.

The Orange Free State presents a succession of undulating grassy plains with good pasture-land, at a general elevation of some 3,800 feet, with occasional hills or kopjes. The Transvaal is also mainly an elevated plateau with parallel ridges in the *Magabies* and *Waterberg* ranges of no great height. The veld or plains of this northernmost province is divisible into the Hooge Veld of the south, the Banker Veld of the centre, and the Bush Veld of the north and east, the first and second forming the grazing and agricultural region of the Transvaal and the last a mimosa-covered waste. The eastern province of Natal has pastoral lowlands and rich agricultural land between the slopes of the Drakensberg and the coast, the interior rising in terraces as in the southern provinces.

*Rivers.*—The *Orange*, with its tributary the *Vaal*, is the principal river of the south, rising in the Drakensbergen and flowing into the Atlantic between German South-West Africa and the Cape of Good Hope. The *Limpopo*, or Crocodile River, in the north, rises in the Transvaal and flows into the Indian Ocean through Portuguese East Africa. Most of the remaining rivers are furious torrents after rain, with partially dry beds at other seasons.

### HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The *Cape of Good Hope* was discovered in 1486 by Bartholomew Diaz, the commander of one of the many expeditions sent out by successive Kings of Portugal to discover an ocean route to India. Diaz merely doubled the Cape and returned home. Eleven years later, in 1497, Vasco da Gama not only doubled the Cape and landed in what is now Natal,

but successfully accomplished the voyage to India. The Portuguese, however, did not make any permanent settlement at the Cape, although it was used by their vessels, and subsequently also by those of England and Holland, as a place of call in going to and from the East Indies. In 1652 the Netherlands' East India Company took possession of the shores of Table Bay, established a fort, and occupied the adjacent lands, in order to be always ready with supplies for their passing ships. In 1814 the Cape was formally ceded to the British Crown.

Natal derives its name from the fact of its discovery on Christmas Day, 1497, by the celebrated Portuguese navigator, Vasco da Gama. The first European settlement was formed (1824) by a small party of Englishmen, who came by sea and established themselves on the coast where Durban now stands. Natal was then a part of the great Zulu kingdom under T'Chaka. Between 1835 and 1837 another settlement was formed by a large body of Dutch Boers, who came with their waggons overland from the Cape Colony and settled in the northern districts, where to this day the Boers preponderate. In the year 1843 Natal was proclaimed as British and annexed to the Cape Colony. In 1856 it was erected into a separate colony, with representative institutions, and in 1893 acquired responsible government.

The Transvaal was formed as the *South African Republic* by parties of Dutch Boers from the English colonies who "trekked" into the interior of the continent and wrested the land across the Vaal river from the native chiefs. The discovery of the goldfields within its borders led to the settlement of large numbers of foreigners, and eventually to hostilities with the British Government. A war of nearly three years' duration was fought with great tenacity, and its close was marked by the inclusion of the South African Republic within the British Empire, "responsible government" being granted almost immediately.

The *Orange Free State* was founded, in much the same way as the Transvaal, by Boer emigrants from Cape Colony, and its independence was granted in 1854. Its subsequent history is identical with that of the Transvaal.

## GOVERNMENT.

The Union of South Africa is constituted under the South Africa Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII., cap. 9), passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom on September 20, 1909. In terms of that Act the self-governing Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony became united on May 31, 1910, in a legislative Union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, those Colonies becoming original Provinces of the Union under the names of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State respectively.

The Union Government is seized of all State property, and the Railways, Ports, Harbours, and Customs are administered by Union Commissioners for the benefit of a Consolidated Revenue Fund. The former debts of the Provinces are administered by and form a first charge upon the funds of the Union. Provision is made in the Act of 1909 for the admission to the Union of Rhodesia, and for the transfer to the Union Government of the administration of protected and other native territories. The Union was inaugurated by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., in 1910.

The seat of the Government is Pretoria; the seat of the Legislature is Cape Town.

The Executive is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign, and aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two Houses.

*Governor-General (Pretoria)*, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Viscount Gladstone,

P.C., G.C.M.G.	£10,000
Secretary, H. J. Stanley, C.M.G.	900
Comptroller and A.D.C., Capt. G. M. Paget, Coldstream Guards	450
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. J. Carruthers, M.V.O., R.F.A.	400
Assistant Secretary, P. Horsfall	250
Chief Clerk, G. E. Birch	600

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

*H.E. the Governor-General.*

<i>Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs</i> , General the Rt. Hon. Louis Botha, P.C.	£4,000
<i>Minister of the Interior</i> (vacant)	3,000
<i>Minister of Finance and Minister of Defence</i> , Hon. J. C. Smuts, K.C.	3,000
<i>Minister of Mines and Industries and of Education</i> , Hon. F. S. Malan	3,000

<i>Minister of Railways and Harbours</i> , Hon. H. Burton, K.C.	£3,000
<i>Minister of Justice</i> , Hon. N. J. de Wet, K.C.	3,000
<i>Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telegraphs</i> , Hon. Sir Thomas Watt, K.C.M.G.	3,000
<i>Minister of Agriculture</i> , Hon. H. C. van Heerden	3,000
<i>Minister of Lands</i> , Hon. H. S. Theron	3,000
<i>Minister without Portfolio</i> , Senator Hon. J. A. C. Graaff.	

## PERMANENT HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

*Prime Minister's Department:—*

<i>Secretary and Clerk of the Executive Council, Dr. W. E. Bok</i> .....	£800
<i>Assistant Clerk of Executive Council, H. Gordon Watson</i> .....	600

<i>Controller and Auditor-General, W. E. Gurney</i> .....	£2,000
<i>Agriculture, F. B. Smith</i> .....	1,500
<i>The Interior, E. H. L. Gorges, M.V.O.</i> .....	1,500
<i>Mines, H. W. Smythe</i> .....	1,500
<i>Finance, J. R. Leisk</i> .....	1,500
<i>Commissioner for Customs and Excise, G. Mayston</i> .....	1,500
<i>Land, G. R. Hughes</i> .....	1,260
<i>Justice, J. de V. Roos</i> .....	1,800
<i>Native Affairs, E. E. Dower</i> .....	1,290
<i>Education, G. Hofmeyr</i> .....	880
<i>Postmaster-General, Jeremiah Wilson</i> .....	1,420
<i>Mining Engineer, R. N. Kotze</i> .....	2,000
<i>Defence, H. R. M. Bourne</i> .....	1,100
<i>Public Works, C. Murray</i> .....	1,500

## HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.\*

(Vacant), *High Commissioner's Office, 32 Victoria Street, S.W.*

*Secretary, T. S. Nightingale.*

*Asst. do., R. A. Blankenberg.*

*Trades Commissioner, C. du P. Chiappini, 90 Cannon Street, E.C.*

## THE LEGISLATURE.

The *Senate* consists of 40 members. For ten years after the establishment of Union eight are nominated by the Governor-General in Council and 32 are elected, eight for each Province. The first election was made prior to the establishment of the Union by the two Houses of each of the Colonial Legislatures sitting as one body, and a vacancy will be filled by the choice of the Provincial Council in respect of whose Province a vacancy occurs.

The *House of Assembly* consists of 121 elected members, 51 of whom represent the Cape of Good Hope, 17 Natal, 36 Transvaal, and 17 the Orange Free State. Members of both Houses must be British subjects of European descent.

*President of the Senate, Hon. F. W. Reitz* £1,200

*Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. Sir J. T. Molteno* 2,000

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

A Provincial Council in each Province has power to legislate by ordinance on certain subjects specified in the Act, and on such other subjects as may be delegated to it. All ordinances passed by a Provincial Council are subjected to the veto of the Governor-General in Council. Members of the Provincial Council are elected on the same system as Members of Parliament, but the restriction as to European descent does not apply.

## THE JUDICATURE.

SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA  
(Bloemfontein).

## APPELLATE DIVISION.

<i>Chief Justice of South Africa, The Rt. Hon. Lord de Villiers, P.C., K.C.M.G.</i> .....	£4,000
<i>Judges of Appeal, Hon. Sir J. Rose-Innes, K.C.M.G., and Hon. Sir W. H. Solomon, K.C.M.G.</i> .....	each 3,000

<i>Additional Judges of Appeal, Hon. C. G. Maasdorp and Hon. J. de Villiers</i> .....	
<i>Registrar, Taxing Officer and Librarian, J. Esser</i> .....	£800

*Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division.*

<i>Judge President and Additional Judge of Appeal, Hon. C. G. Maasdorp</i> .....	£2,750
<i>Puisne Judges, Hon. Sir E. J. Buchanan, Hon. J. G. Kotze, Hon. W. M. Hopley, and Hon. M. W. Searle</i> each .....	2,250
<i>Registrar, Taxing Officer and High Sheriff, H. R. Dale</i> .....	800

*Eastern Districts Local Division.*

<i>Judge President, Hon. T. L. Graham</i> .....	£2,250
<i>Puisne Judges, Hon. F. A. Hutton, and Hon. A. J. McGregor</i> .....	each 2,500
<i>Registrar, R. G. Russouw</i> .....	625

*Grigoland West Local Division.*

<i>Puisne Judge, Hon. J. H. Lange</i> .....	£2,250
<i>Registrar and Master, H. F. Ford</i> .....	765

*Solicitor-General's Office, Grahamstown.*

<i>Solicitor-General, Howel Jones, K.C.</i> .....	£1,000
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*Transvaal Provincial Division.*

<i>Judge President and Additional Judge of Appeal, Hon. J. de Villiers</i> .....	£3,250
<i>Puisne Judges, Hon. Sir J. W. Wessels, Hon. A. W. Mason, Hon. L. S. Bristowe, Hon. J. S. Curlewis, and Hon. C. G. Ward</i> each .....	£3,000; R. Gregorowski .....
<i>Registrar, Taxing Master and Sheriff of the Transvaal, Hon. C. F. Rorke</i> ...	1,200

*Witwatersrand Local Division.*

<i>Crown Prosecutor, L. G. Nightingale (acting)</i> .....	£1,100
<i>Assistant do., R. J. L. Tindall</i> .....	995
<i>Registrar and Taxing Master, H. D. Bowker</i> .....	800

*Natal Provincial Division.*

<i>Judge President, Hon. J. C. Dove Wilson, K.C.</i> .....	£2,500
<i>Puisne Judges, Hon. W. Broome, Hon. T. F. Carter, K.C., and Hon. K. H. Hathorn, K.C.</i> .....	each 2,250
<i>Registrar, F. L. C. B. Juta</i> .....	700
<i>Assistant Registrar, K. W. McAlister</i> ...	581
<i>Registrar, Circuit Court, Durban, W. H. D. Goss</i> .....	450

*Native High Court, Natal.*

<i>Judge President, Hon. H. G. Boshoff</i> .....	£1,300
<i>Judges, Hon. J. C. C. Chadwick, Hon. T. R. Bennett, Hon. C. G. Jackson</i> .....	each 1,200
<i>Registrar, W. H. Acutt</i> .....	600

*Orange Free State Provincial Division.*

<i>Chief Justice, Hon. Sir A. F. S. Maasdorp</i> .....	£2,750
<i>Puisne Judges, Hon. A. W. Fawkes and Hon. D. Ward</i> .....	each 2,250
<i>Registrar, W. Mungeam</i> .....	800

*Office of the Master of the Supreme Court.*

<i>Master (Transvaal Provincial Division), U. S. Barrett</i> .....	£850
<i>Master (Cape Provincial Division), J. G. B. Heyneman</i> .....	880
<i>Master (Natal Provincial Division), H. C. Koch</i> .....	1,000
<i>Master (O. F. S. Provincial Division), J. A. Collins</i> .....	900

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Minister of Justice, the Hon. N. J. de Wet, K.C.	£3,000
Secretary for Justice and Directors of Prisons, J. de V. Roos, B.A., LL.B.	1,800
Under Secretary for Justice, G. D. Rainier	980
Chief Clerks, A. W. Leslie, £800; R. J. Gill, £675; D. D. Keay	800
Law Advisers, E. L. Matthew, £1,500; C. W. de Villiers, £1,500; J. Barclay Lloyd	1,000
Attorney-General (Transvaal), F. W. Beyers	1,800
Professional Assistant, I. P. van Heerden	800
Attorney-General (Cape), F. G. Gardiner	1,800
Professional Assistant, C. W. S. Lansdown	800
Attorney-General (Natal), E. W. Douglas	1,500
Attorney-General (O. F. State), S. J. de Jager	1,200
Inspecting Magistrate and Inspector of Prisons (Transvaal and Bechuanaland), F. L. H. Aitchison	1,300
Inspecting Magistrates and Inspectors of Prisons (Cape), W. B. Magennis, £725; G. H. Bright	750
Inspector of Prisons (Natal, O. F. State and Griqualand West), G. S. Mardall	800
Inspecting Magistrate (Natal, O. F. State and Griqualand West), J. S. Ente	750

## POLICE.

Chief Commissioner of Police for the Union and Commissioner of Police for Transvaal Province, T. G. Truter	£1,500
Secretary (Deputy Commissioner), R. C. Bredell	800

## COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS (TRANSVAAL).

Commissioner and Registrar of Companies and Trade Marks, C. W. T. B. Juts	£800
Chief Clerk and Examiner, R. D. Wedlake	550

## DEFENCE.

## (A) BRITISH (IMPERIAL) TROOPS.

The Defence Forces at present consist partly of the garrison of regular troops maintained in the country and paid for out of the Imperial Exchequer, and partly of local forces.

The following British (Imperial) Troops are quartered within the Union:—

Details.	All Ranks.
2 Cavalry Regiments	1,180
3 Field Artillery batteries	700
2 Companies of Garrison Artillery	500
4 Engineer Companies	3,730
4 Battalions of Infantry	260
Army Service Corps	190
Royal Army Medical Corps	250
Army Ordnance Corps	40
Army Veterinary Corps	50
Army Pay Corps, &c.	
Total	6,800

Headquarters, Pretoria.—The troops are distributed in various stations in the Transvaal, Orange Free State, Natal and Cape of Good Hope Provinces.

## (B) UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA TROOPS.

The South Africa Defence Act 1912 became law on June 14, 1912. This Act provides for the establishment of Defence Forces comprising (1) a Permanent Force; (2) a Coast

Garrison Force; (3) a Citizen Force; (4) a Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, and (5) Special Reserves.

Every citizen between the ages of 17 and 60 is liable to render personal service in time of war, and those between 21 and 25 are liable to undergo a prescribed peace training with the Active Citizen Force spread over a period of four consecutive years. The Act states, however, that only 50 per cent. of the total number liable to peace training shall actually undergo that training unless Parliament makes financial provision for the training of a greater number. Citizens between the ages of 21 and 25 who are not entered for peace training with the Active Citizen Force are to be compelled to undergo training during these four years in a rifle association. Provision is also made in the Act for the cadet training of boys between 13 and 17 in urban and other populous areas where facilities can conveniently be arranged.

Though the local Forces may still be stated to be in a state of transition, considerable progress has been made with the re-organisation under the new Defence Act. The Permanent Force—South African Mounted Riflemen—was established on the 1st April, 1913, and preparations for the training of the personnel for the Permanent Batteries have been undertaken and the training has commenced to be carried out.

The Union has been divided into 13 Military Districts and one Military Sub-district. To each Military District has been allotted various Units of different Arms, to which the citizens entered for Peace Training in their 20th and 21st years are now to be posted. The first Training Camps began in September, 1913.

5,919 late members of Militia and Volunteers have transferred to the Active Citizen Force, of which the whole of the personnel will be provided by the Voluntary Entries of Citizens in their 20th and 21st years, which amount to 19,271.

A Cadet organisation is also in existence, and Rifle Associations are being formed.

## EDUCATION.

In the South Africa Act, Section 85 (iii.), it is provided that "Education, other than higher education, for a period of five years and thereafter, until Parliament otherwise provides, shall be and remain under the jurisdiction of the respective Provincial Councils." For practical purposes it has been provisionally determined that all post-matriculation instruction shall be deemed to constitute higher education. The Department of Education, under the Minister, is therefore concerned with:—

(a) The University of the Cape of Good Hope, Capetown, established 1873. It is empowered to grant degrees, but has no teaching institution. (b) The South African College, Capetown (1829). (c) Victoria College, Stellenbosch (1881). (d) Rhodes University College, Grahamstown (1904). (e) Huguenot College, Wellington (1907). (f) Grey University College, Bloemfontein (1910). (g) Transvaal University College, Pretoria (1910). (h) South African School of Mines and Technology, Johannesburg (1910). (i) Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg (1909).

The total number of students at these Colleges in 1913 was 1,322. The State expenditure on higher education during 1912-13 was £159,200.

## UNION FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure of the Union for the 4 years ended March 31, 1914, are stated as under:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1910-1911.....	14,014,000	13,536,000
1911-1912.....	17,284,848	16,603,693
1912-1913.....	17,465,573	17,204,126
1913-1914.....	15,389,000	16,419,264

## DEBT.

The Public Debt of the Union at March 31, 1912, was as follows:—

3% Loans .....	£54,112,446
3½% Loans .....	36,297,648
3¾% Loans .....	3,000,000
4% Loans .....	22,212,681
4½% Loans .....	800,000
4½% Loans .....	1,765,788
5% Loans .....	581,113

Total ..... £117,769,676

## PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

Prior to the passing of the Financial Relations Act, the Provincial Administration received no Revenues beyond what was voted by Parliament by way of subsidies for the performances of the services and duties assigned to them. On the passing of the Act certain Revenues were transferred and assigned to the various Provinces, and, in addition, subsidies were voted by Parliament equal to half the normal or recurrent expenditure. The Province of the Cape of Good Hope receives an additional amount equal to half the expenditure by Local Bodies; while the Provinces of Natal and Orange Free State receive additional grants of £120,000 and £100,000 respectively. The following table gives the estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1914:—

Province.	Revenue Transferred or Assigned.	Subsidy.	Total Revenue.	Expenses
	£	£	£	£
Cape of Good Hope)	328,000	862,000	1,190,000	1,228,913
Natal .....	105,000	361,000	466,000	464,807
Transvaal ...	637,000	629,000	1,266,000	1,257,780
Orange Free State)	141,000	341,000	482,000	481,967
Totals.....	1,211,000	2,193,000	3,404,000	3,433,467

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture and Live Stock.*—Three years of very severe drought have seriously affected the yield of practically every class of crop, but the work of development has continued despite these serious drawbacks. Much has been achieved in the matter of water conservation, and in some districts very large and costly schemes of irrigation have been undertaken, either by private

enterprise or by co-operative action on the part of the people of the district. The cattle disease (known as East Coast Fever) is unfortunately still present in portions of the Transkeian Territories and causing much loss amongst the cattle of the natives. Occasional outbreaks have been reported in the Transvaal and Natal, but since the enforcement of the compulsory dipping of cattle, the disease appears to present few terrors to the cattle owner. The re-stocking of farms in those districts previously visited by the disease is proceeding rapidly, and a concession of free freight for pedigree stock has been obtained. The total exports of wool in 1912 were 162,000,000 lb., valued at £4,780,000, and the value of feathers exported was £2,600,000.

## Agricultural Statistics, 1911.

Morgen (2·11654 acres).

Province.	Cultivated.	Fallow.	Grazing.
Cape .....	974,266	376,873	58,058,667
Natal .....	...	...	...
Transvaal ...	...	...	...
O.R.C. ....	...	...	...

## Produce of the Crops, 1911.

Provincial Statistics in 1,000 muids (muid of wheat, maize, peas or beans = 200 lb.; of oats and potatoes, 150 lb.; of barley, 160 lb.; of onions, 120 lb.).

Crop.	Cape.	Natal.	Trans.	O.F.S.
Wheat .....	1,305	...	...	233
Oats .....	1,229	...	...	633
Barley .....	374	...	12	19
Maize .....	1,728	1,806	3,311	1,788
Kafir Corn .....	299	...	...	...
Rye .....	169	...	...	...
Peas and Beans ...	144	...	...	...
Potatoes .....	415	...	411	200
Sweet do. ....	250	...	...	...
Pumpkins .....	7,082	...	...	...
Onions .....	106	...	...	...
Tobacco ...1,000 lb.	3,767	2,685	7,702	...
Tea .....	1,000 lb.	5,007	...	...
Sugar .....	tons	79,633	...	...

## Live Stock, 1911.

Stock.	Cape.	Natal.	Trans.	O.F.S.
Cattle ...	2,715,330	456,087	1,339,298	1,286,234
Horses ...	333,962	75,567	89,160	220,725
Sheep ...	17,134,513	1,519,258	3,415,250	8,587,638
Goats ...	7,953,414	949,274	1,771,720	1,048,571
Pigs ...	505,730	110,332	302,882	162,656
Mules ...	47,059	15,602	25,275	...
Asses ...	191,086	28,018	106,048	...
Ostriches ...	728,087	4,111	5,441	...

*Manufactures.*—In manufactures, steady but satisfactory progress has been made; especially is this the case in respect of furniture making, soap, and lobster canning (the products of which

find a ready market in France and other Continental countries). Amongst other commodities which the Union is now manufacturing are cement, leather, matches, pottery, dynamite, starch, arrowroot, sugar, tea, rope (from local fibres), woollen cloth, salt, etc.

**Mines and Minerals.**—Gold and diamond mining still continue the chief source of the country's wealth, the former (in 1912) being responsible for upwards of 60 per cent. of the total exports of the Union, and the latter over 15 per cent.; while the total export of all minerals accounted for over 83 per cent. The total value of the mineral output of the Union in 1912 was £52,711,761, the main items being:—

	£		£
Gold .....	38,691,688	Lime .....	129,470
Diamonds...	10,061,489	Silver .....	124,374
Coal .....	1,999,378	Salt .....	63,096
Copper.....	556,979	Asbestos .....	18,882
Tin .....	367,698		

The mineral production for the Union of South Africa for 1912 was as follows:—

	Gold.	
	1912.	
Transvaal.....	9,107,512 fine oz.	£38,685,250
Cape .....	38 "	162
Natal.....	1,242 "	5,276

Totals..... 9,108,792 " £38,691,688

The labour employed in gold mining in December, 1912, was 24,558 whites and 207,618 coloured (25,295 whites and 196,072 coloured in December, 1911). Of these, 24,520 whites and 207,456 coloured were working in the Transvaal in December, 1912.

#### Diamonds.

	1912.	
Transvaal .....	2,131,406 carats	£2,386,979
Cape .....	2,325,549 "	6,190,966
O.F.S. ....	614,927 "	1,483,544

Totals..... 5,071,882 " £10,061,489

The labour employed in diamond mining, including individual diamond digging, was in December, 1912, Transvaal, 3,462 whites, 18,007 coloured; Cape, 4,235 whites, 25,322 coloured; O.F.S., 1,177 whites, 9,040 coloured; a total of 8,874 whites and 52,369 coloured (9,825 whites and 48,498 coloured in December, 1911).

#### Coal.

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

	1912.	
Transvaal .....	4,751,850 tons	£1,044,986
Cape .....	74,701 "	41,257
O.F.S. ....	525,459 "	141,380
Natal .....	2,765,068 "	771,755

Totals..... 8,117,078 " £1,999,378

2,960 tons of coke, valued at £3,469 were produced in the Transvaal, and 5,000 tons, valued at £8,511, in Natal for 1912. 25,895 gallons of tar were also produced by Transvaal coal companies, valued at £806. The labour employed in coal mining in December, 1912, was: Transvaal, 571 whites, 10,066 coloured; Cape, 95 whites, 953 coloured; O.F.S., 129 whites, 1,905 coloured; Natal, 528 whites, 10,353 coloured; a total of 1,323 whites, and 23,277 coloured (1,217 whites, and 22,400 coloured, December, 1911).

#### Silver.

There are no silver mines in the Union. The output of 1,019,013 fine ozs., valued at £124,374, represents silver contained in gold bullion and base metal ores.

#### Copper.

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

1,620 tons of concentrates, valued at £49,142, were shipped from the Transvaal, and 16,951 tons of matte and ore, valued at £507,836, from the Cape. The figures for 1911 are 2,079 tons (£48,237) and 21,019 tons (£503,908) respectively.

#### Tin.

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

2,932 tons of tin ores, valued at £367,699, were shipped, all being Transvaal production. The figures for 1911 are 3,534 tons, valued at £411,871, including eight tons for the Cape Province.

#### Salt.

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

	1912.	
Transvaal .....	1,240 tons	£2,694
Cape.....	19,844 "	28,732
O. F. S. ....	20,764 "	31,670

Totals..... 47,843 " £63,096

#### Other Minerals.

The value of the Union's production for 1912 of other base materials, such as asbestos, lime, graphite, magnesite, lead, flint, &c., was £170,898, and of miscellaneous products, such as bricks, cement, &c., £663,375, compared to £175,958 and £626,724 respectively for 1911.

#### EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total value of the Imports and Exports in the 5 years 1908-1912 (exclusive of specie) was as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	£	£	£
1908	24,532,520	43,910,451	68,442,971
1909	27,355,877	49,296,673	76,652,550
1910	36,727,367	53,609,340	90,336,707
1911	36,925,384	57,024,000	93,949,384
1912	38,838,960	62,974,219	101,813,179

The principal articles imported and exported in 1911 and 1912 were:—

#### IMPORTS.

	1911.	1912.
	£	£
Apparel .....	2,723,426	2,799,451
Arms and Ammunition.....	261,852	293,334
Bags.....	365,016	475,862
Cotton Manufactures.....	2,992,720	3,237,058
Drugs and Chemicals.....	930,252	948,543
Electrical Wire and Fittings	486,626	465,331
Food and Drink .....	6,336,262	6,359,404
Furniture .....	694,956	712,449
Glycerine .....	531,611	537,743
Haberdashery .....	1,792,410	1,412,557
Hardware .....	1,778,407	1,811,597
Hats and Caps .....	243,676	266,095
Implements: Agricultural	402,388	488,794
Iron and Steel .....	1,229,005	1,372,165
Leather Manufactures .....	1,549,346	1,685,662

	1911.	1912.
	£	£
Machinery .....	2,958,955	2,688,745
Oils .....	683,346	725,030
Tobacco .....	188,606	176,240
Wax (Candle).....	197,136	240,380
Wood and Timber .....	1,106,143	1,061,047
Woollen Manufactures .....	891,769	925,430

## EXPORTS.

	1911.	1912.
	£	£
Asbestos.....	25,210	19,194
Bark Wattle .....	289,557	283,060
Buchu Leaves .....	29,647	38,264
Coal .....	1,086,080	1,182,252
Copper.....	573,737	432,464
Diamonds .....	8,281,907	9,153,316
Dynamite .....	13,937	19,871
Feathers, Ostrich.....	2,253,140	2,609,638
Fish .....	51,556	74,560
Fodder.....	30,149	44,508
Fruit .....	53,849	59,807
Gold .....	35,064,344	38,342,306
Hides and Skins .....	1,216,431	1,691,042
Mohair .....	917,874	967,286
Oil: Whale .....	96,163	150,932
Sugar .....	23,211	28,200
Tin Ore .....	244,691	246,329
Tobacco .....	20,684	24,245
Wines .....	24,989	18,663
Wool .....	3,899,828	4,780,594

91·4 per cent. of the exports were shipped to the United Kingdom.

Imports of specie amounted to £1,110,111 in 1911 and £1,006,250 in 1912.

The following table gives the total values and percentages of general merchandise imported, according to countries, in 1912:—

Imports from	Value.	Per cent. of Total.
	£	
United Kingdom.....	21,869,810	58·15
Australia .....	1,254,771	3·34
India .....	1,024,127	2·72
Canada .....	680,707	1·81
Other British Possessions...	621,590	1·65
Total British Possessions...	3,581,195	9·52
Total—British Empire .....	25,451,005	67·67
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>		
Germany.....	3,324,951	8·84
United States .....	3,314,776	8·81
Belgium .....	719,920	1·92
Sweden .....	613,475	1·63
Holland .....	752,996	2·00
Brazil .....	727,456	1·93
France.....	632,746	1·68
Other Foreign Countries ...	2,074,491	5·52
Total Foreign Countries ...	12,160,811	32·33
Total Imports .....	37,611,816	100·00

## CITIES AND TOWNS.

## SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, PRETORIA.

## SEAT OF THE LEGISLATURE, CAPE TOWN.

The following cities had a *white population* exceeding 10,000 at the Census of 1911:—

City.	Pop. 1904.	Pop. 1911.
Johannesburg (T.) .....	83,363	119,953
Durban (N.) .....	31,302	31,783
Cape Town (C.) .....	44,203	29,863
Pretoria (T.).....	21,114	29,618
Port Elizabeth (C.).....	21,987	18,190
Woodstock (C.).....	21,530	17,957
Germiston (T.).....	9,123	15,579
Maritzburg (N.) .....	15,806	14,737
Bloemfontein (O.F.S.) .....	15,501	14,720
Kimberley (C.).....	13,556	13,598
Krugersdorp (T.).....	6,946	13,132
East London (C.).....	14,686	12,279
Boksburg (C.) .....	4,175	11,529

## COMMUNICATIONS.

*Railways.*—The total open mileage at the end of 1912 was 7,848 miles (comprising Cape 3,492, Orange Free State 1,106, Transvaal 2,197, and Natal 1,053), of which 7,383 miles are 3 ft. 6 ins. gauge and 465 miles 2 ft. gauge. The capital expenditure on Government railways up to 31 December, 1912, amounted to £65,442,451, plus £13,929,052 in respect of rolling stock, or a total of £79,371,503. The gross earnings for 1912 were £12,247,027, and the net profit, after payment of interest, £1,866,094. Working expenditure (including renewals) amounted to £7,873,344, or 64·29 per cent. of the gross revenue, as compared with £7,217,070, or 59·6 per cent. of the gross revenue.

*Posts and Telegraphs.*—At the end of 1912 there were in the Union 2,644 post and telegraph offices. 130,788,307 letters and cards, 69,950,530 newspapers, books, and circulars, 3,121,589 parcels, and 5,602,412 telegrams were received and dispatched in 1912. The number of money orders issued during the year was 491,738, and the value £2,925,518, while 378,629 orders of the value of £2,179,398 were paid. 3,261,045 postal orders amounting to £3,080,627 were issued, and 2,485,700, valued at £1,521,374, paid. The revenue of the post and telegraph department was £1,016,974, and the expenditure £977,189; the revenue of the telegraph and telephone service being £607,864, and the expenditure £562,167. 15,236 miles of telegraph line, carrying 56,860 miles of wire, and 54,997 miles of telephone, were open. 6,675 wireless messages are dealt with, as against 4,328 in 1911. The number of depositors in the Government Savings Bank in 1912 was 239,876, the amount to their credit being £6,545,215.

*Shipping.*—In 1912 the shipping entered and cleared at the ports of the Union of South Africa was:—

Entered—4,106 vessels of 12,205,300 tons gross.  
Cleared—4,080 „ „ 12,163,081 „

## RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS BOARD.

The control and management of the railways and harbours, subject to the authority of the

Governor-General in Council, are exercised through a Board consisting of a Minister of State as Chairman, and three Commissioners appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The constitution of the Board at date is as follows:—

*Chairman*, Hon. Henry Burton, K.C., Minister of Railways and Harbours.

*Members*, Sir Thomas Roed Price, K.C.M.G., Thomas Smith McEwen, A.M.I.C.E., Lt.-Col. Edward Mackenzie Greene, K.C., C.M.G.

*Secretary*, T. M. Berrange.

## Provinces of the Union of South Africa.

### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Province of the Cape of Good Hope reaches in S. lat. from 26° to 34° 50', and in E. long. from 16° 25' to 30°. Its extreme length from E. to W. is nearly 750 miles, and its breadth 550 miles, with a coast-line of nearly 1,200 miles.

#### Area and Population.

	Sq. miles.	Pop., 1911.
The Colony.....	206,860	1,553,630
East Griqualand ....	7,594	249,088
Tembuland .....	4,117	236,086
Transkei .....	2,552	188,895
Walvisch Bay, etc. ....	430	3,076
Pondoland .....	3,918	234,637
Bechuanaland .....	51,254	99,553

Cape Province ..... 276,995 2,564,965

Of the coloured population (1,982,588 in 1911), 19,763 were Malays, and 415,282 a mixture of various races; the rest are Hottentots, Fingoes, Kaffirs, and Bechuanaas. Of the white population (582,377 in 1911), 301,268 were males and 281,109 females. Of the coloured, 954,403 were males and 1,028,185 females. Of the European population in 1911, 24,245 were professional, 143,925 domestic, 37,796 commercial, 87,795 agricultural, 50,031 industrial, 232,730 were dependants, and 5,855 indefinite and unspecified. Of the coloured population, the great majority are engaged in agricultural or domestic employments.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1908 .....	60,524	33,907	9,446
1909 .....	56,318	34,186	9,427
1910 .....	55,737	34,974	10,475
1911 .....	57,379	33,480	11,396
1912 .....	60,838	35,852	12,406

*Religion.*—In 1911 there were 1,437,688 Christians—479,825 Dutch Churches, 282,619 Anglican Communion (including Church of England, Church of Province of South Africa, Church of Ireland, Episcopal Church of Scotland and Episcopalian), 74,005 Presbyterians, 147,378 Independants or Congregationalists, 285,283 Wesleyans, 19,161 other Methodists, 21,506 Lutherans, 21,167 Moravians, 22,953 Rhenish Mission, 12,234 other Lutherans, 13,704 Baptists, 35,934 Roman Catholics, 21,919 other Christians; Muhammadans 24,189, Jews 16,744; "of no religion" 1,077,998, of whom 1,047,233 were natives.

*Education.*—The colony is divided into 119 school districts, each under the control of a School Board, two-thirds of the members being locally elected, and one-third nominated partly by Government and partly by Municipal or Divisional Councils. Education is compulsory for children of European extraction in 116 School

#### Chief Officers:

*General Manager*, Johannesburg, W. W. Hoy.  
*Assistant do.*, Johannesburg, G. C. S. Clark, C.M.G.  
*Assistant do.*, Bloemfontein, W. H. Barrett.  
*Assistant do.*, Cape Town, H. Salmon.  
*Engineer-in-Chief*, Johannesburg, A. M. Tipsett, M.I.C.E.  
*Chief Mech. Engineer*, Pretoria, D. A. Hendrie.  
*Chief Accountant*, Johannesburg, G. A. Reid.  
*Chief Railway Storekeeper*, Germiston, C. Cock.  
*Catering Manager*, Johannesburg, R. A. Simmons.

*Board Districts.* The necessary grants are provided from the general revenue to supplement local contributions of at least equal amount.

*Aided Schools*, June 30, 1913, 4,306, enrolment 217,095, attendance 187,073. There are 94,880 European pupils and 122,215 non-European pupils. There are 8,446 teachers. Government expenditure on education for 1908-9 £521,687; 1909-10 £420,141; provincial expenditure (excluding higher education, for which see under Union of South Africa) 1912-1913, £785,051.

*Charitable Institutions, Hospitals, Pauperism.*

—In the hospitals 12,379 patients were treated in 1912. There is no recognised system of poor law relief, but 863 persons received indoor relief during the year, and 5,391 received outdoor relief.

*Harbours and Works.*—There are magnificent harbours at Table Bay (Cape Town), Port Elizabeth, East London, and Mossel Bay. There are electric tramways in Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Kimberley.

*CAPITAL, CAPETOWN.* Total population (1911), white and coloured, 67,170 (with suburbs, 149,461).

*Administration.*—The Province is administered by an Administrator, appointed for five years by the Governor-General, aided by a Provincial Council of 51 members (elected for three years). There is an Executive Committee of four members in addition to the Administrator, who is Chairman of the Committee.

*Local Government.*—There are 124 municipalities, each governed by a Mayor or Chairman and Councillors, a certain number of whom are elected annually by the ratepayers. There are 87 Village Management Boards.

*Administrator*, Hon. Sir N. Frederic de Waal, K.C.M.G. £2,500

*Executive Committee*, C. R. Arnold; Daniel Retief; Hon. W. Ross; A. C. A. van Rooy.

*Provincial Secretary*, N. Janisch, C.M.G.

Capetown is 5,979 miles from Southampton; transit, 16 days.

#### NATAL.

The Province of Natal comprises an area of 35,290 square miles, (including Zululand, 10,424 square miles), with a seaboard of 360 miles.

Population.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1911.
Europeans .....	97,109	98,114
Indians and Asiatics ..	100,918	133,439
Natives .....	910,727	962,490

Total ..... 1,108,754 1,194,043

The race question in Natal is complicated by the presence of large numbers of Indian subjects of the Crown, brought over during the latter half of the nineteenth century to supply the deficiency of local labour. The measures taken to control the movements and settlement of the

Asiatic population led to serious disturbances in November, 1913.

In 1912 the births registered numbered 5,655, the deaths 1808, and the marriages 2,355. In 1911 there were 564,648 males and 629,395 females.

**Education.**—A University College has been founded at Pietermaritzburg, and there are 2 Government high schools, 3 preparatory schools, 62 primary schools, 2 art schools, 5 Indian schools, and 2 Government schools for coloured children, 120 Government-aided schools, and 171 Government-aided farmhouse schools for European children. There are also 2 Technical Institutes, 34 Indian schools, 231 native schools, and 19 coloured schools, which receive Government aid, and a large number of private schools.

PIETERMARITZBURG, the capital and seat of the Provincial Government, is situated about 54 miles inland from Port Natal. Total population (white and coloured), 29,347.

In Durban (population, May 7, 1911, 69,187), or Port Natal, is the only harbour of any importance on the south-east coast. The entrance is now safe and navigable for any vessel at any time; the average low-water depth at the entrance, the bar being no longer existent, for 1908 being 33 ft. 7 in.

**Administration.**—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

**Administrator,** Hon. C. J. Smythe.

**Executive Committee,** E. W. Evans, J. Schofield, J. W. Moor, J. S. Wylie, K.C.

**Provincial Secretary,** G. T. Plowman, C.M.G.

Natal, 6,800 miles; transit, 20 days.

#### ZULULAND.

Zululand, annexed in 1897, comprises about two-thirds of the country formerly under Zulu kings, and is bounded on the south and south-west by the Tugela River; on the south-east by the Indian Ocean; on the north by the Portuguese possessions; and on the west by the new territory (formerly Utrecht and Vrijheid districts of the Transvaal) and Swaziland. The *Amaputaland Protectorate*, created by proclamation of Nov. 22, 1897, was annexed to Zululand on Dec. 27, 1897, and now forms part of the Province. The *Northern Districts* territory (consisting of the Magisterial Divisions of Vrijheid, Utrecht, Paulpietersburg, and Babanango) was annexed to Natal on January 27, 1903.

#### THE TRANSVAAL.

The Province of the Transvaal has a total area of 110,426 square miles, about 20,000 square miles lying within the tropics. The Census of 1911 showed a population of 1,686,212, of whom 971,555 were males and 714,657 females; the population comprised 420,562 Europeans or whites, 1,219,845 natives, and 45,805 other coloured races. In 1912 there were 19,876 births, 15,753 deaths, and 6,843 marriages.

**Religion.**—The religious statistics for 1911 are:—

Churches.	Whites.	Others.
Dutch Churches .....	204,058	24,634
Anglican .....	89,805	51,355
Presbyterian .....	24,739	6,670
Methodists .....	27,938	92,969
Roman Catholics .....	22,312	6,439

Churches.	Whites.	Others.
Lutherans .....	6,618	101,271
Other Christians .....	13,801	24,253
Jews .....	25,892	...
Hindus, etc. ....	89	13,672
No Religion .....	2,460	943,616

**Education.**—There were 711 schools (12 for coloured children) in 1913, with a total enrolment of 58,200 and an average attendance of 52,577, and 3 normal colleges. There were also 251 native schools, with 14,741 pupils.

The Capital is PRETORIA, pop. 1911, 48,609 (white 29,660, coloured 18,949); the principal town being JOHANNESBURG (the centre of the Witwatersrand goldfields), population in 1911, 237,220 (white 120,411, coloured 116,809).

**Administration.**—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 36 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

**Administrator,** Hon. J. F. B. Rissik.

**Executive Committee,** C. Branmer, J. F. Brown, General S. W. Burger, B. D. G. Pienaar.

**Provincial Secretary,** A. B. Roberts.

Pretoria is distant from London 7,200 miles; transit, *via* Capetown, 19 days.

#### ORANGE FREE STATE.

The Province of the Orange Free State has a total area of 50,389 square miles, and is divided into 24 districts. The population at the last three Censuses was:—

Year.	White.	Coloured.	Total.
1890 .....	77,716	129,787	207,503
1904 .....	142,679	244,636	387,315
1911 .....	175,189	352,985	528,174

In 1911, of the whites, 94,488 were males and 80,701 females; and of the coloured races, 183,030 were males and 169,955 females.

**Religion.**—In 1911 the adherents of the Dutch Reformed Church numbered 175,311: Wesleyans, 88,857; Anglicans, 42,401; Presbyterians, 7,549; Congregationalists, 8,368; Lutherans, 8,727; Roman Catholics, 5,696; Jews, 2,808; and "No Religion," 173,336 (173,192 natives).

**Education.**—Higher education is under the control of the Union Ministry. In 1913 there were 800 Government-aided schools, with an enrolment of over 25,000 pupils, and, except when the parents object, both official languages are taught.

BLOEMFONTEIN, the Capital and seat of the Provincial Government, had a population of 26,929 (14,760 whites, 12,169 coloured) in 1911. A new sewerage system and an additional water supply are in successful operation. Six new bridges of masonry, 85 ft. span, have been built over the Bloem Spruit, which has been straightened to avoid a repetition of the serious flood of Jan., 1904.

**Administration.**—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

**Administrator,** Hon. A. E. W. Ramsbottom.

**Executive Committee,** C. V. Botha, General F. J. W. J. Hattings, N. C. Havenga, P. E. Scholtz.

**Provincial Secretary,** A. M. N. de Villiers.

Bloemfontein is distant from London 6,700 miles; transit, *via* Capetown, 19 days.

# United States.

(The United States of America.)

## AREA AND POPULATION.

Divisions.	Gross Area, 1910 (sq. miles).	Population.	
		Census 1910.	Census 1900.
United States .....	*3,026,789	91,972,266	75,994,575
Alaska .....	590,884	64,356	63,592
Guam .....	210	†11,635	—
Hawaii .....	6,449	191,909	154,001
Panama Canal Zone .....	436	†56,481	—
Philippines .....	115,026	†8,276,802	†7,360,551
Porto Rico .....	3,435	1,118,012	†962,019
Samoa .....	77	†7,050	†5,840
Military, etc., abroad .....	—	55,608	91,219

\* Land Area, Continental United States, 2,973,890.

† Estimated.

### Increase of the People. (Continental U.S. only.)

YEAR OF CENSUS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			INCREASE OVER PRECEDING CENSUS.	DECENNIAL IMMIGRANTS.
	White.	Coloured.	Total.		
1850	19,553,058	3,638,808	23,191,876	6,122,423	1,713,251
1860	26,922,537	4,520,784	31,443,321	8,251,445	2,511,060
1870	33,589,377	4,968,994	38,558,371	7,115,050	2,377,279
1880	43,402,970	6,752,813	50,155,783	11,597,412	2,812,191
1890	55,101,258	7,846,456	62,947,714	12,791,931	5,256,613
1900	66,809,196	9,185,379	75,994,575	13,046,861	3,687,564
1910	81,731,957	10,240,309	91,972,266	15,977,691	8,795,386

### IMMIGRATION.

Statistics concerning the arrival of aliens are available for nearly a century, but the Government exhibits little interest in those who leave its shores. Since 1790 over 31,000,000 alien passengers have arrived in the U.S. The following figures (from the *Statistical Abstract*) show the number of arrivals at certain periods from 1820-1913:—

YEAR.	IMMIGRANTS.	YEAR.	IMMIGRANTS.
1820	8,385	1906	1,100,735
1840	84,066	1907	1,285,349
1850	369,980	1908	782,870
1860	133,143	1909	751,786
1870	387,203	1910	1,041,570
1880	457,257	1911	878,587
1890	455,302	1912	838,172
1900	488,572	1913	1,197,892
1905	1,026,499		

### MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

The Law of Divorce differs in many of the States, while South Carolina has no Divorce Law. In addition to adultery and cruelty of the husband or adultery of the wife, abandonment (desertion), habitual drunkenness, and imprisonment for felony are qualifying offences.

YEAR.	MARRIAGES.	DIVORCES GRANTED.		
	Total.	To Wife.	To Husband.	Total.
1887	483,069	18,190	9,729	27,919
1892	577,870	24,002	12,577	36,579
1897	622,350	29,934	14,765	44,699
1902	746,733	41,424	20,056	61,480
1903	786,132	43,604	21,321	64,925
1904	781,145	44,010	22,189	66,199
1905	804,787	45,756	22,220	67,976
1906	853,290	48,607	23,455	72,062

### BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

There are no complete statistics of Births or Deaths. The former are practically ignored, while the latter are reported only in the "Registration Area," which covers little more than half the United States. The following table shows the Deaths recorded in the Registration Area for the decade 1902-1911:—

YEAR.	DEATHS (Reg. Area).	YEAR.	DEATHS (Reg. Area).
1902	508,640	1907	687,034
1903	524,415	1908	691,574
1904	551,354	1909	732,538
1905	545,533	1910	805,412
1906	658,105	1911	839,284

## FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION OF U.S.

(CENSUS OF 1910.)

Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.
Austria .....	1,174,973	Denmark .....	181,649	Italy .....	1,343,125	Spain .....	22,108
Belgium .....	49,400	England .....	877,719	Japan .....	67,744	Sweden .....	655,207
Canada—		France .....	117,418	Mexico .....	221,915	Switzerland ..	124,848
French .....	385,083	Germany .....	2,501,333	Norway .....	403,877	Turkey in Asia	59,729
Other .....	819,554	Greece .....	101,282	Portugal .....	59,360	Turkey in	
China .....	56,756	Holland .....	120,063	Russia and		Europe .....	32,230
Cuba and other		Hungary .....	495,609	Finland .....	1,732,462	Wales .....	82,488
West Indies	47,635	Ireland .....	1,352,251	Scotland .....	261,076	Other Countries	158,992

Total.....13,515,886

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Republic occupies the southern portion of the North American Continent, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in latitude 25°-49° North and longitude 67°-124° 30' West, its northern boundary being Canada and the southern boundary Mexico.

Its coast-line on both oceans has an estimated length of about 15,610 miles, besides 3,620 miles on the great lakes and 5,744 on the Gulf of Mexico. The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of 4,500 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone, Nebraska, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red Rivers. The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small; among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, and Savannah; of the latter, the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Mobile and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a large river partly forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water-basins have been estimated as follows:—Rivers flowing to the Pacific, 644,040 square miles; to the Atlantic, 488,877; and to the Gulf of Mexico, 1,683,325 square miles, of which 1,257,547 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the territory from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads; west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high table-land, consisting in great part of stony and sandy desert, and in which occurs the Great Salt Lake, extending to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward the country is a vast, gently undulating plain, with a general slope southwards towards the marshy flats of the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the Atlantic, interrupted only by the Alleghany Mountains, of inferior elevation, in the Eastern States. Nearly the whole of this plain, from the Rocky Mountains to some distance beyond the Mississippi, consists of immense treeless savannahs and prairies of luxuriant grass. In the Eastern States (which form the more settled and most thickly inhabited portion of the territory) large forests of valuable timber, as beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, spruce, elm, ash, walnut; and in the south, live-oak, water-oak, magnolia, palmetto, tulip-tree, cypress, &c., still exist, the remnants of the wooded region which formerly extended over all the Atlantic slope, but into which great inroads have been made by the advance of civilisation. The Mississippi valley is eminently fertile. The mineral kingdom produces in great abundance iron, copper, lead, zinc, and aluminium; the non-metallic minerals including immense quantities of coal, anthracite, petroleum, stone, cement, phosphite rock, and salt. Precious metals include gold and silver, raised mainly in Colorado, California, and Alaska (gold), and Colorado, Montana, Utah and Idaho (silver); while precious stones are worked in great variety, including the turquoise, sapphire, tourmaline, and garnet.

## HISTORY.

**EARLY COLONISATION.**—A natural factor, the great expanse of ocean which divides the American continent from Asia, has saved America from Asiatic domination; and it required many centuries of progress before the European adventurer dared to attempt the passage of the narrower Atlantic. The aboriginal inhabitants were comparatively few in number, and being generally backward in development, except in Mexico, have left few permanent traces of their presence.

American history may therefore be said to commence with the colonising expeditions from Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; for, although Columbus discovered America in the fifteenth century (Oct. 12, 1492), no definite European settlement was attempted until the last quarter of the sixteenth century, when England, Holland, Sweden, France, and Spain made determined efforts to bring into account the potential wealth of the newly discovered continent. Of these nationalities the English secured a paramount

influence, through their natural aptitude for colonisation, which continues to distinguish that race (and in a greater degree the Scotch) amongst the nations of Europe. In the seventeenth century a chartered company founded *Jamestown* (1607), and many Royalist settlements were established in the district which had been named *Virginia*, after Queen Elizabeth, in the previous century. But step by step with the Church and Royalist foundations in the south a similar series of Puritan and Separatist centres was established in the north. The small band of "Pilgrim Fathers" in their 80-ton *Mayflower*, from Southampton, England, to Plymouth, Massachusetts (1620), was soon followed by a stream of well-to-do merchants from Boston, Lincolnshire, and other east coast English towns, and *New England* became rapidly prosperous. Between these two settlements the Dutch had established themselves in *New Netherlands* (1621), and the Swedes in *New Sweden* (1638). Other English foundations were *Maryland* (1632), *Carolina* (1663), *New York* (1664), *New Jersey* (1665), and *Pennsylvania* (1681). From that date Continental enterprise may be said to have ceased for half a century, and *Georgia* (1732) was the last of the English settlements.

**EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.**—A continuous struggle was waged between the English and French settlements in America, but until the *War of 1754-1763* little part was taken by Great Britain in the actual campaigns. The issue of this war decided the fate of America. It secured the possession of the Pacific coast for the inhabitants of the Atlantic slope, and roused the interests of the British Government in the possibilities of its American colonies. The Home Government endeavoured to recover from the colonies part of the cost of the war by which their existence had been secured, but "taxation without representation" was bitterly resented. In December, 1773, some English ships laden with tea arrived in the harbour of Boston, where a non-importation agreement was strictly enforced. A mob of colonists, disguised as Indians, boarded the vessels and threw their contents into the sea. This *Boston Tea Party* of December 16, 1773, remains as an outstanding incident in the quarrel between America and Great Britain. In spite of the counsels of Chatham the King persisted in repressive measures, generally with inadequate forces and at inopportune moments. The colonists resisted in arms, and bloodshed ensued at the first engagement at *Lexington*, April 19, 1775, and continued until the *Capitulation of Yorktown*, October 19, 1781, when Lord Cornwallis surrendered with the whole of his forces to *General Washington*. When peace was concluded, Sept. 3, 1783, between America and Great Britain, no vestige of territory over which the dispute had raged remained under British rule.

**The Declaration of Independence.**—On July 4, 1776, the delegates of the various American colonies adopted the Declaration of Independence.\* "We, the representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, solemnly publish and declare that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States." This Declaration was at length acknowledged by Great Britain, and the United States of America from this beginning has become one of the greatest Powers of the world. The Declaration of Independence was followed by the framing of a *Constitution*, which was ratified in 1787 to 1790 by the 13 *Original States* (Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island). This Constitution established a legislature of two houses, and vested the executive power in an elective President; and on April 30, 1789, *George Washington* entered office as the first of a line of Presidents of the United States of America.

**NINETEENTH CENTURY.**—The maritime war of Britain and France led to the outbreak of hostilities between the former and the United States, owing mainly to the rival interpretation of the law of allegiance in connexion with impressment of British subjects from American ships to serve in the British Navy. On June 18, 1812, the United States declared war against Britain, in which the latter was generally successful on land and the United States almost invariably victorious on the sea. A land engagement at *Chateaugay* on October 26, 1813, gained lasting glory for the troops of Canada; and earlier in the same year—June 1, 1813—a duel at sea between the *Chesapeake* and the *Shannon* did much to restore the prestige of the British Navy. Peace was concluded by the *Treaty of Ghent* on December 24, 1814, after a purposeless war, which Canada alone has reason to remember with satisfaction.

\* On April 30, 1819, the Raleigh (N.C.) Register published the following document, said to have been adopted by the Committee of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, on May 20, 1775, the day after the receipt of the news of the battle of Lexington. "In the third session of the Second Continental Congress, Richard Henry Lee proposed, and John Adams, of Massachusetts, seconded, a resolution declaring the United Colonies free and independent States; and Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Roger Sherman, and Robert Livingston were appointed a committee to draw up a Declaration of Independence. This famous document, composed almost entirely by Jefferson, was adopted unanimously on July 4, 1776."

*The Gold Rush.*—In 1846 a dispute arose between the United States and Mexico in connexion with the boundaries of *Texas*, recently (1845) admitted as a State of the Union, and after hostilities of several months the war ended in the *Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo* (1847). Under this treaty Mexico surrendered the disputed portions of Texas and New Mexico, part of Arizona, and California. In 1848 immense excitement prevailed through the discovery of gold in Upper California, and a great rush of goldseekers entered the newly acquired territory, which remains the principal gold-producing State of the Union.

*The Civil War.*—Among the industrial classes of America in 1860 nearly 4,000,000 were negro slaves, descendants of those planted in the Colonies by Britain. The question of their emancipation led to a bitter dispute between the Northern and Southern States of America, the latter seceding from the Union in 1861. Two years earlier *John Brown*, an advocate of emancipation, had embittered the relations between the North and South by a raid upon the Government arsenal of *Harper's Ferry*, which he captured and held until forced to surrender; and although he was hanged by the Government his object was eventually achieved by President Lincoln's *Emancipation Proclamation* of January 1, 1863. The *Secession of the Southern States* was followed by hostilities, which included many pitched battles, fought with astounding tenacity and prolific slaughter on both sides. The *Battle of Gettysburg*, July 1-3, 1863, and of *Antietam*, Sept. 17, 1862, have never been surpassed for proportional losses of those engaged. Hostilities ceased soon after the surrender of *General Lee* at *Appomattox* on April 9, 1865, and the bitterness engendered by the war was buried in a lasting peace. By a careless observance of the Foreign Enlistment Act Britain permitted the departure from Liverpool of the *Alabama*, which committed depredations upon the Federal shipping, and was also guilty of other acts of negligence. Thus Britain became involved in a dispute which was settled by arbitration under the Treaty of Washington, May 8, 1871, by which she was called upon to pay £3,250,000 damages to the United States. In the four years' war the Confederate (Southern) States lost over 200,000 men by death and disease, while the victorious Federal (Northern) States lost close on 350,000 from the same causes.

*War with Spain.*—The continuous misgovernment of the neighbouring island of *Cuba* brought America into conflict with Spain in 1898. A succession of revolts, which the Spanish forces were unable to suppress, left Cuba the prey to anarchy, and induced the United States to despatch to Havana the warship *Maine*. By accident or design that vessel was destroyed by an explosion (Feb. 15), and the United States declared war against Spain on April 25, 1898. The outcome of the hostilities was the freedom of Cuba and the acquisition by the United States of the Spanish possessions in the *Philippine Islands*, in addition to *Guam* and *Porto Rico* in the West Indies.

**TWENTIETH CENTURY.**—On June 28, 1902, Congress appropriated the sum of \$40,000,000 for the purchase of all outstanding rights in the work inaugurated on the *Panama Canal*, and on April 28, 1904, a further sum was granted for the purchase of a strip of territory on each side of the proposed waterway from the Republic of Panama. Operations were immediately undertaken, and the Canal was completed in 1913, and will be officially opened on Jan. 1, 1915.

*Reciprocity with Canada.*—Conferences between United States and Canadian representatives took place in November, 1910, at Ottawa, and in January, 1911, at Washington, and concurrent legislation in Washington and Ottawa was contemplated with a view to establishing permanent reciprocal trading relations. In view, however, of the change of Government after the Canadian General Election of October, 1911, further progress in the direction of Reciprocity is improbable.

*Anglo-American Arbitration.*—A Treaty of Arbitration between the United Kingdom and the United States was signed at Washington, August 3, 1911, but it was mutilated by Congressional amendments until it became unrecognisable. The original Treaty contained seven Articles, which were stated in the 1912 Edition of *Whitaker's Almanack*.

## GOVERNMENT.

The United States of America is a Federal Republic consisting of 48 States and 1 Federal District (of which 13 are Original States, 7 were admitted without previous organisation as Territories, and 28 were admitted after such organisation), and of 1 organised Territory.

**THE CONSTITUTION.**—By the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787 (to which ten amendments were added on Dec. 15, 1791, and eleventh to fifteenth Jan. 8, 1798, Sept. 25, 1804, Dec. 18, 1865, July 28, 1868, and March 30, 1870), the government of the United States is entrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial.

**THE EXECUTIVE.**

THE Executive power is vested in a President, who is elected every four years, and is eligible for re-election. The mode of electing the President is as follows:—Each State appoints, in such manner as the Legislature thereof directs, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or anyone holding office under Government, shall be appointed an elector. The electors for each State meet at their respective State Capitals on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires, and there vote for a President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington, and opened by the President of Senate in presence of Congress, and the candidate who has received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast is declared President for the ensuing term. If no one has a majority, then from the three highest on the list the House of Representatives elects a President, the votes being taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. There is also a Vice-President, who, on the death of the President, becomes *ex officio* President for the remainder of the term. In case of the removal or death of both President and Vice-President, a statute provides for the succession of the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of Navy, and Secretary of the Interior, so that the State can never be without a Head or Ruler.

The President must be 35 years of age and a native citizen of the United States. He receives a salary of \$75,000, with a travelling allowance of \$25,000. Executive duties:—

(1) He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and of the Navy (and of States Militias when they are in Federal service), and he commissions all officers therein.

(2) With the consent of the Senate, he appoints the ten Cabinet officers and all the chief (and many minor) officials.

(3) He exercises a general supervision over the whole Federal Administration and sees that the Federal Laws are duly carried out. Should disorder arise in any State which the authorities thereof are unable to suppress, the aid of the President may be invoked.

(4) He conducts the Foreign Policy of the Republic, and, with the approval of the Senate, negotiates Treaties with Foreign Powers. The Declaration of War rests with Congress.

(5) He recommends legislative measures to Congress, and when such measures are amended by Congress may signify his objections to the amendments. But if a measure so amended is again passed by both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds majority in each House it becomes law, notwithstanding the objections of the President.

**THE PRESIDENT.**

*President of the United States*, Woodrow Wilson, of N.J. (born at Staunton, Va., 28 Dec., 1856; educated at Princeton Univ. 1875-1879; President of Princeton Univ. 1902-1910; Governor of New Jersey 1910-1913), elected 2 Nov. 1912, and came into office 4 March, 1913, until 4 March, 1917. Democrat.

1. *Vice-President of the United States (and ex-officio President of the Senate)*, Thomas Riley Marshall, of Indiana (born 1854, admitted to the Bar 1875, Gov. of Indiana 1909-1912).

**THE CABINET.**

(In order of succession to the Presidency.)

2. *Secretary of State*, William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska (born 1860, admitted to the Bar 1883, Member of Congress 1891-1895), appointed 5 March, 1913.

3. *Secretary of the Treasury*, William Gibbs McAdoo, of New York (born 1863, admitted to the Bar 1884), appointed 5 March, 1913.

4. *Secretary of War*, Lindley M. Garrison, of New Jersey (born 1864, admitted to the Bar 1886), appointed 5 March, 1913.

5. *Attorney-General*, James Clark McReynolds, of Tennessee (born 1862, Assistant Attorney-General 1903-1912), appointed 5 March, 1913.

6. *Postmaster-General*, Albert Sidney Burleson, of Texas (born 1863, admitted to the Bar 1884, member of Congress 1899-1913), appointed 5 March, 1913.

7. *Secretary of the Navy*, Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina (born 1862, Chief Clerk Dept. of the Interior 1893-95), appointed 5 March, 1913.

8. *Secretary of the Interior*, Franklin Knight Lane, of California (born 1864, Chairman of Interstate Commerce Commission 1912-1913), appointed 5 March, 1913.

*Secretary of Agriculture*, David Franklin Houston, of Missouri (born 1866, Chancellor of the Washington University, St. Louis), appointed 5 March, 1913.

*Secretary of Commerce*, William C. Redfield, of New York (born 1858, Member of Congress 1911-1913), appointed 5 March, 1913.

*Secretary of Labor*, William Baucko Wilson, of Pennsylvania (born 1862, Member of Congress 1907-1913), appointed 5 March, 1913.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

New York and Pennsylvania Aves., Washington, D.C.

The *Department of State* has cognizance of all matters appertaining to Foreign Affairs, including correspondence with Representatives of the U.S., both diplomatic and consular, and with accredited Representatives of Foreign States in the U.S. The *Secretary of State* is the custodian of the Great Seal of the U.S., which is affixed by him to all proclamations, to various commissions, and to warrants of extradition; he is also the Custodian of the Laws of the U.S. and of Treaties made with Foreign Powers. He grants and issues Passports, and communicates to Congress reports made by Diplomatic and Consular officers of the U.S. He is the medium of correspondence between the President and the chief executives of the States of the Union.

*Secretary of State*, William Jennings Bryan,

<i>Neb.</i> .....	\$12,000
<i>Private Sec.</i> , Manton M. Wyvell, N.Y. ....	2,500
<i>Counsellor</i> , John Bassett Moore, N.Y. ...	7,500
<i>Assistant Secretary</i> , John E. Osborne, Wyo. ....	5,000
<i>Second do.</i> , A. A. Adeo, D.C. ....	4,500
<i>Third do.</i> Dudley Field Malone, N.Y. ...	4,500
<i>Director of Consular Service</i> , W. J. Carr, N.Y. ....	4,500
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , Ben G. Davis .....	3,000
<i>Solicitor</i> , Joseph W. Folk, Mo. ....	5,000
<i>Assistant Solicitors</i> , Frederick Van Dyne, N.Y.; Lester H. Woolsey, N.Y.; Edwin M. Borchard, N.Y. .... each	3,000
<i>Foreign Trade Advisers</i> , Robert F. Rose, Mont.; William B. Fleming, Ky. each	4,500
<i>Chief, Latin American Division</i> , Boaz W. Long, N.M. ....	4,500
<i>Chief, Division of Far Eastern Affairs</i> , Ransford S. Miller, N.Y. ....	4,500
<i>Chief, Diplomatic Bureau</i> , S. Y. Smith, D.C. ....	2,250
<i>Chief, Consular Bureau</i> , Herbert C. Hengstler, Ohio. ....	2,250
<i>Chief, Bureau of Appointments</i> , Miles M. Shand, N.J. ....	2,100
<i>Chief, Bureau of Citizenship</i> , Richard W. Flournoy, Jr., Md. ....	2,100
<i>Chief, Bureau of Indexes and Archives</i> , John R. Buck, Me. ....	2,100
<i>Chief, Bureau of Accounts</i> , William McNeir, Mich. ....	2,300
<i>Chief, Bureau of Rolls and Library</i> , John A. Tonner, Ohio ....	2,100
<i>Chief, Division of Information</i> , John H. James, Ohio ....	3,000
<i>Translators</i> , John S. Martin, Jr., Pa.; Wilfred Stevens, Minn. .... each	2,100
<i>Law Clerks</i> , Henry L. Bryan, D.C.; Fred K. Nielsen, Neb. .... each	2,500

## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

15th Street, Washington, D.C.

The *Secretary of the Treasury* prepares and submits annually to Congress estimates of the revenue and disbursements of the U.S., and collects and manages the revenue, and renders accounts of the payments and balances. He controls the minting and printing of money, and the administration of the revenue cutter service, and also of the life-saving, public health, and marine hospital services, and the construction of public buildings.

<i>Secretary of the Treasury</i> , William Gibbs McAdoo, N.Y. ....	\$12,000
<i>Assistants</i> , John Skeeton Williams, Va.; Charles S. Hamlin, Mass.; Byron R. Newton, N.Y. .... each	5,000
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , James L. Wilmett, Ark. ....	4,000
<i>Supervising Architect</i> , Oscar Wenderoth, N.Y. ....	6,000
<i>Director of the Mint</i> , George E. Roberts, Iowa. ....	5,000
<i>Chief, Bureau of Engraving and Printing</i> , Joseph E. Ralph, Ill. ....	6,000
<i>Chief, Appointments Division</i> , James E. Harper, S.C. ....	3,000
<i>Chief, Book-keeping and Warrants Division</i> , Charles H. Miller, Mass. ....	4,000
<i>Chief, Public Monies</i> , E. B. Daskam, Conn. ....	3,000
<i>Chief, Customs Division</i> , Frank M. Halstead, Wash. ....	4,000
<i>Chief, Loans and Currency</i> , A. T. Huntington, Mass. ....	3,500
<i>Chief, Stationery and Printing</i> , Frederick F. Weston, Iowa ....	2,500
<i>Superintendent of Mails</i> , S. M. Gaines, Ky. ....	2,500
<i>Government Actuary</i> , Jos. S. McCoy, N.J. ....	2,250
<i>Register</i> , Gabe E. Parker, Okla. ....	4,000
<i>Comptroller of the Treasury</i> , Geo. E. Downey, Ind. ....	6,000
<i>Assistant do.</i> , Walter W. Warwick, Ohio. ....	4,500
<i>Treasurer of the U.S.</i> , John Burke, N. Dak. ....	8,000
<i>Assistant do.</i> (vacant). ....	3,600
<i>Comptroller of Currency</i> (vacant) ....	5,000
<i>Commissioner of Internal Revenue</i> , Wm. H. Osborne, N.C. ....	6,000
<i>Deputy do.</i> , R. Williams, Jr., Ohio, \$4,000; G. E. Fletcher, La., \$3,600; Luther F. Speer, Pa. ....	4,000
<i>Solicitor of Internal Revenue</i> , Fletcher Maddox, Mont. ....	4,500
<i>Solicitor of the Treasury</i> , W. T. Thompson, Neb. ....	4,500
<i>Auditor of Treasury</i> , William E. Andrews, Neb. ....	4,000
<i>Auditor of War Dept.</i> , James L. Baity, Mo. ....	5,000
<i>Auditor of Interior</i> , Robert W. Woolley, Va. ....	4,000
<i>Auditor of Navy</i> , Edward Luckow, Wis. ....	4,000
<i>Auditor of State</i> , Edward D. Hearne, Del. ....	4,000
<i>Auditor of Post Office</i> , Charles A. Kram, Pa. ....	5,000
<i>General Supt., Life-Saving Service</i> , Sumner L. Kimball, Me. ....	4,000
<i>Chief of the Secret Service</i> , Wm. F. Flynn, N.Y. ....	4,000
<i>Supervising Surgeon-General Public Health and Marine Hospital</i> , Rupert Blue, S.C. ....	5,000

## General Customs Appraisers.

<i>Appraisers of Merchandise</i> , Byron S. Waite, Mich.; W. B. Howell, N.J.; H. M. Somerville, Ala.; Israel F. Fischer, N.Y.; Sam B. Cooper, Me.; Eugene G. Hay, Minn.; Charles P. McClelland, N.Y.; Jerry B. Sullivan	each 9,000
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## DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

(17th Street and Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of War* prepares estimates of the expenses of the Department of War, and supervises the expenditure of all appropriations made by Congress for that Department. He

also supervises the Military Academy at West Point, the National Cemeteries, the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, the improvement of rivers and harbors, and matters appertaining to navigation. He approves the planning and construction of bridges over navigable waters as authorized by Congress, and is responsible for the construction of the Panama Canal.

<i>Secretary of War</i> , Lindley M. Garrison, N.J. ....	\$12,000
<i>Private Sec.</i> , .....	2,500
<i>Assistant Secretary</i> , Henry S. Breckinridge, Ky. ....	5,000
<i>Assistant and Chief Clerk</i> , J. C. Scofield, Ga. ....	4,000
<i>Chief of Staff</i> , Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood... ..	8,000
<i>Adjutant-General</i> , Brig.-Gen. George Andrews .....	6,000
<i>Inspector-General</i> , Brig.-Gen. E. A. Garlington.....	6,000
<i>Judge-Advocate-General</i> , Brig.-Gen. E. H. Crowder .....	6,000
<i>Chief, Quartermaster Corps, and Chief of Administrative Division</i> , Maj.-Gen. J. B. Aleshire .....	8,000
<i>Chief, Finance and Accounting Division</i> , Brig.-Gen. G. R. Smith.....	6,000
<i>Chief, Supplies Division</i> , Brig.-Gen. H. G. Sharpe .....	6,000
<i>Chief, Construction and Repair Division</i> , Col. Fred G. Hodgson.....	4,000
<i>Chief, Transportation Division</i> , Lt.-Col. Chauncey B. Baker .....	3,500
<i>Surgeon-General</i> , Brig.-Gen. George H. Torney .....	6,000
<i>Chief of Engineers</i> (vacant) .....	6,000
<i>Chief of Ordnance</i> , Brig.-Gen. William M. Crozier .....	6,000
<i>Chief Signal Officer</i> , Brig.-Gen. George P. Scriven .....	6,000
<i>Bureau of Insular Affairs</i> , Brig.-Gen. Frank McIntyre .....	6,000

#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

(1435 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.)

The *Attorney-General* is the chief law officer of the Government and head of the Department of Justice. He advises the President and the chief executive officers on legal questions arising out of their administration, and generally supervises the U.S. attorneys and marshals in judicial districts. He provides special counsel when required to do so by a department of the Government of the U.S.

<i>Attorney-General</i> , James C. McReynolds, Tenn. ....	\$12,000
<i>Private Sec.</i> , John T. Suter, D.C. ....	3,000
<i>Solicitor-General</i> , John W. Davis, W. Va. ....	10,000
<i>Private Sec.</i> , Frank Cole, N.Y. ....	3,000
<i>Assistant to Attorney-General</i> , George Carroll Todd, N.Y. ....	7,000
<i>Assistant Attorneys-General</i> , Samuel Has- ton Thompson, Col.; Winfred T. Denison, N.Y.; Samuel J. Graham, Pa.; Ernest Knaebel, Col.; Jesse C. Adkins, D.C. ....each	5,000
<i>Assistant A.G., Post Office Dept.</i> , William H. Lamar, Md. ....	5,000
<i>Assistant A.G., Interior Dept.</i> , Preston C. West, Okla. ....	5,000
<i>Solicitor of the Treasury</i> , William T. Thompson, Neb. ....	5,000
<i>Solicitor of Internal Revenue</i> , F. Maddox, Mont. ....	5,000

<i>Solicitor, Dept. of Commerce</i> , Albert Lee Thurman, Ohio .....	\$5,000
<i>Solicitor, Dept. of Labor</i> , John B. Dens- more, Mont. ....	5,000
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , Orin J. Field, Kan. ....	3,500
<i>Attorney in charge of Titles</i> , Henry L. Gilbert, Mich. ....	3,500
<i>Chief, Division of Accounts</i> , J. J. Glover, Ohio .....	2,500
<i>Disbursing Clerk</i> , James H. Mackey, Col. ....	2,750
<i>Attorney in charge of Pardons</i> , James A. Finch, N.Y. ....	3,000
<i>Supt. of Prisons and Prisoners</i> , Robert V. La Dow, N.Y. ....	4,000
<i>Appointment Clerk</i> , C. B. Sornborger, Vt. ....	2,000

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

(Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C.)

The *Postmaster-General*, as head of the Post Office Department, appoints the officers and employés of the Department (except the four Assistant Postmasters-General and the Purchasing Agent, who are appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate). He appoints all postmasters whose salary does not exceed \$1,000 per annum, and with the consent of the President makes postal treaties with Foreign Governments. In general, he manages the domestic and foreign mail service, and awards and carries out contracts made for the Department.

<i>Postmaster-General</i> , Albert S. Burleson, Texas .....	\$12,000
<i>Private Sec.</i> , Ruskin McArdle, Texas ...	3,000
<i>First Assistant P.M.G.</i> , Daniel C. Roper, S.C. ....	5,000
<i>Second do.</i> , Joseph Stewart, Mo. ....	5,000
<i>Third do.</i> , Alexander M. Dockery, Mo. ....	5,000
<i>Fourth do.</i> , James D. Blaklee, Pa. ....	5,000
<i>Director, Postal Savings System</i> , Carter B. Keene, Me. ....	5,000
<i>Purchasing Agent</i> , James A. Edgerton, N.J. ....	4,000
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , Merritt O. Chance, Ill. ....	4,000
<i>Chief Post Office Inspector</i> , Joe P. John- ston, Mo. ....	4,000
<i>General Supt., Rural Mails</i> , George L. Wood, Md. ....	3,000
<i>Supt., Salary and Allowance Division</i> , John C. Koons, Md. ....	4,000
<i>Supt., Railway Mail Service</i> , Alexander M. Stephens, Cal. ....	4,000
<i>Supt., Foreign Mails</i> , Robert L. Maddox, Ky. ....	3,000
<i>Supt., Money Orders</i> , Charles E. Matthews, Okla. ....	2,500
<i>Supt., Dead Letters</i> , Marvin M. McLean, Tex. ....	2,750

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.

(N.Y. and Pennsylvania Aves., Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of the Navy* superintends the construction, manning, equipment, armament, and employment of all vessels of the U.S. Navy, and executes such duties as may be assigned to him by the President of the U.S.

<i>Secretary of the Navy</i> , Josephus Daniels, N.C. ....	\$12,000
<i>Private Sec.</i> , Howard A. Banks .....	2,500
<i>Assistant Sec.</i> , Franklin D. Roosevelt ....	5,000
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , Frank S. Curtis.....	3,000
<i>Aid for Operations</i> , Rear-Adm. B. A. Fiske ..	8,000

<i>Aid for Personnel</i> , Capt. Henry T. Mayo...	\$5,000
<i>Aid for Material</i> , Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter .....	5,000
<i>Aid for Inspections</i> , Capt. W. F. Fullam	5,000
<i>Chief, Bureau of Navigation</i> , Rear-Adm. Victor Blue .....	6,000
<i>Chief of Steam Engineering</i> , Engineer-in-Chief (with rank of Rear-Admiral) R. S. Griffin .....	6,000
<i>Chief of Medicine and Surgery</i> , Surg.-Gen. Charles F. Stokes .....	6,000
<i>Chief of Construction and Repair</i> , Chief-Constructor Richard M. Watt .....	6,000
<i>Chief of Yards and Docks</i> , Civil Engineer Homer R. Stanford .....	6,000
<i>Chief of Supplies and Accounts</i> , Paymaster-Gen. Thomas J. Cowie .....	6,000
<i>Chief of Ordnance</i> , Rear-Adm. N. C. Twin- ing .....	6,000
<i>Director of Navy Yards</i> , Capt. B. C. Bryan	3,500
<i>Judge-Advocate-General</i> , Capt. Robert L. Russell .....	5,000
<i>Solicitor</i> , Graham Egerton .....	5,000
<i>Commandant of Marine Corps</i> , Maj.-Gen. W. P. Biddle .....	8,000

## DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.

(F. Street, Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of the Interior* deals with all business relating to the Territory of Alaska and the Dependencies of the U.S., and to education, railroads, mines and mining, irrigation, patents for inventions, pensions, public lands and surveys, and Indians; and is the custodian of National Parks and Reservations.

<i>Secretary of the Interior</i> , Franklin K. Lane, Cal. ....	\$12,000
<i>Private Sec.</i> , Herbert A. Meyer, Ohio ...	2,500
<i>First Assistant Secretary</i> , Andrieus A. Jones, N. Mex. ....	5,000
<i>Assistant Secretary</i> , Lewis C. Laylin, Ohio	4,500
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , James I. Parker, Ind. ....	4,000
<i>Commissioners:—</i>	
<i>Land Office</i> , Clay Tallman, Nev. ....	5,000
<i>Asst. do.</i> , Charles M. Bruce, Va. ....	3,500
<i>Pensions</i> , Gaylord M. Saltzgaber, Ohio	5,000
<i>1st Deputy do.</i> , Edward C. Tieman, Mo.	3,600
<i>Education</i> , Philander P. Claxton, Tenn.	5,000
<i>Indian Affairs</i> , Cato Sells, Tex. ....	5,000
<i>1st Asst. do.</i> , Fred H. Abbott, .....	3,000
<i>2nd Asst. do.</i> , Charles F. Hauke, .....	2,750
<i>Patents</i> , Thomas Ewing, N.Y. ....	5,000
<i>1st Asst. do.</i> , Robert T. Frazier, Tenn.	4,500
<i>2nd Asst. do.</i> (vacant) .....	3,500
<i>Director of Geological Survey</i> , George Otis Smith, Me. ....	6,000
<i>Do.</i> , <i>Reclamation Service</i> , Frederick H. Newell, Pa. ....	7,500
<i>Do.</i> , <i>Bureau of Mines</i> , Joseph A. Holmes, N.C. ....	6,000

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

(The Mall, Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of Agriculture* appoints the officers and employés of the Department of Agriculture (except the Assistant Secretary and the Chief of the Weather Bureau, who are appointed by the President), and exercises a general supervision of public business in relation to Agriculture and the Forest Service. Included in these matters are quarantine regulations, meat, food and drug inspection, the inspection

of cattle boats, and the observance of the Game Laws, together with the administration and maintenance of the National Forest Reserves.

<i>Secretary of Agriculture</i> , David F. Houston, Mo. ....	\$12,000
<i>Private Sec.</i> , William F. Callander, Ill.	2,500
<i>Assistant Sec.</i> , Beverly T. Galloway, Mo.	5,000
<i>Solicitor</i> , Francis G. Caffey, N.Y. ....	5,000
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , Robert M. Reese, D.C. ....	3,500
<i>Appointment Clerk</i> , E. W. Roberts, Ill. ...	2,000
<i>Chief, Weather Bureau</i> , Chas. F. Marvin, Ohio .....	6,000
<i>Asst. do.</i> , Henry E. Williams, Conn. ....	3,250
<i>Chief Clerk, do.</i> , Charles C. Clark, Pa. ....	3,000
<i>Professors of Meteorology</i> , J. W. Smith, Mass., \$2,500; F. J. Walz, Iowa, \$2,500; Cleveland Abbe, N.Y., \$3,000; Harry C. Frankfield, Mo., \$3,500; A. J. Henry, Pa., \$3,500; H. J. Cox, Ill., \$3,500; William J. Humphreys, Va., \$3,500; A. G. McAdie, Cal. ....	3,500
<i>Chiefs of Divisions, Weather Bureau</i> , T. Moore, N.J., \$2,000; Preston C. Day, Md., \$2,500; C. F. Talman, Md., \$2,400; J. P. Church, Ohio, \$2,000; Robert Seyboth, D.C. ....	2,000
<i>Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry</i> , Alonzo D. Melvin, Ill. ....	5,000
<i>Statistician and Chief</i> , Leon M. Estabrook, Tex. ....	4,000
<i>Chemist and Chief</i> , Carl L. Alsberg, Mass.	5,000
<i>Director, Experimental Stations</i> , A. C. True, Conn. ....	4,500
<i>Entomologist and Chief</i> , L. O. Howard, N.Y.	4,500
<i>Biologist and Chief</i> , H. W. Henshaw, Mass.	3,500
<i>Forester</i> , Henry S. Graves, Conn. ....	5,000
<i>Associate do.</i> , A. F. Potter, Ariz. ....	4,000
<i>Chief, Bureau of Plant Industry</i> , William A. Taylor, Mich. ....	5,000
<i>Horticulturist</i> , Lee C. Corbett, W. Va. ....	4,000
<i>Botanist</i> , Frederick V. Colville, N.Y. ....	3,750
<i>Pomologist</i> , G. B. Brackett, Iowa .....	3,240
<i>Agriculturist</i> , William J. Spillman, Wash.	4,000
<i>Chief, Division of Accounts</i> , A. Zappone, D.C. ....	4,000
<i>Chief, Bureau of Soils</i> , M. Whitney, Md. ...	4,000
<i>Chief, Division of Products and Distribution</i> , George K. Holmes, Mass. ....	3,500
<i>Director, Office of Public Roads</i> , L. W. Page, Mass. ....	4,000
<i>Chief, Office of Markets</i> , Charles J. Brand, Ill. ....	3,600
<i>Chief, Office of Information</i> , George W. Wharton, N.Y. ....	2,500

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

19th Street and Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of Commerce* is charged with the work of promoting the commerce of the United States and its mining, manufacturing, shipping, fishery, and transportation interests; the investigation of the organization and management of corporations (excepting railroads) engaged in interstate commerce; the administration of the lighthouse service and the aid and protection to shipping thereby; the taking of the census, and the collection and publication of statistical information connected therewith; the making of coast and geodetic surveys; the collecting of statistics relating to foreign and domestic commerce; the inspection of steamboats, and the enforcement of laws relating thereto for the protection of life and property;

the supervision of the fisheries as administered by the Federal Government; the supervision and control of the Alaskan fur-seal, salmon, and other fisheries; the jurisdiction over merchant vessels, their registry, licensing, measurement, entry, clearance, transfers, movement of their cargoes and passengers, and laws relating thereto, and to seamen of the United States; the regulation of the enforcement and execution of the Act of Congress relating to the equipment of ocean steamers with apparatus and operators for wireless communication; the custody, construction, maintenance, and application of standards of weights and measurements; the gathering and supplying of information regarding industries and markets for the fostering of manufactures; and the formulation (in conjunction with the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Treasury) of regulations for the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act of 1906 and the Insecticide Act of 1910.

<i>Secretary of Commerce</i> , William C. Redfield, N.Y. ....	\$12,000
<i>Private Sec.</i> , U. Grant Smith, N.Y. ....	2,500
<i>Assistant Secretary</i> , Edwin F. Sweet, Mich. ....	5,000
<i>Commissioner of Corporations</i> , Luther Conant, N.Y. ....	5,000
<i>Chief, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce</i> , A. H. Baldwin, Conn. ....	4,000
<i>Asst. do.</i> , O. P. Austin, D.C. ....	3,000
<i>Director of Census</i> , E. D. Durand, Cal. ...	6,000
<i>Supt., Coast and Geodic Survey</i> , O. H. Tittmann, Mo. ....	6,000
<i>Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries</i> , Geo. M. Bowers, W. Va. ....	6,000

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

(14th Street, Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of Labor* is appointed to foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage-earners of the U.S.; to improve their working conditions; and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment.

<i>Secretary of Labor</i> , William B. Wilson, Pa. ....	\$12,000
<i>Private Sec.</i> , .....	2,500
<i>Assistant Secretary</i> , Louis F. Post .....	5,000
<i>Solicitor</i> , John B. Densmore .....	5,000
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , Robert Watson .....	3,000
<i>Disbursing Clerk</i> , George G. Box .....	3,000
<i>Commissioner-Gen. of Immigration</i> , A. Caminetti .....	5,000
<i>Do., Naturalisation</i> , Richard K. Campbell .....	5,000
<i>Do., Labor Statistics</i> , Royal Meeker .....	5,000
<i>Chief, Children's Bureau</i> , Julia C. Lathrop .....	5,000

## AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS.

State, War and Navy Building, Washington, D.C.

The American National Red Cross, for aiding the wounded and diseased in time of war, and for carrying on a system of national and international relief in time of peace, was re-incorporated by Congress in 1905.

*President*, The President of the U.S.  
*Vice-President*, Robert W. De Forest.  
*Secretary*, Charles L. Magee.  
*Treasurer*, Hon. Sherman Allan.  
*Chairman of Central Committee*, Maj.-Gen. George W. Davis, U.S. Army.  
*National Director*, Ernest P. Bicknell.

## BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,

Washington, D.C.

The Board of Indian Commissioners is appointed by the President, and its members serve without salary. In 1913 the Indian population of the U.S. was 330,597 (Oklahoma containing 117,274, Arizona 41,505, New Mexico 21,725, S. Dakota 20,555, California 16,513, Washington 11,547, Montana 11,331, Minnesota 11,338, and the 40 remaining States less than 10,000 each). The expenditure of the U.S. on account of the Indians in the fiscal year ended 30 June, 1913, was \$17,996,066.

*Chairman*, George Vaux, jr., Pa.  
*Members*, Daniel Smiley, N.Y.; Merrill E. Gates, D.C.; William D. Walker, N.Y.; Warren K. Morehead, Miss.; Samuel A. Eliot, Mass.; Frank Knox, N.H.; E. E. Ayer, Ill.; Wm. H. Ketcham, D.C.  
*Secretary*, F. H. Abbott, D.C.

## CARNEGIE INSTITUTION,

16th and P. Streets, Washington, D.C.

The Carnegie Institution of Washington, for the advancement of scientific research, was founded by Andrew Carnegie in 1902, and has been endowed by him to the extent of \$22,000,000. *Chairman of the Trustees*, Elihu Root. *Secretary*, Cleveland H. Dodge. *President*, Robert S. Woodward.

## CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

Washington, D.C.

The Civil Service Commission holds annual examinations for the general public service in various parts of the country for close on 60 per cent. of the 400,000 positions in the Executive Civil Service.

*President*, John A. McIlhenny, La. .... \$4,500  
*Commissioners*, Charles M. Galloway, S.C.; Herman W. Craven, Wash. each 4,000  
*Chief Examiner*, George R. Wales, Vt. .... 3,000  
*Secretary*, John T. Doyle, N.Y. .... 2,500

## COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS,

1729, New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

The Commission of Fine Arts was appointed by Congress 17 May, 1910, to advise generally upon the location, selection, and erection of statues, fountains, and monuments in the District of Columbia, and also to advise generally upon questions of art when required to do so by the President or by any committee of either House of Congress. An expenditure not exceeding \$10,000 in any one year is authorized by Congress for travelling expenses and remuneration of the members and staff of the Commission.

*Chairman*, Daniel C. French, N.Y.  
*Vice-Chairman*, Frederick L. Olmsted, Mass.  
*Members*, Thomas Hastings, N.Y.; Cass Gilbert, N.Y.; Charles Moore, Mich.; Edwin H. Blashfield, N.Y.; Peirce Anderson, Ill.  
*Secretary and Executive Officer*, Col. William H. Natis, U.S. Army.

## GEOGRAPHIC BOARD OF THE U.S.,

14th Street, Washington, D.C.

The Geographic Board of the U.S. determines all unsettled questions concerning geographic names, and all names suggested for places or districts are referred to the Board before publication. The Board also advises all departments of the Government on maps and map-making. *Chairman*, Henry Gannett. *Secretary*, Charles S. Sloane.

### GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

The Government Printing Office was established in 1861, and represents an expenditure of close on \$16,000,000, the annual cost of operation and maintenance being \$6,000,000. In addition to the printing of all Government publications, the office issues a Style Book, which regulates the spelling and treatment of all words employed in such publications.

*Public Printer*, Cornelius Ford, N.J. .... \$5,500  
*Deputy do.*, Henry T. Brian ..... 4,500  
*Chief Clerk*, William J. Dow.  
*Purchasing Agent*, Edward S. Moores.  
*Superintendent of Work*, Daniel V. Chisholm.  
*Foreman of Printing*, Thomas Franklin Morgan.  
*Congressional Record Clerk*, Wm. A. Smith.  
*Supt. of Documents*, Frank C. Wallace.

### INTERNATIONAL WATERWAYS COMMISSION,

Federal Building, Buffalo, N.Y.

#### U.S. Members.

*Chairman*, Brig.-Gen. O. H. Ernst, U.S. Army.  
*Members*, George Clinton; Prof. E. E. Haskell.  
*Secretary*, W. E. Wilson.

#### Canadian Members.

*Chairman*, Sir George C. Gibbons, Kt., K.C.  
*Members*, Louis Coste; William J. Stewart.  
*Secretary*, Thomas Côté, Ottawa.

### INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION, Washington, D.C.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has supervision over all common carriers engaged in interstate transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad, or partly by railroad and partly by water, when both are used under common control, management, or arrangement for a continuous carriage or shipment, including express, sleeping and parlor car companies, telephone, cable, telegraph and wireless companies, also pipe lines.

*Chairman*, Edgar E. Clark, Iowa ..... \$10,000  
*Commissioners*, Judson C. Clements, Ga.;  
 Charles A. Prouty, Vt.; James S.  
 Harlan, Ill.; Charles C. McChord,  
 Ky.; Balthasar H. Meyer, Wis.;  
 John H. Marble, Cal. .... each 10,000  
*Secretary*, George B. McGinty, Ga. .... 5,000  
*Assistant Secretary*, Alfred Holmead, D.C. 3,000

### LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

The Library of Congress was established in 1800 and replenished in 1851-1852, and since that date increased (1) by regular annual appropriations by Congress (\$98,000 for books and periodicals); (2) by deposits under the copyright law; (3) by gifts and exchanges; (4) by the exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution, the library of which (40,000 volumes) was, in 1866, deposited in the Library of Congress, with the stipulation that future accessions should follow it. It comprises about 2,100,000 printed books and pamphlets, the floor space of the building (erected at the cost of \$6,347,000, and first occupied in 1897) being 326,196 square feet, and the capacity of the book stacks 3,540,000 octavo volumes and 84,000 volumes of newspapers, the shelving extending to nearly 100

miles. The library is maintained by Congress, the appropriation in 1914 being \$606,085.

*Librarian of Congress*, Herbert Putnam,  
 LL.D. .... \$6,500  
*Chief Assistant Librarian*, Appleton P. C.  
 Griffin ..... 4,000  
*Chief Clerk*, Allen R. Boyd .....  
*Secretary*, Jessica L. Farnum.

### U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY,

West Point, N.Y.

The United States Military Academy for training cadets for commissions in the U.S. Army was founded at West Point, on the west bank of the Hudson River, in 1802.

*Superintendent*, Col. Clarence Page Townsley,  
 Coast Artillery Corps, U.S. Army.

### NATIONAL BOTANIC GARDEN, Pennsylvania and Maryland Avenues, Washington, D.C.

*Superintendent*, C. Leslie Reynolds.

### NATIONAL MUSEUM,

The Mall, Washington, D.C.

*Superintendent*, Richard Rathbun.

### NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK, Rock Creek, Washington, D.C.

*Superintendent*, Dr. Frank Baker.

### NAVAL ACADEMY, Annapolis, Maryland.

The United States Naval Academy was founded in 1845 for the education of officers for the Navy. Students are called midshipmen, and the course of instruction comprises four years at the Academy.

*Superintendent*, Capt. John H. Gibbons, U.S. Navy.

### NAVAL OBSERVATORY,

Observatory Circle, Washington, D.C.

*Superintendent*,

### PAN AMERICAN UNION, 17th Street, Washington, D.C.

The Pan American Union was organized for the purpose of promoting friendship and commerce between the twenty-one American Republics, each of which contributes to the maintenance of the institution in proportion to its population. The building in which the Union is housed stands upon land provided by the U.S. at the cost of \$200,000, the cost of the building (\$1,000,000) having been defrayed as to three-fourths by Andrew Carnegie, and as to one-fourth by the twenty Republics of Latin America.

*Director-General*, John Barrett, D.C. .... \$7,500  
*Assistant Director*, F. J. Yánes, Venezuela 4,000  
*Chief Clerk & Editor*, Franklin Adams, Cal. 3,600  
*Chief Statistician*, William C. Wells, Md. 2,500  
*Chief Compiler*, Albert Hale, Ind. .... 1,800  
*Chief Translator*, Emilio M. Amores, Cuba 1,800  
*Acting Librarian*, Charles E. Babcock, Va. 1,400

### SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,

The Mall, Washington, D.C.

The Smithsonian Institution owes its origin to a legacy left by James Smithson, a natural son of the first Duke of Northumberland, who died in 1829, and bequeathed the sum of \$515,000 "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The founder died in England, but

his body was brought over and interred in the Institution in 1904. The Institution encourages research, and is the chief promoter of scientific investigation of the climate, products, and antiquities of the U.S.

Secretary, Charles D. Walcott.

Assist. Secretaries, Richard Rathbun (Museum); Frederick W. True (Library and Exchanges).

### THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President having a *veto* power, which may be overcome by a two-thirds vote of each House. Two Senators from each State are elected by the Legislature thereof for the term of six years; and Representatives are chosen in each State, by popular vote, for two years. The number of Representatives for each State is allotted in proportion to its population—at present 1 for 173,901. The Senate consists of 92 members, of whom 50 are Republicans and 42 Democrats. The salary of a Senator is \$7,500 per annum, with mileage at 20 cents per mile, coming and returning, for each regular session. The House of Representatives consists of 392 representatives and territorial delegates, of whom 226 are Democrats and 165 Republicans, with 1 Socialist. The salary of a Representative is \$7,500 per annum, with mileage, as for Senators.

#### THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

President of the Senate Thomas R. Marshall, Md. .... \$12,000  
President (pro tempore) James P. Clarke, Ark. ....  
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Champ Clark ..... 12,000

### THE JUDICATURE.

The Federal Judiciary consists of three sets of Federal Courts: (1) The Supreme Court at Washington, D.C., consisting of a Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges, with original jurisdiction in cases affecting Ambassadors, &c., or where a State is a party to the suit, and with appellate jurisdiction from inferior Federal Courts. (2) The Circuit Courts of Appeal, dealing with appeals from District Courts, and consisting of the Justice of the Supreme Court for the Circuit and all the Circuit and District Judges within the circuit. (3) The District Courts, eighty-five in number, served by a District Court Judge.

#### THE SUPREME COURT.

(The Capitol, Washington, D.C.)

Chief Justice Edward D. White, La., born 1845, apptd. 1910 ..... \$15,000  
Associate Justices (each \$14,500.)

Name	Born.	Apptd.
Joseph McKenna, Cal.	1843	1898
Oliver W. Holmes, Mass.	1841	1902
William R. Day, Ohio	1849	1903
Horace H. Lurton, Tenn.	1844	1909
Charles E. Hughes, N.Y.	1862	1910
Willis Van Devanter, Wyo.	1859	1910
Joseph R. Lamar, Ga.	1857	1910
Mahlon Pitney, N.J.	1858	1912

#### Supreme Court Officers.

Clerk, J. H. McKenny, D.C. .... \$6,000  
Marshal, J. M. Wright, Ky. .... 4,500  
Reporter, Charles H. Butler, N.Y. .... 4,500

### DEFENCE.

The President is Commander-in-Chief of both Navy and Army, the former being controlled by a Secretary of the Navy, and the latter by a

Secretary of War. The expenditure on the Navy in 1912-1913 amounted to \$150,000,000, and the U.S. Fleet is becoming every year more formidable. The Army is recruited, like that of the United Kingdom, by voluntary enlistment, and America and Britain are the only nations relying upon a voluntary system for military purposes.

### PRINCIPAL WARS OF THE U.S.

Name of War.	Troops Engaged.
War of Independence, 1775-1783 .....	309,791
North Western Indian, 1790-1795 .....	8,983
War with France, 1798-1800 .....	4,593
War with Tripoli, 1801-1805 .....	3,330
War with Britain, 1812-1815 .....	576,622
Creek Indian, 1813-1814 .....	13,781
Seminole Indian, 1817-1818 .....	6,911
Black Hawk Indian, 1832 .....	6,465
Cherokee Indian, 1833-1839 .....	9,494
Seminole Indian, 1835-1842 .....	41,122
Creek Indian, 1836-1837 .....	13,418
War with Mexico, 1846-1848 .....	112,230
Texas Indian, 1849-1856 .....	6,465
Oregon Indian, 1851-1856 .....	7,229
Civil War, 1861-1866 .....	2,778,304
Confederate Troops .....	750,000
Spanish American, 1898-1899 .....	312,523
Philippine Rebellion, 1899-1902 .....	140,038
Relief of Chinese Legations, 1900-1901 .....	6,983

### THE ARMY OF THE U.S.

The total enlisted strength of the Army of the United States is prohibited by law from exceeding 100,000 at any one time, and it is recruited by voluntary enlistment. The present establishment is 15 regiments of cavalry, 6 of field artillery, 1 corps of coast artillery, 3 battalions of engineers, 30 regiments of infantry, the Porto Rico Regiment, and various staff corps and detachments. The actual strength, June 30, 1912, was—(1) Regular Army and Porto Rico Regiment, 4,470 officers, 81,331 others; (2) Philippine Scouts, 180 officers, 5,480 others.

There are also State Militias, with an establishment of 9,142 officers and 112,710 enlisted men, and an effective strength in 1913 of 120,800.

The cost of the Army of the United States in 1912 was \$151,048,896, which is exclusive of the States' expenditure on their militias and of the disbursements on account of pensions.

Under the President of the United States the controlling authority is the Secretary of War, who has the aid of an Assistant Secretary and a Chief of the Staff.

### U.S. WAR PENSIONS, 1865-1913.

Year.	Number of Pensioners on Roll.			Total Payments.
	Invalids.	Widows, &c.	Total.	
				\$
1865	35,880	50,106	85,986	8,525,153
1870	87,521	111,165	198,686	29,351,488
1880	145,410	105,392	250,802	56,689,229
1890	415,654	122,290	537,944	106,093,850
1900	752,510	241,019	993,529	138,462,130
1905	717,761	280,680	998,441	141,142,861
1909	632,557	313,637	946,194	161,973,703
1910	602,180	318,993	921,083	159,974,056
1911	570,050	322,048	892,098	157,325,160
1912	538,362	321,932	860,294	152,986,434
1913	503,633	316,567	820,200	174,171,661

The total disbursement in pensions since the War of Independence is \$4,557,539.825, of which \$4,294,506.944 has been paid on account of the Civil War. The cost of maintenance and expenses of administration in 1913 amounted to \$2,543,247

### THE NAVY OF THE U.S.

The Navy of the U.S. is manned by voluntary enlistment and had a personnel of 68,000 of all ranks in 1913-14. The naval expenditure in 1913-14 was nearly \$150,000,000. On Jan. 1, 1913, the Navy consisted of 33 battleships built and 4 building, 9 coast defence ships, 14 armoured cruisers, 3 first-class and 15 second-class protected cruisers, 3 unprotected cruisers, and 3 protected scouts, with smaller craft as shown below.

The principal ships of the U.S. Navy are shown in the following list:—

Name. (=Turbines.)	L'chd.	Tons.	Main Armament.
<i>Battleships:</i>			
Texas .....	1912	27,000	10×14 in.
New York .....	1912	"	"
Nevada .....	—	27,500	"
Oklahoma .....	—	"	"
Pennsylvania .....	—	—	"
Arkansas .....	1911	26,000	12×12 in.
Wyoming .....	1911	"	"
Florida .....	1910	21,825	10×12 in.
Utah .....	1909	"	"
Delaware .....	1909	20,200	"
North Dakota .....	1908	"	"
Michigan .....	1908	16,000	8×12 in.
South Carolina .....	1908	"	"
Idaho .....	1905	13,000	4×12 in. 8×8 in.
Mississippi .....	1905	"	"
New Hampshire .....	1906	16,000	"
Vermont .....	1905	"	"
Kansas .....	1905	"	"
Minnesota .....	1905	"	"
Louisiana .....	1904	"	"
Connecticut .....	1904	"	"
Nebraska .....	1904	14,948	4×12 in. 8×8 in.
Rhode Island .....	1904	"	"
Georgia .....	1904	"	"
New Jersey .....	1904	"	"
Virginia .....	1904	"	"
Ohio .....	1901	12,500	4×12 in. 16×6 in.
Missouri .....	1901	"	"
Maine .....	1901	"	"
Illinois .....	1898	11,552	4×13 in. 4×6 in.
Wisconsin .....	1898	"	"
Alabama .....	1898	"	"
Kearsage .....	1898	11,520	"
Kentucky .....	1898	"	"
Iowa .....	1896	11,346	4×12 in. 8×8 in.
Massachusetts .....	1893	10,288	4×13 in. 8×8 in.
Oregon .....	1893	"	"
Indiana .....	1893	"	"
<i>Coast Defence:</i>			
Tallahassee .....	1900	3,225	2×12 in. 4×4 in.
Tonopah .....	1900	"	"
Ozark .....	1900	"	"

### PRINCIPAL SHIPS—continued.

Name. (=Turbines.)	L'chd.	Tons.	Main Armament.
<i>Coast Defence—cont.</i>			
Cheyenne .....	1900	3,225	2×12 in. 4×4 in.
Monterey .....	1891	4,084	2×12 in. 2×10 in.
Terror .....	1883	3,990	4×10 in. 4×4 in.
Amphitrite .....	1883	"	4×10 in. 2×4 in.
Monadnock .....	1883	"	"
Miantonomoh .....	1876	"	4×10 in.
<i>Armoured Cruisers:</i>			
North Carolina .....	1906	14,500	4×10 in. 16×6 in.
Montana .....	1906	"	"
Washington .....	1905	"	"
Tennessee .....	1904	"	"
St. Louis .....	1905	9,700	14×6 in.
Milwaukee .....	1904	"	"
Charleston .....	1904	"	"
South Dakota .....	1904	13,680	4×8 in. 14×6 in.
California .....	1904	"	"
Maryland .....	1903	"	"
Pittsburg .....	1903	"	"
Colorado .....	1903	"	"
West Virginia .....	1903	"	"
Brooklyn .....	1895	9,215	8×8 in. 12×5 in.
<i>Protected Cruisers:</i>			
<i>1st Class.</i>			
Minneapolis .....	1893	7,350	1×8 in. 2×6 in.
Columbia .....	1892	"	"
Olympia .....	1892	5,865	2×7 in. 10×5 in.
<i>2nd Class.</i>			
Galveston .....	1903	3,200	10×5 in.
Chattanooga .....	1903	"	"
Tacoma .....	1903	"	"
Denver .....	1902	"	"
Des Moines .....	1902	"	"
Cleveland .....	1901	"	"
Albany .....	1899	3,430	10×5 in.
New Orleans .....	1896	"	"
Raleigh .....	1892	3,183	11×5 in.
Cincinnati .....	1892	"	"
Newark .....	1890	4,083	12×6 in. 8×5 in.
San Francisco .....	1889	"	8×5 in.
Baltimore .....	1888	4,413	12×6 in.
Chicago .....	1885	4,500	4×8 in.
Boston .....	1884	3,000	2×8 in. 6×6 in.
<i>Unprotected Cruisers:</i>			
Marblehead .....	1892	2,072	10×5 in.
Concord .....	1890	1,710	6×6 in.
Yorcktown .....	1888	"	"
<i>Protected Scouts:</i>			
Chester .....	1907	3,750	2×5 in.
Birmingham .....	1907	"	"
Salem .....	1907	"	"

*Torpedo Vessels: 2.*

*Torpedo-Boat-Destroyers: Built, 46; building, 14.*

*Torpedo Boats: 1st class, 19; and class, 2; 3rd class, 1.*

*Submarines: Built, 25; building, 22.*

## EDUCATION.

The system of public instruction extends from the kindergarten to the university. Control is vested in the State and local authorities, the only central organisation being the Bureau of Education charged with statistical and advisory functions only. The number of illiterates is swollen by immigrants, and by the fact that some 44 per cent. of the coloured population receive no instruction. It is said that no home is beyond reach of a school, whilst in some cases pupils are conveyed to and fro at public expense. (i.) *Primary*: Age 8-14 years, free and comp. in majority of States, though in all the machinery is fully maintained. Eight grades of public primary schools, numerous kindergartens, and evening continuation classes in towns. Very many and well-equipped private institutions. Public schools are maintained by local taxation, Federal subsidies taking the form of income derived from grants of land. (ii.) *Secondary*: Numerous high schools, both public and private, including many so-called "colleges" and "universities," whose curriculum corresponds rather to that of a German gymnasium or an English public school. A salient feature of the American system is *co-education* of the sexes throughout, there being comparatively few institutions where the tuition is not dual. Powerful aid is afforded by private and philanthropic initiative. (iii.) *Special Schools and Professional Establishments* are too numerous to mention, well-equipped and well-attended. (iv.) *Universities*: Those corresponding most closely to the British definition are California, the Catholic University of America, Chicago, Clark, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, the Johns Hopkins, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Stanford, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Yale.

## EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

Year.	Public Schools (Average Attendance).	Colleges, Universities, and Schools of Technology.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
1895	9,548,722	62,053	29,739	91,792
1900	10,632,772	72,159	37,770	109,929
1901	10,714,613	75,472	38,900	114,372
1902	11,064,164	78,133	40,569	118,702
1903	11,053,158	82,394	42,371	124,765
1904	11,318,256	86,006	42,057	128,063
1905	11,481,531	92,161	45,562	137,723
1909	12,684,837	119,578	64,005	183,583
1910	12,827,307	119,026	64,546	183,572
1911	13,096,000	117,848	68,776	186,624

## FINANCE.

The ordinary revenue and expenditure of the U.S. for the five years ended June 30, 1913, are stated below in dollars (\$4 86¢ = £1 sterling).

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1908	\$601,060,723	\$621,102,391
1909	603,589,490	662,324,445
1910	675,511,715	659,705,391
1911	701,372,375	654,137,998
1912	691,778,465	654,553,963
1913	724,111,230	682,770,706

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Details of the revenue and expenditure for the two years ended June 30, 1913, are as follows:—

	1912.	1913.
<i>Revenue:—</i>		
Customs .....	\$311,321,672	\$318,891,396
Internal Revenue .....	293,028,896	309,410,666
Corporation Tax...	28,583,304	35,006,300
Miscellaneous .....	58,844,593	60,802,868
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$691,778,465</b>	<b>\$724,111,230</b>
<i>Expenditure:—</i>		
Civil Service and Miscellaneous...	\$173,824,589	\$170,829,674
Army (War Dept.) .....	148,795,422	160,387,453
Navy .....	135,591,956	133,262,862
Indians .....	20,134,840	20,306,159
Pensions .....	153,590,456	175,085,450
Interest on Debt.	22,616,300	22,899,108
Sinking Fund .....	120,616	102,475
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$654,674,579</b>	<b>\$682,873,181</b>

## PUBLIC DEBT.

The Debt of the U.S. for the five years ended June 30, 1913, is as follows:—

Year.	Capital (Net).	Interest Charge.
1909 .....	\$1,023,861,531	\$21,275,602
1910 .....	1,046,449,185	21,342,979
1911 .....	1,346,848,636	21,311,324
1912 .....	1,343,838,505	22,616,300
1913 .....	1,343,047,745	22,899,108

The Public Debt on Nov. 1, 1913, was as follows:—

Description.	1913.
	\$
2% bonds .....	646,250,150
3% bonds .....	63,945,460
4% bonds .....	118,489,900
Caval Loan (1906) 2% .....	54,621,980
" " (1908) 2% .....	30,000,000
" " (1911) 3% .....	50,000,000
Postal Savings bonds, 2½% .....	3,506,000
<b>Total interest bearing.....</b>	<b>966,823,490</b>
On which interest has ceased since maturity .....	1,649,040
Bearing no interest (Paper Money).....	372,423,892
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,340,896,422</b>

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture.*—The total land surface, excluding Hawaii and Alaska, is 1,903,289,600 acres, of which in 1910 878,798,325 were farms (478,451,750 acres improved). The total number of farms is 6,361,502, of which about 2,500,000 are between 100 and 500 acres, about 1,500,000 between 50 and 100 acres, and about 1,500,000 between 20 and 50 acres. The total value of the farm produce of the United States in 1910 was estimated at \$8,928,000,000—the greatest value ever yet reached, and an increase over 1909 of \$104,000,000.

In 1912, 212,250,000 acres were under cereal crops (corn, 107,083,000; wheat, 45,814,000; oats, 37,917,000; rye, 2,117,000; barley, 7,530,000; flax, 2,757,000; buckwheat, 841,000; rice, 723,000), the produce being 3,124,746,000 bushels of corn (29'2 per acre), 730,267,000 bushels of wheat (15'9 per acre), 1,418,337,000 bushels of oats (37'4 per acre), 35,664,000 bushels of rye (16'8 per acre), 223,824,000 bushels of barley (29'7 per acre), 19,370,000 bushels of flax seed (7'0 per acre), 19,249,000 bushels of buckwheat (22'9 per acre), and 24,500,000 bushels of rice (33'9 per acre). There were also 3,711,000 acres under potatoes, the yield being 420,647,000 bushels (113'4 per acre). Nearly 50,000,000 acres were under hay in 1912, the crop being 72,691,000 tons, valued at \$857,000,000. There were in tobacco in 1912 1,225,800 acres, the crop being 962,855,000 pounds, valued at \$104,063,000.

*Cotton.*—In 1911 there were 36,045,000 acres under cotton, the product being 16,109,349 running bales of cotton, valued at \$732,420,000, and 6,997,000 long tons of cotton seed, valued at \$127,420,000. In 1912, 14,076,430 running bales of cotton were produced. The total value of the cotton crop in 1911 was \$859,840,000.

The total value of metallic minerals produced in 1911 was \$672,179,600 (pig iron, \$327,334,624; copper, \$137,154,092; gold, \$96,890,000), and of non-metallic minerals the total value was \$1,245,896,653 (bituminous coal, \$451,177,484; Pennsylvania anthracite, \$175,189,392; petroleum, \$134,044,752; clay products, \$162,236,181; stone, \$77,108,567; natural gas, \$74,127,534; and cement, \$66,705,136).

*Manufactures.*—The manufacturing establishments enumerated at the five-year Census of 1909 numbered 268,491, the value of their products being \$20,672,052,000, as compared with a value in 1904 of \$14,793,903,000. The leading manufacturing States are New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Massachusetts. The principal industrial centres are New York (clothing, printing and publishing, sugar-refining, textiles); Chicago (meat, clothing, iron and steel); Philadelphia (textiles, foundry products and machinery, sugar,

printing and publishing); Boston (boots and shoes, rubber, meat, printing and publishing), Pittsburg (iron and steel); St. Louis (meat, tobacco); Baltimore (clothing, copper); Cincinnati (liquors, foundry products and machinery); Cleveland (iron and steel); Buffalo (iron and steel); Minneapolis (flour mills, lumber); San Francisco (meat); Providence (textiles and jewellery).

## UNEMPLOYMENT.

The subject of unemployment has received but a limited amount of attention in the States, and, as in the United Kingdom, the statistics available do not enable any accurate estimate to be made of the total number of unemployed persons at any time. The Bureau of the Census has made attempts to collect information in the census years, but the reliability of the returns secured by them so far is still undetermined. The details for the 1910 census are not yet available, but according to the census of 1900, 22'3 per cent. of all persons having "gainful occupations" were reported as not working at their regular occupations or any other occupation at some time during the census year.

The Department of Labour for the State of New York has, however, published statistics showing the amount of unemployment among organised workers in that State for a continuous period since March, 1897, and these figures may be taken as fairly reliable. The statistics are of two kinds, viz., those furnished by selected unions, and those returned by all unions in the State. The former are received every month, and the latter at the end of the first and third quarters of the year. The returns from the selected unions are considered the more accurate, and the statistics relating to these are therefore dealt with below.

These selected unions number nearly 300, and have a membership of about 100,000, or about one-fourth of the total organised workers in New York. The aim in their selection is to maintain as nearly as possible the same proportionate representation of different industries as appears in the total of all unions. The secretary of each of these unions reports monthly the membership of his union, the number at work and the number idle on the last working day of the month, and the causes of idleness.

The following table shows the percentages of members reported idle on the last day of each month, from January, 1904, exclusive of those returned as idle owing to sickness, accident, or old age, or on account of labour disputes; in other words, the statistics represent approximately idleness due to business or trade conditions:—

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly Mean.
1904	22'0	18'8	18'9	12'7	10'9	10'8	8'6	7'7	6'3	6'4	7'1	15'4	12'1
1905	18'0	15'3	14'6	8'2	5'9	6'7	6'3	5'4	4'4	3'6	4'0	9'2	8'5
1906	11'8	12'4	8'9	5'0	4'1	3'2	4'7	4'0	4'3	4'5	5'3	13'3	6'8
1907	19'0	17'4	15'5	8'5	7'7	6'2	5'4	7'7	9'6	16'1	20'0	30'5	13'6
1908	35'1	35'9	35'9	32'1	30'6	28'6	25'2	22'2	23'0	21'3	20'0	25'9	30'5
1909	26'4	24'6	21'2	15'1	12'7	13'1	10'0	8'2	11'0	9'6	9'5	17'7	14'9
1910	16'5	15'5	17'4	12'6	11'8	11'7	8'1	7'5	8'4	13'4	15'0	25'6	13'6
1911	24'9	22'9	24'1	19'6	24'0	17'7	13'1	9'5	8'9	9'8	17'6	31'9	18'7
1912	24'4	16'1	17'4	11'9	18'5	21'0	19'0	6'3	4'9	6'0	14'1	23'1	15'2

It will be noticed that the percentages in the foregoing table are much higher than those relating to the United Kingdom, but in considering the two sets of figures it must be borne in mind that the proportion of workers in the trades which they cover are not similar. The high percentages of unemployed in New York State are to some extent explained by the importance which the returns from seasonal trades assume in the reported figures. The building trades include slightly more than one-fourth of all union men, and the clothing trades account for almost as many members. But, allowing for these facts, the statistics clearly establish that the amount of unemployment is by no means constant, but that it fluctuates violently from month to month, from season to season, and from year to year.

### EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

*State Employment Bureaus.*—The statutory authorities concerned in the distribution of labour in the States are the State Employment Bureaus—in some cases designated "free employment offices"—and the municipal bureaus.

State bureaus have been established in fifteen States, and municipal offices in four. The table below shows the States with Government Employment Bureaus, the date of establishment, and particulars of the work carried out by them in the latest year for which information is available. The small number of offices throughout the States appears more remarkable when it is remembered that in Ohio State bureaus were established as long ago as 1890; but it should be pointed out that in many States all the Trade Unions maintain free employment bureaus for their members, thus obviating the necessity for a large number of State bureaus. In several States where State offices have been tried they have not gained the confidence of employers.

It should be mentioned that applications for work in some States are not generally recorded unless positions are available for the applicants. The applications for work in the table below, therefore, do not represent all persons going to the offices for work; further, it should be noted than an "application from an employer" may mean the offering of more than one position.

State.	Number of Offices.	Date of Authorising Act.	Statistics for Year ended	Applications for Work.	Applications from Employers.	Positions Filled.
Colorado .....	3	1907	30 November, 1910	30,102	20,840	18,865
Connecticut .....	5	1905	30 November, 1910	13,003	10,908	8,126
Illinois .....	6	1899	30 September, 1911	76,127	68,228	59,827
Indiana .....	1	1909	30 September, 1911	4,574	3,601	2,846
Kansas .....	1	1901	31 December, 1911	...	12,465	3,290
Maryland .....	1	1902	31 December, 1911	4,858	2,382	1,271
Massachusetts ...	3	1906	30 November, 1911	54,259	58,172	21,158
Michigan .....	5	1905	30 November, 1911	59,331	55,191	46,757
Minnesota .....	3	1905	31 July, 1910.....	51,760	59,528	51,713
Missouri .....	3	1899	30 September, 1911	11,024	9,985	6,827
Ohio.....	5	1890	31 December, 1910	49,435	52,597	48,727
Oklahoma .....	3	1908	30 June, 1911	53,870	24,841	14,942
Rhode Island ....	1	1908	31 October, 1911 ...	4,101	1,721	1,728
West Virginia ...	1	1901	15 May, 1912.....	33,431	25,698	19,461
Wisconsin .....	4	1901	25 June, 1910 .....	...	...	23,852

### EXTERNAL TRADE.

The imports and exports of merchandise in the 11 years ended June 30, 1912, are stated as follows:—

Year.	Imports of Merchandise.			Year.	Exports of Merchandise.		
	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.		Domestic.	Re-exports.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
1902	396,818,871	506,502,077	903,320,948	1902	1,355,481,861	26,237,540	1,381,719,401
1903	426,180,979	599,538,258	1,025,719,237	1903	1,392,231,302	27,910,377	1,420,141,679
1904	454,130,240	536,957,131	991,087,371	1904	1,435,179,017	25,648,254	1,460,827,271
1905	517,442,302	600,070,769	1,117,513,071	1905	1,491,744,641	26,817,025	1,518,561,666
1906	349,623,878	676,938,568	1,226,562,446	1906	1,717,953,382	25,911,118	1,743,864,500
1907	644,029,761	790,391,664	1,434,421,425	1907	1,853,718,034	27,133,044	1,880,851,078
1908	525,603,308	668,738,484	1,194,341,792	1908	1,834,786,357	25,986,989	1,860,773,346
1909	599,556,639	712,363,585	1,311,920,224	1909	1,638,355,593	24,655,511	1,663,011,104
1910	755,311,396	801,636,034	1,556,947,430	1910	1,710,083,998	34,900,722	1,744,984,720
1911	776,972,509	750,253,596	1,527,226,105	1911	2,013,549,025	35,771,174	2,049,320,199
1912	881,670,830	771,594,104	1,653,264,934	1912	2,170,319,828	34,002,581	2,204,322,409
1913	987,494,162	825,484,072	1,812,987,234	1913	2,428,506,358	37,377,791	2,465,884,149

The exchange of trade with the principal countries of the world in 1911 and 1912 is stated below in *dollars* (000 omitted):—

Country.	Imports from.		Exports to.	
	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.
United Kingdom	261,289	272,941	536,592	522,613
German Empire.	163,242	171,380	287,495	306,959
Canada	100,863	108,813	269,806	329,257
France	115,414	124,548	135,271	135,389
Netherlands	32,926	35,568	96,103	103,703
Mexico	57,500	65,915	61,281	52,847
Cuba	110,309	120,154	60,709	62,203
Italy	47,334	47,029	60,580	65,261
Belgium	37,084	41,677	45,016	51,387
Argentina	29,090	29,847	43,918	53,158
Australasia	11,779	12,043	45,080	47,051
Japan	78,527	80,607	36,721	53,478
Brazil	100,867	123,882	27,240	34,678
Spain	19,784	22,931	25,064	25,057
Russia	22,657	34,203	40,209	37,517
Chile	19,941	20,164	12,044	15,492
China	34,227	29,574	19,287	24,361
Austria-Hungary	16,958	16,714	19,514	22,388
Denmark	1,712	2,832	13,196	15,767
Switzerland	25,652	23,959	704	855
Philippines	17,400	23,257	19,723	23,736
British India	72,634	83,252	11,937	18,797
British W. Indies	12,258	13,035	11,873	12,817

The value of the principal articles exchanged in 1911 and 1912 is stated below in *dollars*.

#### PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

Articles.	1911.	1912.
	\$	\$
Coffee	90,567,788	117,826,543
Sugar	96,691,696	115,515,079
India Rubber and Gutta-Percha, crude	90,575,643	102,941,901
Hides and Skins, other than Fur Skins	70,504,980	102,476,327
Chemicals, Drugs, and Dyes	95,101,006	92,029,625
Silk unmanufactured	74,998,193	69,541,672
Cotton, manufactures of	66,996,551	65,152,785
Fibres, Vegetable, etc., manufactures of	54,765,999	59,659,843
Wood, and manufactures of	52,931,803	52,502,131
Tin in Bars, Blocks, Pigs, etc.	37,935,978	46,214,198
Fruits and Nuts	41,515,067	45,377,269
Diamonds and other precious Stones	40,725,400	41,297,759
Tobacco, and manufactures of	33,272,462	37,389,396
Art Works	22,495,842	36,092,595
Copper, manufactures of	32,013,562	35,843,537
Fibres, Vegetable, etc., unmanufactured	30,752,250	34,462,866
Wool, unmanufactured.	23,228,005	33,078,342
Oils	33,023,687	31,348,602
Silk, manufactures of	32,137,837	27,204,364
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of	35,984,303	26,676,056
Furs, and manufactures of	23,618,948	25,872,227
Seeds	29,757,955	25,641,172
Cotton, unmanufactured	24,776,320	20,217,581

#### PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Articles.	1911.	1912.
	\$	\$
Cotton, unmanufactured	585,318,869	565,849,271
Iron and Steel, manufactures of	230,725,352	268,154,262
Meat and Dairy Products	149,389,737	156,260,876
Breadstuffs	124,913,537	123,979,715
Copper, and manufactures of	104,908,406	117,082,784
Mineral Oils	98,115,516	112,472,100
Wood, and manufactures of	92,255,951	96,782,186
Leather, and manufactures of	53,673,056	60,756,772
Coal	45,013,436	52,648,750
Cotton, manufactures of	40,851,918	50,769,511
Tobacco, and manufactures of	43,638,904	48,305,042
Cars, Carriages, &c.	30,534,936	42,633,393
Agricultural Implements	35,973,398	35,640,005
Fruits and Nuts	24,498,465	30,963,638
Oil Cake and Oil Cake Meal	19,631,127	28,228,705
Vegetable Oil	19,805,232	26,908,931
Naval Stores	25,022,720	26,754,987
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Medicines	23,007,414	25,117,217

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

##### RAILWAYS OF THE U.S.

In 1911 the Capital Stock of all Railways in the U.S. amounted to \$8,470,717,611, upon which \$460,195,376 were paid in dividends in 1911. The gross earnings were \$2,780,761,669, and the operating expenses \$1,915,054,005. The passengers carried numbered 997,409,882, the freight weighed 1,781,638,043 tons (of 2,000 lb.), while the rolling-stock included 49,818 passenger and 2,223,849 freight and other cars.

Year.	Miles Operated.	Year.	Miles Operated.
1893	176,461	1903	207,977
1894	178,708	1904	213,904
1895	180,557	1905	218,101
1896	182,776	1906	224,363
1897	184,428	1907	229,951
1898	186,396	1908*	240,846
1899	189,294	1909	244,084
1900	193,345	1910	249,992
1901	197,237	1911	254,732
1902	202,471		

\* Since 1908 mileage of switching and terminal companies has been excluded.

#### NAVIGABLE STREAMS OF U.S.

Outflow of Streams.	Number.	Miles Navigable.
Atlantic	148	5,365
Gulf	53	5,212
Mississippi	54	13,912
Canada	2	315
Pacific	38	1,606
	295	26,410

#### PUBLIC ROADS.

In 1909 the total length of public roads was 2,199,388 miles, the cost of their upkeep being \$122,144,191, or \$64.63 per mile, or \$1.55 per head of the inhabitants of the U.S.

SHIPPING.—On June 30, 1912, the mercantile marine of the U.S. consisted of 12,263 sailing vessels of 2,534,325 gross tons and 14,265 steam vessels of 5,179,858 gross tons, a total of 26,528 vessels of 7,714,183 tons. In the year ended June 30, 1911, sailing and steam vessels of 46,158,071 net tons entered at the various ports of the U.S.; of this total 11,257,098 tons were American and 34,900,973 tons foreign. The various sea ports accounted for 1,524,011 tons sailing and 33,135,075 tons steam vessels, a total of 34,659,086 tons.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—On June 30, 1912, there were 58,729 post offices in the U.S. dealing with 17,588,658,941 "pieces" of mail matter of all kinds (letters, postcards, newspapers, packets, etc.). There were also 220,928 miles of telegraph line with 1,517,317 miles of wire.

## LARGEST CITIES OF U.S.

## CENSUS OF 1910.

City.	Population.	
	1910.	1900.
WASHINGTON, D.C.	331,069	278,718
New York, N.Y.	4,766,883	3,437,202
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	1,698,575
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	1,293,697
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	575,238
Boston, Mass.	670,585	560,892
Cleveland, Ohio	560,663	381,768
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	508,957
Pittsburg, Pa.	533,905	451,512
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	285,704
Buffalo, N.Y.	423,715	352,387
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	342,782
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	285,315
Cincinnati, Ohio	364,493	325,902
Newark, N.J.	347,469	246,070
New Orleans, La.	339,075	287,104
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	102,479
Minneapolis, Minn.	301,408	202,718
Jersey City, N.J.	267,779	206,433
Kansas City, Mo.	248,381	193,752
Seattle, Wash.	237,194	80,671

City.	Population.	
	1910.	1900.
Indianapolis, Ind.	233,650	169,164
Providence, R.I.	224,326	175,597
Louisville, Ky.	223,928	204,731
Rochester, N.Y.	218,149	162,608
St. Paul, Minn.	214,744	163,065
Denver, Col.	213,381	133,859
Portland, Ore.	207,214	90,426
Columbus, Ohio	181,548	125,560
Toledo, Ohio	168,497	131,822
Atlanta, Ga.	154,839	89,872
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	66,960
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	118,421
Syracuse, N.Y.	137,249	108,374
New Haven, Ct.	133,605	108,027
Birmingham, Ala.	132,685	38,415
Memphis, Tenn.	131,105	102,320
Scranton, Pa.	129,867	102,026
Richmond, Va.	127,628	85,050
Paterson, N.J.	125,600	105,171
Omaha, Neb.	124,096	102,555
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	104,863
Dayton, Ohio	116,577	85,333
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,591	87,565
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	80,865
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	94,969
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	91,886
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	36,848
Bridgeport, Ct.	102,054	70,996
Albany, N.Y.	100,253	94,151

## WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

The *Weights and Measures* in common use are the same as those of the United Kingdom, except that the old wine gallon (.8331 British gallon) and the Winchester bushel (.9694 British bushel) are retained. There is also a short ton of 2,000 lb., in addition to the long ton of 2,240 lb. The Metric System of Weights and Measures is permissive, but is little used. The unit of currency is the dollar of 100 cents.

\$1 = d. 49 <sup>32</sup>	\$1 = francs 5 <sup>18</sup> 13
£1 = \$4 <sup>86</sup> 7	\$1 = marks 4 <sup>2</sup>

## Trade of U.S. with United Kingdom.

Year ended June 30.	Exports to U.K.			Imports from U.K.				Excess of exports to U.K.
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.	Per cent. free.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$
1898	534,398,302	6,542,303	540,940,605	32,718,621	76,226,564	108,945,185	30 <sup>00</sup> 4	431,995,420
1899	505,668,925	6,109,780	511,778,705	36,307,008	82,181,209	118,488,217	30 <sup>00</sup> 6	393,290,488
1900	527,784,340	6,035,205	533,819,545	52,804,130	106,778,271	159,582,401	33 <sup>08</sup>	374,237,144
1901	624,216,404	6,960,753	631,177,157	50,858,704	92,529,797	143,388,501	35 <sup>47</sup>	487,788,656
1902	542,001,128	6,547,349	548,548,477	55,792,250	109,954,310	165,746,560	33 <sup>67</sup>	382,801,917
1903	516,986,416	7,276,240	524,262,656	58,727,562	131,294,096	190,021,658	30 <sup>91</sup>	334,240,998
1904	530,849,224	6,491,375	537,340,599	57,109,521	108,675,847	165,785,368	34 <sup>45</sup>	371,555,231
1905	518,105,398	5,291,454	523,396,852	61,705,743	114,106,175	175,811,918	35 <sup>10</sup>	347,584,934
1906	578,023,505	5,066,618	583,090,123	77,073,161	132,956,276	210,029,437	36 <sup>70</sup>	373,060,686
1907	602,132,813	5,650,442	607,783,255	90,846,161	155,265,886	246,112,047	36 <sup>91</sup>	361,671,208
1908	574,439,726	6,223,796	580,663,522	65,609,474	124,746,001	190,355,475	34 <sup>47</sup>	390,308,047
1909	509,676,577	4,950,778	514,627,355	74,070,752	134,542,006	208,612,758	35 <sup>58</sup>	306,014,607
1910	496,077,226	9,475,145	505,552,371	116,533,110	154,406,653	271,029,772	43 <sup>00</sup>	234,522,600
1911	567,813,119	8,800,855	576,613,974	122,726,434	138,562,672	261,289,106	46 <sup>97</sup>	315,324,868
1912	558,964,832	5,407,354	564,372,186	137,132,816	135,807,884	272,940,700	50 <sup>24</sup>	291,431,486

## States and Territories.

## ALABAMA (Ala.), 1819.

AREA, 51,998 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,138,093.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	833,178	678,489	1,513,401
1900 .....	1,001,152	827,307	1,828,697
1910 .....	1,228,841	908,272	2,138,093

Governor (1911-1915), Emmett O'Neal, Democrat, \$5,000.

Secretary of State, Cyrus B. Brown.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (36) and House of Representatives (106).

The Senate (1911-1915) contains 35 Dem. and 1 Rep.; House, 102 Dem. and 4 Rep.

CAPITAL, Montgomery. Population, 38,136.

Other towns are BIRMINGHAM (132,685), Mobile (51,521), Selma (13,649), and Anniston (12,794).

## ALASKA (Territory).

AREA, 590,884 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 64,356.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	...	...	32,052
1900 .....	63,424	168	63,592
1910 .....	...	...	64,356

Governor (1913-1917), Hon. J. F. A. Strong, Dem. \$7,000.

Secretary, William L. Distin.

CAPITAL, Juneau. Population (1910)

Other towns: Nome, Fairbanks, and Skagway.

## ARIZONA (Ariz.), 1912.

AREA, 113,956 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 204,354.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	55,734	1,357	88,243
1900 .....	92,903	1,848	122,931
1910 .....	171,499	2,067	204,354

Governor (1912-1915), George W. P. Hunt, Dem., \$4,000.

Secretary, Sidney P. Osborn.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (19) and House of Representatives (35).

Senate (1912-1913), Dem. 15, Rep. 4; House, Dem. 30, Rep. 5.

CAPITAL, Phoenix. Population (1910), 11,134.

## ARKANSAS (Ark.), 1836.

AREA, 53,335 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 1,574,449.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	812,752	309,117	1,128,211
1900 .....	941,580	366,856	1,311,564
1910 .....	1,131,030	422,891	1,574,449

Governor (1913-1915), George W. Hays, Dem., \$4,000.

Secretary of State, Earle W. Hodges.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (36), House of Representatives (100).

The Senate of 1911-1913 contains 35 Dem. and 1 Rep.; the House, 95 Dem. and 5 Rep.

CAPITAL, Little Rock. Population, 58,678.

Other towns are Fort Smith (23,975), Pine Bluff (15,102), Hot Springs (14,434), and Argenta (11,138).

## CALIFORNIA (Cal.), 1850.

AREA, 158,297 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,377,549.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	1,111,833	11,322	1,213,398
1900 .....	1,402,727	11,045	1,485,053
1910 .....	2,259,822	21,645	2,377,549

Governor (1911-1915), Hiram W. Johnson, Rep., \$10,000.

Secretary of State, F. C. Jordan.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (40), House of Assembly (80).

The Senate, 1911-1915, contains 30 Rep. and 10 Dem.; House, 1913-1915, 54 Rep., 25 Dem., and 1 Soc.

CAPITAL, Sacramento. Population (1910), 44,696.

Other towns: SAN FRANCISCO (416,912), LOS ANGELES (319,108), OAKLAND (150,174), Berkeley (40,434), San Diego (39,578), Pasadena (30,291), San José (28,946), Fresno (24,892), Alameda (23,383), Stockton (23,253), and Long Beach (17,809).

## COLORADO (Colo.), 1876.

AREA, 103,948 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 799,024.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	404,534	6,215	413,249
1900 .....	529,046	8,570	539,700
1910 .....	783,539	11,453	799,024

Governor (1913-1915), Elias M. Ammons, Dem., \$5,000.

Secretary of State, James B. Pearce.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (35), House of Representatives (65).

Senate (1913-1915), 24 Dem., 11 Rep. and Prog.; House, 48 Dem., 17 Rep. and Prog.

CAPITAL, DENVER. Population (1910), 213,381.

Other towns: Pueblo (44,395), and Colorado Springs (29,078).

## CONNECTICUT (Conn.), O.S.

AREA, 5,004 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 1,114,756.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	733,438	12,302	746,258
1900 .....	892,424	15,226	908,420
1910 .....	1,098,932	15,174	1,114,756

Governor (1911-1913), Simeon E. Baldwin, \$4,000.

Secretary of State, Albert Phillips.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (35), House of Representatives (258).

The Senate (1911-1913), contains 11 Rep., 14 Dem.; House, 159 Rep., 99 Dem.

CAPITAL, Hartford. Population (1910), 98,915.

Other towns: NEW HAVEN (133,605), BRIDGEPORT (102,054), Waterbury (73,141), New Britain (43,916), Meriden (32,066), Stamford (28,836), and Norwich (28,219).

## DELAWARE (Del.), O.S.

AREA, 2,050 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 202,322.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	140,066	28,386	168,493
1900 .....	153,977	30,697	184,735
1910 .....	171,103	31,181	202,322

Governor (1913-1917), Charles R. Miller, *Rep.*, \$4,000.

Secretary of State, Thomas W. Miller.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (17), House of Representatives (35).

The Senate (1913-1915) contains 9 *Rep.*, 8 *Dem.*; the House, 14 *Rep.*, 21 *Dem.*

CAPITAL, Dover. Population (1910), 3,720.

Largest City, Wilmington (87,411).

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (D.C.).

(Federal District).

AREA, 70 sq. miles. Pop. (1912), 352,936.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	154,695	75,572	230,392
1900 .....	191,532	86,702	278,718
1910 .....	236,623	94,446	331,069

Commissioners, Oliver P. Newman, Frederick L. Siddons, Chas. Chester Harding.

WASHINGTON. Pop. (1912), 352,936.

## FLORIDA (Fla.), 1845.

AREA, 58,666 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 752,619.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	224,949	166,180	391,422
1900 .....	297,333	230,730	528,542
1910 .....	443,646	308,669	752,619

Governor (1913-1917), Park Trammell, *Dem.*, \$5,000.

Secretary of State, H. Clay Crawford.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (32), House of Representatives (71).

The Senate and House of 1913-1915 are entirely *Dem.*

CAPITAL, Tallahassee. Population (1910), 5,018.

Other towns: Jacksonville (57,699), Tampa (37,782), Pensacola (22,982), and Key West (19,945).

## GEORGIA (Ga.), O.S.

AREA, 59,265 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,609,121.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	978,357	858,815	1,837,353
1900 .....	1,181,204	1,034,813	2,216,337
1910 .....	1,431,816	1,176,987	2,609,121

Governor (1913-1914), John M. Slaton, *Dem.*, \$5,000.

Secretary of State, Philip Cook.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (44), House of Representatives (184).

Senate (1913-1914), 43 *Dem.*, 1 *Rep.*; House, 183 *Dem.*, 1 *Rep.*

CAPITAL, ATLANTA. Population (1910), 154,839.

Other towns: Savannah (65,064), Augusta (41,040), Macon (40,665), and Columbus (20,554).

## HAWAII (Territory).

AREA, 6,449 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 191,909.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	...	...	89,900
1900 .....	153,768	233	154,001
1910 .....	...	...	191,909

Governor (1907-1913), Walter F. Frear, *Rep.*, \$7,000.

Secretary, Ernest A. Mott-Smith.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (15), House of Representatives (30).

Senate (1913-1914), 8 *Rep.*, 5 *Dem.*, 2 *Home Rule*; House, 18 *Rep.*, 11 *Dem.*, 1 *Home Rule*.

CAPITAL, Honolulu. Population (1910), 52,183.

## IDAHO, 1890.

AREA, 84,313 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 325,594.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	82,117	201	88,548
1900 .....	154,495	293	161,772
1910 .....	319,302	646	325,594

Governor (1913-1914), John M. Haines, *Rep.*, \$5,000.

Secretary of State, W. L. Gifford.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (24), House of Representatives (60).

The Senate (1912-1914) contains 21 *Rep.*, 3 *Dem.*; House, 56 *Rep.*, 4 *Dem.*

CAPITAL, Boise. Population (1910), 17,358.

## ILLINOIS (Ill.), 1818.

AREA, 56,665 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 5,638,591.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	3,768,472	57,028	3,826,352
1900 .....	4,734,873	85,078	4,821,550
1910 .....	5,526,982	109,041	5,638,591

Governor (1913-1917), Edward F. Dunne, \$12,000.

Secretary of State, Harry Woods.

LEGISLATURE, Senate (51), House of Representatives (153).

The Senate (1913-1914) contains 25 *Rep.*, 24 *Dem.*, 2 *Prog.*; House, 77 *Dem.*, 52 *Rep.*, 25 *Prog.*, 3 *Soc.*

CAPITAL, Springfield. Population (1910), 51,678.

Other towns: CHICAGO (2,185,283), Peoria (66,950), East St. Louis (58,547), Rochford (45,401), Quincy (38,567), Joliet (34,670), Decatur (31,140), Aurora (29,807), Danville (37,871), Bloomington (25,768), Elgin (25,976), Evanston

(24,978), Rock Island (24,335), Galesburg (22,089), Belleville (21,122), and Moline (20,478).

### INDIANA (Ind.), 1816.

AREA, 36,354 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,700,876.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 ...	2,146,736	45,215	2,192,404
1900 ...	2,458,502	57,505	2,516,462
1910 ...	2,640,033	60,280	2,700,876

Governor (1909-1913), Thomas R. Marshall, Dem., \$8,000.

Secretary of State, L. G. Ellingham.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (50), House of Representatives (100).

The Senate (1913-1915) contains 40 Dem., 10 Rep.; House, 95 Dem., 4 Rep., 1 B. M.

CAPITAL, INDIANAPOLIS. Population (1910), 233,650.

Other towns: Evansville (69,647), Fort Wayne (63,933), South Bend (53,684), Terre Haute (58,157), Muncie (24,005), Anderson (22,476), Richmond (22,324), Hammond (20,925), New Albany (20,629), and Lafayette (20,081).

### IOWA, 1846.

AREA, 56,025 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,224,771.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 ...	1,901,090	10,685	1,912,297
1900 ...	2,218,667	12,693	2,231,853
1910 ...	2,209,096	15,078	2,224,771

Governor (1913-1914), George W. Clark, Rep., \$6,800.

Secretary of State, W. S. Allen.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (50), House of Representatives (108).

The Senate (1913-1915) contains 32 Rep., 18 Dem.; House, 66 Rep., 42 Dem.

CAPITAL, Des Moines. Population (1910), 86,368.

Other towns: Sioux City (47,828), Davenport (43,028), Dubuque (38,494), Cedar Rapids (32,811), Council Bluffs (29,292), Waterloo (26,693), Clinton (25,577), Burlington (24,324), and Ottumwa (22,012).

### KANSAS (Kans.), 1861.

AREA, 82,158 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 1,690,949.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	1,376,619	49,710	1,428,108
1900 .....	1,416,319	52,003	1,470,495
1910 .....	1,663,883	54,504	1,690,949

Governor (1913-1915), George H. Hodges, Dem., \$5,000.

Secretary of State, Charles H. Sessions, Rep.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (40), House of Representatives (125).

Senate (1913-1915) contains 19 Rep., 21 Dem.; House, 51 Rep., 72 Dem., 2 Soc.

CAPITAL, Topeka. Population (1912), 46,385.

Other towns: Kansas City (86,826), Wichita (56,379), and Leavenworth (22,353).

### KENTUCKY (Ky.), 1792.

AREA, 40,598 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,289,905.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	1,590,462	268,071	1,858,635
1900 .....	1,862,309	284,706	2,147,174
1910 .....	2,027,955	261,056	2,289,905

Governor (1911-1915), James B. Macreary, Dem., \$6,500.

Secretary of State, C. F. Creelius.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (38), House of Representatives (100).

Senate (1912-1913), 32 Dem., 6 Rep.; House, 76 Dem., 24 Rep.

CAPITAL, Frankfort. Pop. (1910), 10,465.

Other towns: LOUISVILLE (223,928), Covington (53,270), Lexington (35,099), Newport (30,309) and Paducah (22,760).

### LOUISIANA (La.), 1812.

AREA, 48,506 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 1,656,388.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	558,395	559,193	1,118,588
1900 .....	729,612	650,804	1,381,625
1910 .....	941,086	713,874	1,656,388

Governor (1912-1916), Luther E. Hall, Dem., \$5,000.

Secretary of State, Alvin E. Hebert.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (41), House of Representatives (116).

Both Houses are Dem.

CAPITAL, Baton Rouge. Population (1910), 14,897.

Other towns: NEW ORLEANS (339,075) and Shreveport (28,015).

### MAINE (Me.), 1820.

AREA, 33,040 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 742,371.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	659,263	1,190	661,086
1900 .....	692,226	1,319	694,466
1910 .....	740,017	1,364	742,371

Governor (1912-1913), William T. Haines, Rep., \$3,000.

Secretary of State, J. E. Alexander.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (31), House of Representatives (151).

Senate (1911-1912), 22 Dem., 9 Rep.; House, 86 Dem., 63 Rep.

CAPITAL, Augusta. Population (1910), 13,211.

Other towns: Portland (58,571), Lewiston (26,247), Bangor (24,803), Biddeford (17,079), Auburn (15,064), and Waterville (11,458).

### MARYLAND (Md.), O.S.

AREA, 12,327 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 1,294,450.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	826,493	215,657	1,042,390
1900 .....	952,424	235,064	1,188,044
1910 .....	1,062,645	232,249	1,294,450

*Governor (1912-1916), Phillips L. Goldborough, Rep., \$4,500.*

*Secretary of State, Robert P. Graham.*

LEGISLATURE: Senate (27), House of Delegates (113).

Senate (1912-1914), 19 Dem., 8 Rep.; House, 63 Dem., 40 Rep.

CAPITAL, Annapolis. Population (1910), 8,609.

Other towns: BALTIMORE (588,485), Cumberland (21,839), Hagerstown (16,507), and Frederick (10,411).

MASSACHUSETTS (Mass.), O.S.

AREA, 8,266 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 3,366,416.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	2,215,373	22,144	2,238,947
1900 .....	2,769,764	31,974	2,805,346
1910 .....	2,325,053	38,042	3,366,416

*Governor (1912-1913), Eugene N. Foss, Dem., \$8,000.*

*Secretary of State, F. J. Donahue.*

LEGISLATURE: Senate (40), House of Representatives (240).

Senate (1912), 26 Rep., 14 Dem.; House, 138 Rep., 102 Dem.

CAPITAL, BOSTON. Population (1910), 670,585.

Other towns: WORCESTER (145,986), FALL RIVER (110,295), LOWELL (106,294), CAMBRIDGE (104,839), New Bedford (96,652), Lynn (89,336), Springfield (88,926), Lawrence (85,892), Somerville (77,236), Holyoke (37,730), Brockton (56,878), Malden (44,404), Haverhill (44,115), Salem (43,697), Newton (39,806), Fitchburg (37,826), Taunton (34,259), Everett (33,484), Quincy (32,642), Chelsea (32,452), Pittsfield (32,121), Waltham (27,834), Chicopee (25,401), and Gloucester (24,398).

MICHIGAN (Mich.), 1837.

AREA, 58,915 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,810,173.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	2,072,884	15,223	2,093,890
1900 .....	2,398,563	15,816	2,420,982
1910 .....	2,785,247	17,115	2,810,173

*Governor (1913-1914), Woodbridge N. Ferris, Dem., \$5,000.*

*Secretary of State, Frederick C. Martindale, Rep.*

LEGISLATURE: Senate (32), House of Representatives (100).

Senate (1913-1914), 21 Rep., 5 Dem., 6 Prog.; House, 54 Rep., 35 Dem., 11 Prog.

CAPITAL, Lansing. Population (1910), 31,229.

Other towns: DETROIT (465,766), GRAND RAPIDS (112,571), Saginaw (50,510), Bay City (45,166), Kalamazoo (39,437), Flint (38,550), Jackson (31,433), Battle Creek (25,267), Muskegon (24,062), and Port Huron (18,863).

MINNESOTA (Minn.), 1858.

AREA, 84,682 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,075,708.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	1,296,408	3,683	1,301,283
1900 .....	1,737,036	4,959	1,751,394
1910 .....	2,059,253	7,084	2,075,708

*Governor (1911-1913), Adolph A. Eberhart, Rep., \$7,000.*

*Secretary of State, Julius A. Schmahel.*

LEGISLATURE: Senate (67), House of Representatives (130).

Senate (1911-1913), 42 Rep., 19 Dem., 2 Ind.; House, 89 Rep., 26 Dem., 5 Ind.

CAPITAL, ST. PAUL. Population (1910), 214,744.

Other towns: MINNEAPOLIS (301,408), Duluth (78,464), and Winona (18,583).

MISSISSIPPI (Miss.), 1817.

AREA, 46,865 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 1,797,114.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	544,851	742,559	1,289,600
1900 .....	641,200	907,630	1,551,270
1910 .....	786,119	1,009,487	1,797,114

*Governor (1912-1916), Earl Brewer, Dem., \$4,500.*

*Secretary of State, J. W. Power.*

LEGISLATURE: Senate (45), House of Representatives (137).

Senate and House (1912-1916), all Dem.

CAPITAL, Jackson. Population (1910), 21,262.

Other towns: Meridian (23,285), Vicksburg (20,814), Natchez (11,791), and Hattiesburg (11,733).

MISSOURI (Mo.), 1821.

AREA, 69,420 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 3,293,335.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	2,528,458	150,184	2,679,185
1900 .....	2,944,843	161,234	3,106,665
1910 .....	3,134,945	157,452	3,293,335

*Governor (1913-1917), Elliott W. Major, Dem., \$5,000.*

*Secretary of State, Cornelius Roach.*

LEGISLATURE: Senate (34), House of Representatives (124).

Senate (1913-1915), Dem. 25, Rep. 9; House, Dem. 113, Rep. 28, Prog. 1.

CAPITAL, Jefferson City. Population (1910), 11,850.

Other towns: ST. LOUIS (687,029), KANSAS CITY (248,381), St. Joseph (77,403), Springfield (35,201), Joplin (32,073), Hannibal (18,341) and Sedalia (17,822).

MONTANA (Mont.), 1889.

AREA, 146,997 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 376,053.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	127,690	1,490	142,924
1900 .....	226,283	1,523	243,329
1910 .....	360,587	1,834	376,053

*Governor (1913-1917), S. V. Stewart, Dem., \$5,000.*

*Secretary of State, A. M. Alderson, \$3,000.*

LEGISLATURE: Senate (28), House of Representatives (74).

Senate (1911-1913), Rep. 16, Dem. 12; House, Dem. 42, Rep. 32.

CAPITAL, Helena. Population (1910), 12,515.

Other towns: Butte (39,165), Great Falls (13,948), Missoula (12,869), Anaconda (10,134) and Billings (10,031).

### NEBRASKA (Nebr.), 1867.

AREA, 77,520 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 1,192,214.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	1,047,096	8,913	1,062,656
1900 .....	1,056,526	6,269	1,066,300
1910 .....	1,180,311	7,689	1,192,214

Governor (1913-1915), John H. Morehead, Dem., \$2,500.

Secretary of State, Addison Wait.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (33), House of Representatives (100).

Senate (1911-1913), 19 Dem., 14 Rep.; House, 54 Dem., 46 Rep.

CAPITAL, Lincoln. Population (1910), 43,973.

Other towns: OMAHA (124,066), South Omaha (26,259) and Grand Island (10,326).

### NEVADA (Nev.) 1864.

AREA, 110,690 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 81,875.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	39,121	242	47,355
1900 .....	35,405	134	42,335
1910 .....	74,371	513	81,875

Governor (1911-1914), Tasker L. Oddie, Rep., \$4,000.

Secretary of State, George Brodigan.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (22), House of Representatives (53).

Senate (1911-1913), Dem. 12, Rep. 8, Soc. 1; House, Dem. 32, Rep. 19, Soc. 1.

CAPITAL, Carson City. Population (1910), 2,466.

Other towns: Reno (10,867).

### NEW HAMPSHIRE (N.H.) O.S.

AREA, 9,341 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 430,572.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	375,840	614	376,530
1900 .....	410,791	652	411,588
1910 .....	429,909	564	430,572

Governor (1913-1915), Samuel D. Felker, Dem., \$3,000.

Secretary of State, Edward N. Pearson.

LEGISLATURE, Senate (24), House of Representatives (402).

Senate (1913-1915), Rep. 10, Dem. 14; House, Rep. 207, Dem. 195.

CAPITAL, Concord. Population (1910), 21,497.

Other towns: Manchester (70,063), Nashua (26,005) and Dover (13,247).

### NEW JERSEY (N.J.) O.S.

AREA, 8,224 sq. miles. Pop. (1910) 2,537,167.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	1,396,581	47,638	1,444,933
1900 .....	1,812,317	69,844	1,883,669
1910 .....	2,445,927	89,760	2,537,167

Governor (1911-1914), James F. Fielder, Dem., \$10,000.

Secretary of State, David S. Crater.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (21), House of Representatives (60).

Senate (1913), Rep. 11, Dem. 10. House, Rep. 37, Dem. 23.

CAPITAL, TRENTON. Population (1910), 96,815.

Other towns, NEWARK (347,469), JERSEY CITY (267,779), PATERSON (125,600), Camden (96,815), Elizabeth (73,409), Hoboken (70,324), Bayonne (55,545), Passaic (54,773), Atlantic City (46,150), West Hoboken (35,403), East Orange (34,371), Perth Amboy (32,121), and Orange (29,630).

### NEW MEXICO (N. Mex.).

AREA, 122,634. Pop. (1910) 327,301.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	142,918	1,956	160,282
1900 .....	180,207	1,610	195,310
1910 .....	304,602	1,628	327,301

Governor, William C. McDonald, Dem., \$5,000.

Secretary, Antonio Lucero, \$3,000.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (24), House of Representatives (49).

Senate (1912-1913), 17 Rep., 7 Dem. House, 33 Rep., 16 Dem.

CAPITAL, Santa Fé. Population (1910) 5,072, Albuquerque (11,020).

### NEW YORK (N.Y.) O.S.

AREA, 50,203 sq. miles. Pop. (1910) 9,113,614.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	5,923,955	70,092	6,003,174
1900 .....	7,156,881	99,232	7,268,894
1910 .....	8,966,921	134,181	9,113,614

Governor (1913-1914), Martin H. Glynn, \$10,000.

Secretary of State, Mitchell May, \$6,000.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (51), House of Assembly (150).

Senate (1913-1914), 32 Dem., 16 Rep., 3 Ind.; House (elections 4 Nov., 1913).

CAPITAL, ALBANY. Population (1910) 100,253.

Other cities: NEW YORK (4,766,883), BUFFALO (423,715), ROCHESTER (218,149), SYRACUSE (137,249), Yonkers (79,803), Troy (76,813), Utica (74,419), Schenectady (72,826), Binghamton (48,483), Elmira (37,176), Auburn (34,668), Jamestown (31,297), Amsterdam (31,267), Mount Vernon (30,919), Niagara Falls (30,445).

## NORTH CAROLINA (N.C.), O.S.

AREA, 52,426 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,206,287.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	1,055,382	561,018	1,617,949
1900 .....	1,263,603	624,469	1,893,810
1910 .....	1,500,513	697,843	2,206,287

Governor (1913-1917), Locke Craig, *Dem.*, \$5,000.

Secretary of State, J. Bryan Grimes.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (50), House of Representatives (120).

Senate (1911-1913), 43 *Dem.*, 7 *Rep.*; House, 99 *Dem.*, 20 *Rep.*

CAPITAL, Raleigh. Population (1910), 19,218.

Other towns: Charlotte (34,014), Wilmington (25,748), Asheville (18,762), Durham (18,241), and Winston (17,167).

## NORTH DAKOTA (N. Dak.), 1889.

AREA, 70,837 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 577,056.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	182,407	373	190,983
1900 .....	311,712	286	319,146
1910 .....	569,855	617	577,056

Governor (1911-1913), L. B. Hanna, *Rep.*, \$5,000.

Secretary of State, Thomas Hall.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (50), House of Representatives (111).

Senate (1913), *Rep.* 44, *Dem.* 6; House, *Rep.* 103, *Dem.* 8.

CAPITAL, Bismarck. Population (1910), 5,443.

Other towns: Fargo (14,331) and Grand Forks (12,478).

## OHIO, 1802.

AREA, 41,040 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 4,767,121.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	3,584,805	87,113	3,672,329
1900 .....	4,060,204	96,901	4,157,545
1910 .....	4,654,907	111,443	4,767,121

Governor (1913-1915), James M. Cox, *Dem.*, \$10,000.

Secretary of State, Charles H. Graves.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (33), House of Representatives (123).

Senate (1913-1915), 26 *Dem.*, 7 *Rep.*; House, 87 *Dem.*; 33 *Rep.*; 3 *Prog.*

CAPITAL, COLUMBUS. Population (1910), 181,511.

Other towns: CLEVELAND (560,663), CINCINNATI (364,463), TOLEDO (168,407), DAYTON (116,577), Youngstown (79,066), Akron (50,738), Canton (50,217), Springfield (46,921), Hamilton (35,279), Lima (30,508), Lorain (28,883), and Zanesville (28,026).

## OKLAHOMA (Okla.), 1907.

AREA, 70,057 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 1,657,155.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	172,554	21,609	258,657
1900 .....	670,204	55,684	790,391
1910 .....	1,444,535	137,612	1,657,155

## Indian Territory.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	161,546	18,636	180,182
1900 .....	355,207	36,853	392,060

Governor (1911-1915), Lee Cruce, *Dem.*, \$4,500.

Secretary of State, B. F. Harrison.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (44), House of Representatives (99).

Senate (1911-1913), 29 *Dem.*, 15 *Rep.*; House, 66 *Dem.*, 33 *Rep.*

CAPITAL, Oklahoma City. Population (1910), 64,205.

Other towns: Muskogee (25,278), Tulsa (18,182), Enid (13,799), McAlester (12,954), and Shawnee (12,474).

## OREGON (Oreg.), 1859.

AREA, 96,699 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 672,675.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	301,982	1,186	317,704
1900 .....	394,582	1,105	413,536
1910 .....	655,094	1,519	672,765

Governor (1911-1915), Oswald West, *Dem.*, \$5,000.

Secretary of State, Ben W. Olcott.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (30), House of Representatives (60).

Senate (1911-1913), 27 *Rep.*, 3 *Dem.*; House, 58 *Rep.*, 2 *Dem.*

CAPITAL, Salem. Population (1910), 14,094.

The largest city is PORTLAND (207,214).

## PENNSYLVANIA (Pa.), O.S.

AREA, 45,215 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 7,665,111.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	5,148,258	107,596	5,258,113
1900 .....	6,141,664	156,845	6,302,115
1910 .....	7,467,760	193,908	7,665,111

Governor (1911-1915), John K. Tener, *Rep.*, \$10,000.

Secretary of State, Robert McAfee.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (50), House of Representatives (207).

Senate (1913-1915), 34 *Rep.*, 15 *Dem.* (1 vacancy); House, 127 *Rep.*, 57 *Dem.* (23 vacancies).

CAPITAL, Harrisburg. Population (1910), 64,186.

Other towns: PHILADELPHIA (1,549,008), PITTSBURG (533,905), SCRANTON (129,867), Reading (96,071), Wilkesbarre (67,105), Erie (66,525), Johnstown (55,482), Altoona (52,127), Allentown (51,913), Lancaster (47,227), York (44,750), McKeesport (42,694), Chester (38,537), Newcastle (36,280), and Williamsport (31,860).

## RHODE ISLAND (R.I.), O.S.

AREA, 1,248 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 542,610.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	337,859	7,393	345,256
1900 .....	419,050	9,092	428,556
1910 .....	532,498	9,529	542,610

Governor (1913-1914), Aram J. Pothier, *Rep.*, \$3,000.

Secretary of State, J. Fred Parker.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (39), House of Representatives (100).

Senate (1912-1913), 34 *Rep.*, 5 *Dem.*; House, 61 *Rep.*, 39 *Dem.*

CAPITAL, PROVIDENCE. Population (1910), 224,326.

Other cities: Pawtucket (51,622), Woonsocket (38,125), Newport (27,149), and Warwick (26,629).

## SOUTH CAROLINA (S.C.), O.S.

AREA, 30,989 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 1,515,400.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	462,008	688,934	1,151,149
1900 .....	557,807	782,321	1,340,316
1910 .....	679,162	835,843	1,515,400

Governor (1911-1913), Coleman L. Blease, *Dem.*, \$3,000.

Secretary of State, R. M. McCown.

LEGISLATURE, Senate (44), House of Representatives (124).

Senate and House are all *Dem.*

CAPITAL, Columbia. Population (1910), 26,319.

Other towns: Charleston (51,833), Spartanburg (17,517), and Greenville (15,741).

## SOUTH DAKOTA (S. Dak.), 1889.

AREA, 77,615 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 583,888.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	328,010	541	348,600
1900 .....	380,714	465	401,570
1910 .....	563,771	817	583,888

Governor (1911-1913), Robert S. Vessey, *Rep.*, \$3,000.

Secretary of State, Samuel C. Polley.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (45), House of Representatives (104).

Senate (1911-1912), 34 *Rep.*, 11 *Dem.*; House, 99 *Rep.*, 5 *Dem.*

CAPITAL, Pierre. Population (1910), 3,600.

Other towns: Sioux Falls (14,094) and Aberdeen (10,763).

## TENNESSEE (Tenn.), 1796.

AREA, 42,022 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,184,789.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	1,336,637	430,678	1,767,518
1900 .....	1,540,186	480,243	2,020,616
1910 .....	1,711,433	473,088	2,184,789

Governor (1911-1913), Ben W. Cooper, *Rep.*, \$4,000.

Secretary of State, R. R. Sneed.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (33), House of Representatives (99).

Senate (1911-1912), 25 *Dem.*, 8 *Rep.*; House, 74 *Dem.*, 25 *Rep.*

CAPITAL, NASHVILLE. Population (1910), 110,364.

Other towns: MEMPHIS (131,105), Chattanooga (44,604), and Knoxville (36,349).

## TEXAS (Tex.), 1845.

AREA, 265,896 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 3,896,542.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	1,745,935	488,171	2,235,527
1900 .....	2,426,669	620,722	3,048,710
1910 .....	3,204,896	690,020	3,896,542

Governor (1911-1913), O. B. Colquitt, *Dem.*, \$4,000.

Secretary of State, F. C. Weinert.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (31), House of Representatives (143).

Senate (1911-1912), 30 *Dem.*, 1 *Rep.*; House, 142 *Dem.*, 1 *Rep.*

CAPITAL, Austin. Population (1910), 29,860.

Other towns: San Antonio (66,614), Dallas (92,104), Houston (78,800), Fort Worth (73,312), El Paso (39,279), Galveston (36,981), and Waco (26,425).

## UTAH, 1896.

AREA, 84,990 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 373,351.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	205,925	588	210,779
1900 .....	272,465	672	276,749
1910 .....	366,602	1,143	373,351

Governor (1913-1917), William Spry, *Rep.*, \$6,000.

Secretary of State, David Mattson.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (18), House of Representatives (45).

Senate (1913-1914), 16 *Rep.*, 2 *Dem.*; House, 31 *Rep.*, 14 *Dem.*

CAPITAL, Salt Lake City. Population (1910), 92,777.

## VERMONT (Vt.), 1791.

AREA, 9,564 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 355,956.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	331,418	937	332,422
1900 .....	342,771	826	343,641
1910 .....	354,298	1,621	355,956

Governor (1912-1914), Allen M. Fletcher, *Rep.*, \$2,500.

Secretary of State, Guy W. Bailey, \$3,500.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (30), House of Representatives (246).

Senate (1912-1914), 27 *Rep.*, 3 *Dem.*; House, 146 *Rep.*, 56 *Dem.*; 22 *Progressives*, 7 *Prog. Rep.*; 3 *Ind. Rep.*, 2 *Ind. Prog.*; 1 *Prog. Dem.*, 1 *Ind. Dem.*, 1 *Prohibitionist*, 1 *Do. Rep.*, 1 *Labour*, 1 *Undefined*, 3 vacancies.

CAPITAL, Montpelier. Population (1910), 7,856. Other towns: Burlington (20,468), Rutland (13,546), and Barre (10,734).

VIRGINIA (Va.), O.S.

AREA, 42,627 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,061,612.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	1,020,122	635,438	1,655,980
1900 .....	1,192,855	660,722	1,854,184
1910 .....	1,389,809	671,096	2,061,612

Governor (1910-1914), William Hodges Mann, *Dem.*, \$5,000.

Secretary of State, B. O. James.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (40), House of Representatives (100).

Senate (1912-1913), 35 *Dem.*, 5 *Rep.* House, 90 *Dem.*, 10 *Rep.*

CAPITAL, RICHMOND. Population (1910), 127,628.

Other towns: Norfolk (67,452), Roanoke (34,874), Portsmouth (33,130), and Lynchburg (29,494).

WASHINGTON (Wash.), 1889.

AREA, 69,127 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 1,141,990.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1830 .....	340,829	1,602	357,232
1900 .....	496,304	2,514	518,103
1910 .....	1,109,157	6,058	1,141,990

Governor (1913-1917), Ernest Lister, *Dem.*, \$6,000.

Secretary of State, I. M. Howell.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (42), House of Representatives (97).

Senate (1913-1914), 27 *Rep.*, 9 *Dem.*, 6 *Prog.*; House, 50 *Rep.*, 18 *Dem.*, 1 *Soc.*, 28 *Prog.*

CAPITAL, Olympia. Population (1910), 6,996.

Other towns: SEATTLE (237,194), SPOKANE (104,402), Tacoma (83,743), Everett (24,814), and Bellingham (24,298).

WEST VIRGINIA (W. Va.), 1863.

AREA, 24,170 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 1,221,119.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	730,077	32,690	762,794
1900 .....	915,233	43,499	958,800
1910 .....	1,156,817	64,173	1,221,119

Governor (1909-1913), William E. Glasscock, *Rep.*, \$5,000.

Secretary of State, Stuart F. Reed.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (30), House of Representatives (86).

Senate (1911-1912), 15 *Dem.*, 15 *Rep.*; House, 63 *Dem.*, 23 *Rep.*

CAPITAL, Charleston. Population (1910), 22,996. Other towns: Wheeling (41,641) and Huntington (31,161).

WISCONSIN (Wis.), 1848.

AREA, 56,066 sq. miles. Pop. (1910), 2,333,860.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	1,680,828	2,444	1,693,330
1900 .....	2,057,911	2,542	2,069,042
1910 .....	2,320,557	2,900	2,333,860

Governor (1911-1913), Francis E. McGovern, *Rep.*, \$5,000.

Secretary of State, John S. Donald.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (33), House of Representatives (100).

Senate (1913-1914), 25 *Rep.*, 7 *Dem.*, 1 *Soc.*; House, 59 *Rep.*, 35 *Dem.*, 6 *Soc.*

CAPITAL, Madison. Population (1910), 25,531.

Other towns: MILWAUKEE (373,857), Superior (40,384), Racine (38,002), Oshkosh (33,062), and La Crosse (30,417).

WYOMING (Wyo.), 1890.

AREA, 97,914 sq. miles. Pop. (1910) 145,965.

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 .....	59,324	922	62,555
1900 .....	89,051	940	92,531
1910 .....	140,373	2,235	145,965

Governor (1911-1915), Joseph M. Carey, *Rep.*, \$4,000.

Secretary of State, F. L. Houx.

LEGISLATURE: Senate (27), House of Representatives (57).

Senate (1911-1912), 19 *Rep.*, 8 *Dem.*; House, 29 *Rep.*, 27 *Dem.*

CAPITAL, Cheyenne. Population (1910) 11,320.

#### DAYS OF GRACE.

Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes, payable at any time after date, have *three days of grace* allowed; thus, a bill dated 1 Jan. at two months' date is not due until March 4. There is, however, no such extension in the case of bills drawn at sight, or on demand, and these must be paid on presentation. In Canada three days of grace are also allowed, and in the U.S. there is a variable period, but in *no other countries* does the system prevail. In the United Kingdom, bills falling due on Sunday are payable the previous Saturday, and in England and Wales and in Ireland bills falling due on Good Friday or Christmas Day are similarly payable on the previous day. Bills falling due on Bank Holidays are payable the day after.

#### AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

The average heights and weights of men in the United Kingdom have been tabulated as follows:—

	Average Height.	Average Weight.
Scotsmen .....	5 ft. 8½ in.	11 st. 11 lb.
Irishmen .....	5 ft. 8 in.	10 st. 13 lb.
Englishmen .....	5 ft. 7½ in.	11 st. 1 lb.
Welshmen .....	5 ft. 6½ in.	11 st. 4 lb.

## Dependencies of the U.S.A. AREA AND POPULATION.

Dependency and Capital.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.
Guam (Agaña).....	207	12,000
Philippines (Manila).....	121,400	9,000,000
Puerto Rico, etc. (San Juan).....	3,600	1,120,000
Tutuila (Pago Pago).....	95	6,000
Wake Island, etc.....	10	—
Panama Canal Zone.....	400	130,000
Total.....	125,712	10,268,000

### PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. AREA AND POPULATION.

Island.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population 1903.*
Bohol.....	1,441	243,148
Cebu.....	1,762	592,247
Leyte.....	2,722	357,641
Luzon.....	40,969	3,798,507
Masbate.....	1,236	...
Mindanao.....	36,202	499,634
Mindoro.....	3,851	...
Negros.....	4,881	460,776
Palawan.....	4,027	...
Panay.....	4,611	743,646
Samar.....	5,031	222,690
Other Islands (3,130).....	14,572	...
Total.....	121,935	7,635,426*

**Position and Extent.**—The Philippine Islands are situated between  $4^{\circ} 40' - 21^{\circ} 10'$  N. lat. and  $116^{\circ} 40' - 126^{\circ} 34'$  E. long., and are distant about 500 miles from the south-east coast of the continent of Asia. Their total land area is 121,935 square miles, of which total 106,823 square miles are contained in the eleven largest islands, the 3,130 other islands having a combined area of 14,572 square miles.

**Physiography.**—The Philippines are a volcanic chain of islands in the Pacific Ocean, extending for more than 1,000 miles in an irregular crescent formation, the largest islands being at the northern (Luzon) and southern (Mindanao) extremities. In the extreme west is the long, narrow island of Palawan, detached from the main chain, and lying in the China Sea. All the islands are mountainous, the general strike of the ranges being north to south; the highest peaks are Mount Apo in Mindanao (10,312 feet), Mount Halcón, in Mindoro (8,800 feet), and Mount Pulog and Mayon, in Luzon (8,000 feet). There are twelve active volcanoes in the archipelago, and Mount Mayon (Luzon) caused great havoc by an eruption in 1897, and Jaal volcano, on an island in a lake 50 miles south of Manila, was the scene of a destructive outbreak in 1911. Earthquakes are frequent, but very seldom severe. The principal rivers are the Cagayán (220 miles), in Luzon, and the Cotobate and Agusan, in Mindanao, while close to Manila is the Laguna de Bay, a freshwater lake over

30 miles in length, and Lake Taal, about half the size of the former, and smaller lakes abound in most of the islands. The climate of the island is marked by a high temperature and the rainfall in Manila is about 75 inches; but while the islands are subject to violent tropical storms (*baguios*) the heat is less oppressive than that of many temperate countries.

**Population.**—At the Census of 1903 the population was ascertained to be 7,635,426, a most all of Malayan stock, of whom nearly 7,000,000 were Christians (Roman Catholics), about 275,000 were Muhammadans; about 725,000 are pagans. Of the foreign-born residents about three-quarters are Chinese, and of the white population over one-half are from the U.S.A. (8,200 in 1903). The population in 1913 was estimated at 8,831,618.

**Government.**—The islands were discovered in 1521 by the Portuguese navigator Magellan, who was slain by the natives of Mactán. In 1542 Spain undertook the conquest of the islands, which were named "Filipinas," after the son of the King of Spain, and in 1571 the city of Manila was founded by the conquistador Legaspi, who subdued the inhabitants of almost all the islands, their conversion from barbarism and paganism being undertaken by the Augustinian friars in Legaspi's train. In 1762 the capital of the Spanish colony was occupied by a British force, but in 1764 the newly-acquired territory was restored to Spain. In the nineteenth century there were frequent disturbances in the islands, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War of 1898 a rebellion was at its height under Aguinaldo, a native leader, whose assistance was secured by Admiral Dewey, the commander of the American Pacific fleet, after the annihilation of the Spanish vessels in Manila Bay on May 1, 1898. Manila was captured by the American troops under General Wesley Merritt on Aug. 13, 1898, and the Islands were ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris of Dec. 10, 1898. Co-operation with Aguinaldo and his undisciplined troops proved to be impossible, and the U.S. forces were eventually increased to 60,000 men engaged in a war of pacification which ended with the capture of Aguinaldo on March 23, 1901. The garrison has again been reduced to 12,000 American and 5,000 native troops. The first civil governor of the Philippines was William H. Taft (afterwards President of the U.S.), appointed July 1, 1901, and he was succeeded by General L. E. Wright (1904-5), H. C. Ide (1906), General J. F. Smith (1906), and W. C. Forbes (1909). The present Governor was appointed in 1913.

\* Later investigations show that this total should have been increased.

Governor-General (Manila), Francis Burton Harrison.

Vice-Governor-General, N. W. Gilbert.

### Executive Officers.

Interior (vacant).

Commerce and Police (vacant).

Finance and Justice, Gregorio Araneta.

Public Instruction, N. W. Gilbert.

These executive officers, with four others (F. A. Branagan, J. R. de Luzuriaga, R. Palma, and J. Sumulong), form the Commission under the presidency of the Governor-General. The Legislature consists of two houses, the *Commission* (see above) and an *Assembly* of 81 members, elected by the people on a limited franchise for four years.

**Public Health.**—The birth rate for the city of Manila, which is the only area for which entirely accurate statistics are at present obtainable, was 36.79 in 1913, and the death rate 26.69. Cholera, smallpox, and the bubonic plague now occur only in the form of occasional sporadic cases. Lepers are segregated in a colony on the Island of Culion, which had about 2,500 inmates in 1913. The number of deaths from intestinal diseases has been greatly reduced—in some cases by 50 per cent.—by the installation of a water supply from an uninhabited watershed for the city of Manila, and by the drilling of artesian wells, of which there were 830 at the end of 1913, in the rural towns.

**Education.**—In 1913 there were 2,934 primary, intermediate, and secondary public schools, with an average monthly enrolment of 329,000 pupils. This is being increased during the current school year (1913-1914) by 1,000 new primary schools, accommodating 100,000 additional pupils. Registered private schools have an enrolment of about 10,000. The University of the Philippines, supported from public funds, has an enrolment of about 800 in the collegiate departments.

**Finance.**—The revenue of the central government is mainly derived from customs duties and internal taxes:—

### Resources (July 1, 1912):—

Cash available for appropriation.....	\$ 702,345
Cash appropriated for public improvements, but not released.....	840,519
Available appropriations from revenue .....	6,800,376
Available appropriations from bond issues .....	139,778

Total ..... \$ 8,483,018

### Revenues and Receipts:—

Customs Revenue .....	7,774,945
Internal Revenue .....	5,044,231
Franchise taxes .....	59,819
Surplus of the Gold Standard Fund in excess of 35 per cent. of the currency in circulation .....	444,769
Miscellaneous receipts.....	165,986

Total ..... \$13,489,700

Supplies brought into Account. 27,370

27,370

Total available for Expenditure.....\$22,000,088

### Expenditures:—

Current expenses of the central government.....	\$ 9,560,087
Aid to cities, provinces, and municipalities.....	1,097,142
Interest and sinking-fund payments in connection with bonded debt.....	344,043
Interest on guarantee bonds of railway companies .....	310,331
Public improvements .....	3,992,437

Total ..... \$ 14,804,040

### Resources (June 30, 1913):—

Cash available for appropriation.....	826,430
Cash appropriated for public improvements, but not released.....	74,027
Available appropriations from revenue .....	6,214,593
Available appropriations from bond issues .....	80,938

Total ..... 7,196,048

\$22,000,088

**Production and Industry.**—Agriculture is the principal industry of the archipelago, and employs over one-half of the working population. The chief crops are hemp, rice, maize, sugar, tobacco, and coco-nuts; the exports being principally hemp, copra, sugar and tobacco; the imports are cotton goods, rice, wheat flour, fresh meat, boots and shoes, iron and steel manufactures, petroleum and paper. The principal manufactures are cigars and cigarettes; of the former 305,000,000 were made in 1913, and 207,000,000 exported; of the latter 4,500,000,000, of which the bulk are consumed locally, although the exports are increasing.

The growth of the trade of the Philippines is shown below.

### IMPORTS INTO PHILIPPINES.

Year.	From U.S.	From Other Countries.	Total.
1900	\$1,656,469	\$18,944,967	\$20,601,436
1905	5,839,512	25,040,536	30,879,048
1909	4,696,178	23,098,304	27,794,482
1910	10,798,589	26,269,041	37,067,630
1911	19,818,841	30,014,881	49,833,722
1912	20,791,433	33,758,547	54,549,980
1913	25,646,875	30,680,658	56,327,533

### EXPORTS FROM PHILIPPINES.

Year.	To U.S.	To Other Countries.	Total.
1900	\$3,638,729	\$16,182,628	\$19,821,347
1905	15,681,980	16,673,885	32,355,865
1909	20,256,600	20,787,858	41,044,458
1910	18,793,678	20,924,282	39,717,960
1911	16,813,864	22,964,765	39,778,629
1912	21,619,686	28,700,150	50,319,836
1913	19,970,642	33,712,684	53,683,326

**Communications.**—In 1913 there were 612 miles of railway in operation. In 1913 there were 1,303 miles of first-class hard-surfaced roads, 1,276 miles of second-class light-surfaced roads, and 1,952 miles of third-class unsurfaced roads. On these roads there were 5,660 permanent bridges

and culverts. Post offices numbered 590, and there were 4,618 miles of telegraph. In 1913 the postage revenue was \$380,942, the telegraph revenue \$283,305, and the value of money orders sold \$8,272,858; there is a postal savings bank, with a sum of \$1,240,241 to the credit of 39,909 depositors. The mercantile marine consisted in 1913 of 191 steam vessels and 489 sailing vessels, the combined tonnage of these 680 vessels being 54,396 tons. The tonnage of foreign vessels cleared in 1913 was 1,868,811, and of coastwise vessels cleared 1,325,369. The principal ports are Manila (harbour accessible for vessels of 30-ft. draught), Cebu and Iloilo.

**Towns.**—Capital, Manila, in the island of Luzon; estimated population, 250,000. The next largest towns are Cebu (about 60,000) and Iloilo (about 50,000); there are several others with populations from 25,000 to 40,000.

#### GUAM.

*Guam*, the largest of the Ladrone or Marianne Islands in the North Pacific Ocean, lies in  $13^{\circ} 26'$  N. lat. and  $144^{\circ} 39'$  E. long., at a distance of about 1,450 miles east of Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, and forms a naval station between that dependency and the United States. The area of the island is estimated at 207 square miles, with a population of about 13,000, of whom 515 are foreigners (including 311 U.S. naval force), the natives being of Chamorro stock, mingled with Filipino and Spanish blood. The language is a Malay dialect containing many Spanish words, but English is fast becoming the language of the island. The island was discovered by the Portuguese navigator Magellan in 1521, and was occupied by Spain from 1688 to 1898, being ceded to the U.S. by the Treaty of Paris of Dec. 10, 1908. Formal occupation was made by a gunboat of the U.S. on Feb. 1, 1899. A plateau occupies most of the northern portion, and in the south is a range of hills, with the highest peak in Jumulong Mangloc (1,280 feet). Only a small part of the island is cultivated, although the available land is fertile and the climate favourable. Coco-nuts, rice, sugar, coffee, and cacao are grown in small quantities. The wooded slopes of the plateau and the valleys contain valuable timber. Capital, Agaña. Port of entry, Apra.

Governor, Capt. Robert E. Coontz, U.S.N.

#### PUERTO RICO.

*Puerto Rico* (Rich Harbour) is a large island of the Greater Antilles group in the West Indies, and lies between  $17^{\circ} 50'$ – $18^{\circ} 30'$  N. lat. and  $65^{\circ} 30'$ – $67^{\circ} 15'$  W. long., with a total area of 3,436 square miles and a population of 1,118,012 at the census of 1910. Almost all the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The island is about 100 miles from west to east, and 40 miles from north to south at the western end, narrowing towards the eastern extremity. The capital is 1,400 miles distant from New York, and 1,050 miles from Key West. Puerto Rico was sighted by Christopher Columbus in 1493, and was occupied by Spain from 1508 to 1898, in which year it was captured by the United States, by whom it was formally occupied on Oct. 18, 1898. Included in the annexation are the islands of Vieques (about 100 square miles), Culebra (30 square miles), Mona (20 square miles), and several islets. A range of mountains, with a greatest elevation of 3,800 feet, crosses Puerto Rico from west to east, and the island is generally hilly, with few plains of any extent. Sugar is grown in the low-lying districts, and tobacco

and coffee on the slopes of the hills; fruits, cotton, maize, sweet potatoes, rice, and yams are also grown. The trade is principally with the U.S. About 200 miles of railway were in operation in 1912, and there are good harbours at San Juan and Ponce. The capital, San Juan, had 50,000 inhabitants in 1912, other towns being Ponce (35,500), Mayaguez (17,000), and Arecibo (10,000). An Executive Council of eleven members, appointed by the President of the United States, constitutes the upper house of the Legislature, the lower house being the House of Delegates, of 35 members, elected for two years.

Governor (1909–1913), G. R. Colton.

#### TUTUILA.

Under an agreement between Great Britain, Germany, and the U.S., of Nov. 14, 1899, the first-named Power abandoned all claims to the islands of the Samoan Archipelago, which were divided by the remaining parties to the agreement, the islands east of  $171^{\circ}$  W. long. being reserved to the U.S. The territory thus acquired consists of the island of Tutuila and Anun, Ofu, Olosenga, Tau, and Rose Islands, with a total area of about 56 square miles and a population estimated at 7,250 in 1912.

*Tutuila*, the largest of the U.S. group, has an area of about 40 square miles and a population of 5,250, and contains a magnificent harbour at Pago Pago, the capital and seat of government. The remaining islands have an area of about 16 square miles and a population of about 2,000, Rose Island being uninhabited. Copra and cocoa beans are exported.

Governor, Commander C. D. Stearns, U.S.N.

#### WAKE AND JOHNSTON ISLANDS.

The flag of the U.S. was hoisted on Wake Island in 1899, and other islands in the Pacific have been annexed from time to time, including Johnston, Gallego, Starbuck, Penrhyn, Palmyra, Washington, Fanning, and Christmas; Howland and Baker; Gardner, Medway, Marcus, and Morell.

#### ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

The *Aleutian Islands*, or Catherine Archipelago (also known as the Santa Barbara group), lie westward of the district of Alaska, and consist of four groups of islands (Fox, Andreanof, Rat, and Near Islands) between  $52^{\circ}$ – $53^{\circ}$  N. lat. and  $172^{\circ}$  E.– $163^{\circ}$  W. long. They have a population estimated at 2,000. The principal settlement is at Iliuliuk, on Unalaska Island. The group forms a part of the district of Alaska, and was transferred to the U.S. by Russia in 1867.

#### THE PANAMA CANAL.

The first suggestion for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama was made by a Spanish engineer in 1530, and surveys were actively engaged upon by various private companies between the years 1825 and 1890. In 1876 a concession for the construction of a canal was granted to a French promotion corporation, which conducted surveys during a period of two years, and reported to an international congress held at Paris in May, 1879, over which Ferdinand de Lesseps presided. This congress advised the construction of a canal at sea-level, and in 1881 the work was undertaken by the Universal Inter-oceanic Panama Canal Company, of which de Lesseps was nominal head. After two years of preparatory work, the first excavation was made on January 20, 1882. The amount of work to be accomplished proved to be greater than was estimated, and the conditions under which it

was carried on more embarrassing. Sickness, interference of local officials, and mismanagement by the administration in Paris, resulted in the failure of the company, and a receiver was appointed in 1889. Under direction of the French courts a new company was formed to carry on the work, and, after a period of surveys, excavation was resumed in 1894. This was continued until May 4, 1904, when the United States Government took possession of the effects of the French company in Panama.

The interest of the United States in a canal across the Isthmus dates from 1825, and surveys under the auspices of that Government, or of companies organized in the United States, have been made at every available point between the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and the Atrato River. Actual construction, by an American company, of a canal across Nicaragua was begun in 1850, and abandoned in 1853, when the company failed for lack of funds. The failure of this company influenced the United States Government to take an active interest, and a commission was appointed in 1895 to make further studies and investigations. As a result of these investigations, the Congress of the United States authorized the President in 1902 to purchase the effects of the French company in Panama for \$40,000,000. Meanwhile, a treaty was negotiated with the Government of Colombia for the cession, upon payment of \$10,000,000, of the territory through which the canal was to be constructed. The failure of the Colombian Government to ratify this treaty led to the secession of Panama on November 3, 1903. The new Government was immediately recognized by the United States, and a treaty was signed on February 26, 1904, in which rights of sovereignty over a strip of land ten miles in width, extending across the Isthmus, were ceded to the United States. The canal is built through the centre of this territory.

Two years were spent by the United States Government in sanitation, the assembling of plant, and organization and housing of a labor force; after which operations on a large scale were begun on all parts of the canal. The labor force has varied from 700 on May 4, 1904, 17,000 in 1906, 29,000 in 1907, to 50,000 in 1913. At its maximum, the force was composed approximately of 6,000 Americans, 5,000 European laborers, and 39,000 negro laborers from the West Indies and the mainland bordering the Caribbean Sea. The total cost is estimated at \$375,000,000, including, in addition to the canal construction, the \$40,000,000 paid to the French canal company, \$10,000,000 paid to the Republic of Panama, and the cost of terminal facilities.

The canal is fifty miles long, and the channel is from 300 to 1,000 feet wide at bottom. The least width is in Culebra Cut, and the greatest in Gatun Lake, where the channel can be made much broader at any time by the cutting down of trees and a small amount of dredging. The water depth when the surface is at 8½ feet above sea-level varies from 85 feet in some parts of Gatun Lake to 4½ feet in the Atlantic entrance. The depth through Culebra Cut is 45 feet.

There are three essential parts: a lake formed by damming the Chagres River, and two channels leading from the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans to this lake. The surface of the lake is normally at 8½ feet above sea-level, and the channels connecting it with the sea are at sea-level. Ships are lifted from the sea-level channels to the

lake, or lowered from the lake to sea-level in locks. These locks have a usable length of 1,000 feet, width of 110 feet; least depth of water over the sills when lake is at normal level, 41½ feet. These dimensions limit the size of ships using the canal. The dam which forms the lake is situated at Gatun, about seven miles inland from the Atlantic. It is built of earth, with an impermeable core of fine sand and clay, and is 1½ miles long, half a mile wide at bottom, and 100 feet at the top, which is 105 feet above sea-level. The lake is known as Gatun Lake, and is 164 square miles in area. At its southern end is Culebra Cut, the channel through the continental divide. This is the most extensive excavation ever made. The French canal builders dug about 12,000,000 cubic yards out of this section of the canal, and the Americans are completing an excavation that will amount to over 100,000,000 yards. The total excavation for the whole canal is about 220,000,000 cubic yards, about 130,000,000 yards of which have been excavated in the dry and the balance by dredges. The amount of concrete used in the locks is 4,500,000 cubic yards.

The administration and construction of the canal are under George W. Goethals, Colonel, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, who is Chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, Chief Engineer, Governor of the Canal Zone, and President of the Panama Railroad Company. He is assisted by a Commission composed of himself and six other members, and by an administrative and engineering corps composed of American citizens.

The canal will be ready for use in 1914, and the official opening has been set for January 1, 1915. A small steamer, *Louise*, actually passed through the canal from Atlantic to Pacific on November 17, 1913.

*From New York to Various Points:*

	Via Panama.	Via Suez.	Via Cape Town.
Yokohama .....	9,996 (a)	13,566	—
Manila .....	11,548 (a)	11,589	—
Hong Kong .....	11,691 (a)	11,673	—
Melbourne .....	10,392	13,385	13,162
Sydney .....	9,811	13,960	13,742
Wellington .....	8,851	14,441 (c)	14,333
Colon .....	1,981	—	—
Valparaiso .....	4,630 (b)	—	—
San Francisco .....	5,299	—	—
Puget Sound .....	6,074	—	—

(a) Via San Francisco. (b) Via Strait of Magellan 8,461. (c) Via Strait of Magellan 11,344. New York to Honolulu 400 miles longer than by San Francisco and Great Circle.

*From Liverpool to Various Points:*

	Via Panama.	Via Suez.	Via Cape Town.
Colon .....	4,720 (a)	—	—
Colon .....	5,034 (b)	—	—
Valparaiso .....	7,359 (c)	—	—
Sydney .....	12,406 (c)	12,036	12,940
Wellington .....	1,261	12,949	13,853
Melbourne .....	12,749 (d)	11,461	12,365
Yokohama .....	12,197 (e)	11,640	—
Yokohama .....	12,330 (f)	—	—
Manila .....	14,300 (e)	9,677	—
Hong Kong .....	14,483	9,731	—

(a) Via Jamaica. (b) Via New York. (c) Via Tahiti. (d) Via Wellington. (e) Via San Francisco. (f) Via Honolulu. (g) Liverpool to Valparaiso via Strait of Magellan 8,830.

## Uruguay.

(República Oriental del Uruguay.)

## AREA AND POPULATION.

Departments and Capitals.	Area. (English Sq. Miles).	Popula- tion (1909).	Departments and Capitals.	Area. (English Sq. Miles).	Popula- tion (1909).
Artigas (San Eugenio) .....	4,392	28,866	Paysandú (Paysandú) .....	5,115	42,256
Canelones (Guadeloupe) .....	1,833	91,703	Rio Negro (Fray Bentos).....	3,269	23,421
Cerro Largo (Melo).....	5,753	46,549	Rivera (Rivera) .....	3,790	37,292
Colonia (Colonia).....	5,525	44,413	Rocha (Rocha).....	4,280	36,165
Durazno (Durazno).....	1,744	17,379	Salto (Salto).....	4,863	46,801
Flores (Trinidad).....	4,763	47,699	San José (San José) .....	2,687	48,546
Florida (Florida).....	2,192	58,243	Soriano (Mercedes).....	3,560	41,763
Maldonado (Maldonado) .....	1,584	30,735	Tacuarembó (San Fructuoso) ...	8,074	48,933
Minas (Minas) .....	4,844	53,545	Treinta y Tres (Treinta y Tres)	3,686	30,465
Montevideo (Montevideo) .....	256	317,879			
			Total.....	72,210	1,094,688

In 1908 there were 890,000 Uruguayans and 200,000 foreigners (Italian 75,000, Spanish 60,000, Brazilian 30,000, Argentine 15,000, French 13,000, British 2,000, Swiss 2,000, German 1,500, others 5,000). In 1900 there were 474,811 males and 440,836 females.

About 4 per cent. of the population is coloured (negro or Indian), 10 to 12 per cent. of mixed blood, and the rest white of European (mainly Italian or Spanish) descent.

The language of the country is Spanish, and the religion Roman Catholic.

## Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	Marriages.
1907	34,840	162,676	197,516	16,744	140,814	157,558	6,444
1908	35,520	153,785	189,305	14,421	133,016	147,437	6,368
1909	35,663	165,638	201,301	15,249	145,534	160,783	6,591
1910	35,927	119,684	155,611	16,515	105,683	122,198	6,918
1911	37,530	141,224	178,754	16,552	123,934	140,486	6,967

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

*Boundaries.*—Uruguay is the smallest of the South American Republics and lies between 30° to 35° S. lat. and 53° 25'–57° 42' W. long., with an eastern (Atlantic) seaboard of 120 miles, a southern shore line of 235 miles on the estuary of Rio de la Plata, and 270 miles of the Uruguay river on the west. In the north the territory is continuous with Brazil for 450 miles.

*Relief.*—The country consists mainly (and particularly in the south and west) of undulating grassy plains. The principal chains of hills are the Cuchilla del Haedo, which crosses the Brazilian boundary and extends southwards to the Cuchilla Grande of the south and east. In no case do the peaks exceed 2,000 feet.

*Hydrography.*—The principal river of Uruguay is the *Rio Negro* (with its tributary the Yi), flowing from north-east to south-west into the Rio de la Plata. The boundary river *Uruguay* is navigable from its estuary to Salto, about 200 miles north, and the Negro is also navigable for a considerable distance. Smaller rivers are the Cuareim, Yaguaron, Santa Lucia, Queguay, and the Cebollati. On the south-east coast are several lagoons, and the north-east boundary crosses (the Brazilian) Lake Mirim.

*Climate.*—The climate is extraordinarily healthy, with great uniformity of temperature, the summer heat being tempered by the breezes of the Atlantic and the geographical position causing a high thermometer in winter.

## GOVERNMENT.

Uruguay resisted all attempted invasions of the Portuguese and Spaniards until the beginning of the 17th century, and 100 years later the Portuguese settlements were captured by the Spaniards. From 1726–1814 the country formed part of Spanish South America and underwent many vicissitudes during the Wars of Independence. In 1814 the armies of the

Argentine Confederation captured the capital and annexed the province, and it was afterwards annexed by Portugal and became a province of Brazil. On Aug. 25, 1825, through the heroism of the 33 liberators (whose memory is perpetuated in the name of one of the provinces), the country threw off the Brazilian yoke. This action led to war between Argentina and Brazil, which was settled by the mediation of the United Kingdom, Uruguay being declared an independent state in 1828. In 1830 a Republic was inaugurated, with a Constitution of Sept. 10, 1829. The President is elected by the legislature for a term of 4 years and is ineligible for a consecutive period of office.

*President of the Republic* (March 1, 1911-1915), José Batlle y Ordóñez, born May 21, 1854.  
*Vice-President*, Dr. Otero.

#### The Executive.

*Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Emilio Barroux.  
*Minister of the Interior*, Dr. Feliciano Viera.  
*Minister of War and Marine*, General J. Bernassa y Jerez.  
*Minister of Public Works*, Dr. Juan Carlos Blanco.  
*Minister of Finance*, Pedro Cosío.  
*Minister of Justice and Education*, Dr. Baltasar Brum.

#### THE LEGISLATURE.

There is a Congress of 2 houses, the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The Senate consists of 19 members (1 for each department), elected by indirect vote for 6 years and renewable as to one-third every 2 years. The Chamber of Deputies contains 75 members, elected for 3 years by direct vote. Congress meets in annual session from February to June.

*President of the Senate* (Dr. Otero).  
*President of the Chamber of Deputies*, Dr. Lagar-milla.

#### JUDICATURE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each of the 19 Departments has a Prefect appointed by the President, and an elective municipal council. Justice is administered in sub-district and district courts, and in departmental courts at each provincial capital. There is a high court at Montevideo composed of 3 judges elected by Congress.

#### DEFENCE.

There is a standing Army of about 10,400 officers and men, recruited mainly by voluntary enlistment. Service in the National Guard is compulsory between the ages of 17 and 60, in three classes, numbering in all about 100,000. There is a National Police of 5,000 men. The troops are well armed and equipped. The Navy consisted in 1913 of 2 cruisers and 1 gunboat, with 7 special service vessels, &c., manned by 650 officers and men.

#### EDUCATION.

*Primary Education* is free and nominally compulsory, and is, perhaps, better extended than in any other South American Republic. *Secondary Education* is provided in privately maintained schools and in State technical schools, and there is a University at the capital.

#### FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of the Republic for the five years 1908-09-1912-13 are shown below in gold pesos (the gold peso = 5s., or 4'7 = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1908-09	21,079,829	21,074,270
1909-10	21,079,880	21,075,330
1910-11	23,351,500	23,333,261
1911-12	29,802,173	29,801,153
1912-13	35,122,171	35,133,171

The revenue is derived principally from customs (\$17,211,830 in 1911-12); the expenditure includes "national obligations" (debt service, pensions, etc.) 17,110,911 pesos, war and marine 5,000,000 pesos, and industrial development 2,500,000 pesos. The City of Montevideo provides its own administrative expenditure from municipal taxation.

#### DEBT.

The Debt of the Republic was stated as follows on Dec. 31, 1911 and 1912 (in pesos):—

Description.	1911.	1912.
External.....	122,561,041	120,563,572
International .....	2,387,000	2,294,500
Internal.....	6,909,499	10,437,073
Total.....	131,857,540	133,295,145

#### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture and Live Stock.*—The total area is estimated at 46,178,000 English Statute acres, of which nearly 38,000,000 acres were pasture land, while 1,211,370 acres were under corn crops (wheat 683,664, maize 505,072) in 1908-9, producing 4,603,015 cwt. of wheat, 3,334,811 cwt. of maize, 123,056 cwt. of oats, and 60,457 cwt. of barley. In 1908-9 there were also 45,302 acres under flax producing 260,934 tons, but the flax area is diminishing. The vineyards (11,000 acres) produced close on 2,000,000 gallons of wine in 1906. Olives and tobacco are also cultivated.

The *Live Stock* (the rearing of which is by far the most important industry) included (1908) 8,192,602 cattle, 26,286,296 sheep, 19,951 goats, 180,099 pigs, 556,307 horses, and 17,671 mules. The extensive pasture lands are particularly suitable for cattle breeding and sheep farming, and there are many establishments for the preparation of jerked beef (*tasajo*) for Brazil and Cuba, and of meat extract for Europe, while the department of Paysandú sends a special brand of ox-tongues all over the world. The frozen meat industry is now developing rapidly.

*Minerals.*—The mining industry is in its infancy and awaits capital. Gold and silver, lead,

copper, magnesium and lignite are indicated, and gold is produced in small quantities.

**Manufactures.**—The industries connected with the live stock raising constitute the chief manufactures, with the exception of flour from home grown grain. Outside these Uruguay still depends very largely on imported goods.

### EXTERNAL TRADE.

The imports and exports of Uruguay for the five years 1908-1912 are stated below (values in gold pesos):—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1908	37,456,000	40,296,000
1909	37,157,000	45,103,000
1910	41,151,000	43,700,000
1911	45,755,000	44,536,000
1912	49,380,000	48,748,000

The exports are almost entirely animal (wool, hides, horn, hair, tallow, and jerked beef) and agricultural products (including wheat and maize), the imports are machinery, textiles and clothing, food substances and beverages, coal, and bloodstock. There are very heavy import duties, the customs receipts in 1911 being 16,017,073 pesos, the imports being valued at 45,755,000 pesos. The trade is distributed as under (values in thousands of pesos):—

Country.	Imports from.		Exports to.	
	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.
U.K. ....	11,882	...	3,939	6,294
Germany.....	6,841	...	6,653	7,602
U.S.A. ....	4,344	...	1,536	2,568
France.....	3,842	...	9,730	8,463
Italy.....	2,943	...	1,324	1,255
Belgium.....	2,811	...	7,215	7,595
Argentina ...	2,772	...	4,855	7,068
Spain.....	2,120	...	585	620
Brazil.....	1,968	...	3,237	3,656

### COMMUNICATIONS.

**Railways.**—In 1911 there were 1,570 miles of railway open for traffic, all being in British hands. Three lines radiate from Montevideo, the eastern line running to Artigas, the central line to Rivera (on the Brazilian frontier), and the western line to Mercedes, a river port on the Rio Negro. The central line also runs westward to Paysandú, and thence *via* Salto to the Brazilian and Argentine frontiers. A southern line runs from the capital to Minas and Maldonado. The capital has electric trams.

**Posts and Telegraphs.**—In 1910 there were 1,018 post offices, dealing with 95,000,000 postal packets, and 319 telegraph offices (and 2 wireless stations), with 6,059 miles of line, transmitting 306,000 despatches; there were also 4,803 telephone stations, with 19,039 miles of lines.

**Shipping.**—The mercantile marine in 1911 consisted of 36 steamers (48,711 tons) and 18 sailing vessels (14,701 tons), a total of 54 vessels (63,412 tons). In 1912 the entries at Montevideo were 5,562 vessels (10,593,958 tons) and the clearances 5,543 vessels (10,535,603 tons). The port of Montevideo has recently been greatly enlarged and improved, and further extensive works are now being undertaken.

### TOWNS.

**CAPITAL, MONTEVIDEO** (*San Felipe y Santiago de Monte Video*), on the northern shore of the Rio de la Plata estuary. Population (1912), 325,000.

Other towns are Paysandú (20,000), Salto (18,000), Mercedes (15,000), Florida (13,000), and San José (12,000).

### WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* has been officially adopted, and its use is obligatory to the exclusion of all others.

The *Unit of Currency* is the gold *peso* (*peso nacional*) of 100 *centesimos*, worth 5*sd.* (or 4·7 = £1 sterling). The *actual* coinage is silver, the silver *peso* being worth about 5*sd.* (or 4·8 = £1 sterling). No gold coins are issued. Silver coins are the *peso* and 50, 20, and 10 *centesimos*; nickel 5, 2, and 1 *centesimo*; copper 4, 2, and 1 *centesimo*. Foreign gold circulates at fixed rates being legally current. English sovereigns largely predominate. The note issue of the Bank of the Republic represents over 26,000,000 pesos.

## Venezuela.

(Estados Unidos de Venezuela.)

## AREA AND POPULATION.

States and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population 1891.	States and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population 1891.
Anzoátegui (Barcelona).....	16,714	134,064	Sucre (Cumaná) .....	4,554	92,030
Apure (San Fernando) .....	29,529	22,937	Táchira (San Cristobal).....	4,284	101,709
Aragua (La Victoria).....	2,161	94,994	Trujillo (Trujillo) .....	2,856	146,585
Bolívar (Ciudad Bolívar) ...	91,870	55,744	Yaracuy (San Felipe) .....	2,740	85,844
Carabobo (Valencia) .....	1,794	169,313	Zamora (Barinas).....	13,587	62,696
Cojedes (San Carlos) .....	5,712	87,935	Zulia (Maracaibo) .....	25,283	150,776
Falcón (Coro) .....	9,573	139,110			
Guárico (Calabozo).....	25,631	183,930	Territories:—		
Lara (Barquisimeto) .....	7,642	189,624	Amazonas .....	108,741	45,097
Mérida (Mérida) .....	4,361	88,522	Delta Amacuro.....	15,517	7,222
Miranda (Ocumare) .....	3,068	141,446			
Monagas (Maturín).....	11,155	74,503	Federal District .....	744	113,304
Nueva Esparta (Asunción) ..	460	40,197			
Portuguesa (Guanare) .....	5,867	96,045	Total .....	393,843	2,323,527

NOTE.—The above statistics are from the *Anuario Estadístico de Venezuela*, which gives a total area of 1,020,400 square kilometres (393,843 square miles), and an estimated population (1908) of 2,647,624; but there is a boundary question with Colombia outstanding, and the area is therefore subject to revision, while the population figures are very largely conjectural. The death rate is very high owing to bad water, lack of sanitation and insufficient food. The death rate at Caracas is 38.5, and most of the towns are believed to have a similar mortality, that of infants being everywhere excessive. A census was decreed for Dec. 31, 1910, but no steps to accomplish the decree had been taken up to Oct. 1, 1913. The semi-official organ (*Universal*) stated on Sept. 9, 1912, that "as the last census dates from 1891 the estimated population is purely theoretical."

## Races and Religions.

The inhabitants are very largely of mixed blood, the elements being estimated at 10 per cent. whites of European (mainly Spanish) descent, 70 per cent. *mestizos* (Spanish-Indian, Spanish-Negro and Indian-Negro) and the remainder African negroes, tribal Indians (Arawak and Carib) and foreign residents. The State religion is Roman Catholic; other Christian creeds are usually tolerated, but may be prohibited. The language of the country is Spanish.

## Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	Marriages.
1907	74,324	8,350	82,674	52,310	7,438	59,748	6,052
1908	71,033	4,280	75,313	57,088	3,979	61,067	6,050
1909	72,385	9,284	81,669	53,241	7,063	60,304	6,003
1910	82,487	8,420	90,907	55,436	7,374	62,110	8,120

## PHYSIOGRAPHY.

*Boundaries.*—Venezuela lies on the north of the South American continent and is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, west by the Republic of Colombia, east by British Guiana, and south by Brazil. The western boundary is in dispute, the area estimated by Venezuelan geographers (599,538 square miles) lying between 1° 40' S.—12° 26' N. lat. and 59° 40'—73° 31' W. long. Included in this area are over 70 islands off the coast, with a total area of about 14,650 square miles, the largest being *Margarita*, which is politically associated with Tortuga, Cubagua and Coche to form the newly constituted State of *Nueva Esparta*. Margarita has an area of about 400 square miles.

*Relief.*—The Eastern Andes from the south-west cross the border and reach to the Caribbean Coast, where they are prolonged by the Maritime Andes of Venezuela to the Gulf of Paria on the north-east. The main range is known as the Sierra Nevada de Mérida, and contains the highest peaks in the country in Picacho de la Sierra (15,420 feet) and Salado (13,878 feet), the maritime ranges containing the Silla de Caricás (8,531 feet). Near the Brazilian border the Sierras Parima and Pacaraima and on the eastern border the Sierras de Rincón and de Usupamo enclose the republic with parallel northward spurs, between which are valleys of the Orinoco tributaries. The Sierra Parima contains Yaparana (7,175 feet) and

Duida (8,120 feet), and Para Caima contains Maraguaca (8,228 feet) and Roraima (8,530 feet), the latter being on the Venezuela-Guiana boundary. The slopes of the mountains and foothills are covered with dense forests, but the basin of the Orinoco is mainly *llanos*, or level stretches of open prairie, with occasional woods.

**Hydrography.**—The principal river of Venezuela is the *Orinoco*, with innumerable affluents, the main river exceeding 1,500 miles in length from its rise, in the south-western mountains of the republic, to its outflow in the deltaic region of the north-east. The Orinoco is navigable for large steamers from its mouth for some 700 miles, and by smaller vessels as far as the Maipures Cataract, some 200 miles further up stream. Among the many tributaries of the main stream are the Ventuari, Caura and Caroni from the south, and the Apure (with its tributary the Portuguesa), Arauca, Meta, and Guaviare from the west, the Meta and Guaviare being principally Colombian rivers. The upper waters of the Orinoco are united with those of the Rio Negro (a Brazilian tributary of the Amazon) by a natural river or canal, known as the *Casiquiare*. The coastal regions of Venezuela are much indented and contain many lagoons and lakes, of which *Maracaibo*, with an area exceeding 7,000 square miles, is the largest lake in South America. Other lakes are Zulia (290 square miles), south-west of Maracaibo, and Valencia (216 square miles), about 1,400 feet above sea level in the Maritime Andes. The *llanos* also contain lakes and swamps caused by the river floods, but so far as is known they are frequently dry in the summer seasons.

**Climate.**—The climate is tropical and except where modified by altitude or tempered by sea breezes is unhealthy, particularly in the coastal regions and in the neighbourhood of low-land streams and lagoons. The hot wet season lasts from April to October, the dry and cooler season from November to March. Yellow fever is endemic at Carácas, and plague cases have occurred there since 1908.

### GOVERNMENT.

Venezuela was visited by Columbus in 1498, and in 1499 by Alonso de Ojeda and Amerigo Vespucci, the former naming the Gulf of Maracaibo Venezuela, or "Little Venice" (on account of the Indian pile-built settlements on the coast and shores of the lake), and the name was afterwards extended to the whole of the Orinoco basin. In 1550 the territory was formed into the captaincy-general of Carácas, and the country remained under Spanish rule until the revolt under *Simón Bolívar*, a native of Carácas, who defeated the Spanish forces in the battles of Lastoguanes (1813) and Carabobo (1821), and thus secured the independence of the country. Bolívar was an untiring hero in the cause of independence, and through his efforts (and those of his adjutant Sucre) Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia (Upper Peru) achieved their freedom from Spain, while Peru was enabled to establish its independence in consequence of his victories. He died in 1830, at the age of 47, and his remains were re-interred at Carácas in 1842. Venezuela formed part of the Federal Republic of Colombia from 1822-1830, since which time it has been independent. There have been many revolutions since 1846, particularly in 1849, 1868, 1889, 1891, 1900, and 1908. In 1854 President Monagas liberated the African slaves, and in 1864 President Falcón divided the country into States and formed them into a Federal Republic. The present constitution rests upon the fundamental law of August 5, 1909, under which the government is that of a Federal Republic of twenty autonomous States, a Federal District, and two Territories, with a President elected by the Federal Congress for four years and ineligible for a consecutive term of office, and a "Council of Government" of ten members (one for each two States), chosen by Congress for four years, its members (by seniority) supplying at need a successor to the President.

*President of the Republic* (April 19, 1910-1914), General Juan Vicente Gomez, born July 24, 1859.

*Secretary-General*, Dr. Ezequiel A. Vivas.

#### COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT.

*President*, Dr. José Gil Fortoul.

*1st Vice-President*, General F. Tosta Garcia.

*and Vice-President*, General Pedro Linares.

#### Council of Ministers.

*Minister of the Interior*, Cesar Zumeta.

*Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Dr. J. L. Andara.

*Minister of Finance*, Dr. Román Cardenas.

*Minister of War and Marine*, Dr. V. Márquez Bustillos.

*Minister of Public Works*, Dr. Domingo Coronil.

*Minister of Education*, Dr. F. Guevara Rojas.

*Minister of Fomento (Agriculture, etc.)*, Pedro Emilio Coll.

#### Federal Officers.

*Adviser, Foreign Office*, Dr. Arminio Borjas.

*Post-Master General*, General J. Hidalgo.

*Director General, Telegraphs*, General E. G. Auzola.

*President, Federal Court of Cassation*, Dr. E. C. Guerrero.

*Vice-President*, Dr. J. Abdón Vivas.

*Governor, Federal District*, General Juan C. Gómez.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

The Federal Congress consists of two Chambers, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, and meets annually on April 19 for 70 days. The Senate consists of 40 members (2 from each State), native born Venezuelans above 30 years of age, elected for 4 years. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 117 members elected for 4 years by direct vote in each State, in the proportion of 1 per 35,000 inhabitants (each State having at least one representative, irrespective of population) with other representatives for every 15,000 in excess of that number.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND JUDICATURE.

Each of the States has an elective President and Legislative Assembly, with a General Secretary and Council of Government appointed by the legislature, and is divided into districts and municipalities, each with a municipal or communal *junta*. There is also in each State a supreme court of justice, with a superior court, courts of first instance, and district and municipal courts. Federal and Inter-State causes are dealt with by the Federal High Court, which is also a Court of Cassation for the Union.

## DEFENCE.

There is a standing Army (recruited theoretically by conscription and voluntary enlistment, but in practice by means of the press-gang) of about 9,000 men, and every Venezuelan between the ages of 21 and 50 is bound to serve in the National Militia, divided into Active and Reserve divisions, but the organisation of this force is defective, and service is not generally enforced. The Navy consists of an unarmoured cruiser (purchased in 1912), 3 gunboats, 1 t.b.d., and 1 torpedo-boat.

## EDUCATION.

Primary Education is free and nominally compulsory, but little effort is made to instruct the Indians, and schools are confined to urban areas, where they were attended in 1908 by 35,777 pupils. In 1911 a large number of small primary schools were suppressed and larger schools substituted, a salutary measure of reform. Secondary Education is conducted in State-provided institutions, and there are special and technical schools in various centres, and Universities at Caracas and Mérida. About 60 per cent. of the total population are absolutely illiterate.

## FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure of the Union for the five years 1908-9-1912-13 are stated as under in *bolivares* (the *bolivar* = about 9<sup>s</sup>d. or 25 = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1908-09	50,410,432	47,668,809
1909-10	48,552,857	52,337,125
1910-11	50,000,000	50,000,000
1911-12	51,131,250	51,131,250
1912-13	52,500,000	52,500,000

The revenue is derived from customs and customs surtax of 30% and 25%, in addition to that of 30% on imports from the Antilles; and excise. Salt and matches are State monopolies

and are farmed out, the latter to an English company; Cigarette paper is also a farmed monopoly, and with the excise on cigarettes produces 6,000,000 *bolivares*. The expenditure includes 2,600,000 *bolivares* for amortization and service of the debt, in addition to the final payment of 7,868,600 *bolivares* due to certain foreign countries under the Protocol of Washington; and 9,500,000 *bolivares* war and marine.

## DEBT.

The debt was stated on June 30, 1911 (in *bolivares*) at:—

3 per cent. Foreign Debt	122,445,188
3 per cent. Interior Debt	60,993,345
Other Debts	8,726,006

Total..... 192,164,539

192,164,539 *bolivares* = £7,682,581.

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture and Live Stock.*—Agriculture and stock raising are the principal industries of the country, and most of the land is suited for these purposes. The chief agricultural products are coffee, cacao, sugar, maize, beans, wheat, rice, potatoes, vegetables and fruit of various kinds. Cotton is now being grown successfully for three native cotton mills. The Live Stock is stated to include about 2,000,000 cattle, 1,750,000 pigs, 1,500,000 goats, and 200,000 sheep. The llanos, or grassy plains, could support many times the present estimated number with organization and development of the industry, much of the pastoral area having been abandoned since the War of Independence.

*Fisheries.*—The fisheries round the coast and of the lakes are of much importance for the food of the people. Round the northern islands are important pearl fisheries, but they are only carried on in a primitive way by native fishers.

*Minerals.*—Gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, lead, mercury, sulphur, coal, asphalt and petroleum are known to exist. Gold and copper have been produced for many years, and iron, coal, asphalt and sulphur are produced. Salt is a government monopoly.

*Manufactures.*—In spite of a high protective tariff in their favour manufacturing establishments are few. They include breweries and distilleries, and factories of cottons at Caracas, Valencia and Cumaná; boots, hats, tobacco, matches, furniture and leather goods, cigarettes, cement, chocolate, paper, glass, soap and candles.

## EXTERNAL TRADE.

The imports and exports for the five years 1908-1912, inclusive of specie, are stated as follows (values in *bolivares*):—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1907-08	54,420,668	76,145,218
1908-09	49,180,484	83,145,316
1909-10	56,640,972	86,412,382
1910-11	60,178,974	96,920,229
1911-12*	105,677,096	133,323,961

\* Exclusive of specie, the imports of 1911-12 were valued at 89,773,573 and the exports at 131,347,134 *bolivares*. The specie imports included 7,788,000 *bolivares* for coinages executed in France.

The principal imports are cotton prints and cotton drill, flour, etc.; the exports being coffee, cocoa, balata, rubber, hides, egret feathers and goat skins principally. The trade of 1911-12 (*exclusive of specie*) was shared as under (in *bolivares*):—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
U.S.A. ....	24,397,629	41,994,324
France.....	6,112,813	38,440,882
U.K.....	26,404,000	6,887,970
Germany.....	16,313,670	22,548,968
Netherlands .....	7,366,360	1,872,367
Spain .....	4,402,761	8,065,470
Italy.....	3,397,475	1,240,061

### COMMUNICATIONS.

**Railways.**—In 1910 there were 539 miles of railway open, the total being made up of 12 short lines near the coast, the longest being the 111 miles from Carácas to Valencia. The mountain railway, La Guaira—Carácas climbs the Maritime Andes (3,135 feet).

**Posts and Telegraphs.**—In 1910 there were 289 post offices dealing with 5,500,000 postal packets, and 180 telegraph offices with 5,000 miles of line transmitting 501,000 despatches.

**Shipping.**—The mercantile marine consisted in 1911 of 23 vessels, (8 steamers) with a total ton-

nage of 2,500 tons. In 1910 the ports of the Union were entered by 994 vessels of 1,151,334 tons. The principal ports are La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, Ciudad Bolívar, Maracaibo and Carupano, others being Sucre (or Cumaná) Guiria, Caño Colorado, Guanta, Tucacas, La Vela, Cristobal Colon, and Pampatar.

### TOWNS.

**CAPITAL, CARÁCAS.** Estimated population 75,000. Other towns are Maracaibo (35,000), Valencia (30,000), Puerto Cabello and La Guaira (15,000), and Ciudad Bolívar (13,000).

### WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is the legal system, but some of the *Old Spanish* standards survive (*see Peru*).

The *Unit of Currency* is the *bolivar* of 100 *centimos*, worth approximately 9½d., or 25/25 = £1 sterling. Gold coins of 100, 25, and 20 *bolivares* exist, but are seldom seen; silver 5, 2½, 2 and 1 *bolivar* and 50 and 25 *centimos*, with nickel 12½ and 5 *centimos*. Foreign gold is accepted at a fixed rate. The silver 5 *bolivares* or "dollar" is equivalent to 48.25d. English or 96.50 cents, U.S., i.e., 100 Venezuelan dollars = \$96.50 U.S.A.

**NOTE.**—*Popularly*, the silver dollar of 5 *bolivares* is divided into 100 *centavos*, so that 20 *centavos* = 1 *bolivar*; the *bolivar* is divided into 100 *centimos*.

## Trade Union Statistics of the World.

The following table shows the membership of Trade Unions in the 12 principal trade union countries, according to returns received through various sources for the year ending Jan. 1, 1912 (about). The figures in parentheses indicate the relative order of the membership and percentage figures to the remaining figures under those headings in each column. The Finances of the Unions are not easily ascertained, but returns show that the 100 principal Trade Unions of the United Kingdom had £5,121,529 in hand at the end of 1910, while the whole of the German Unions had only £3,902,000 a year later. The second table on this page shows the growth of Trade Unions in the several countries since 1899. The figures for the United States include those for Canada, where trade unionists are estimated to number 150,000.

### TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP.

Country.	Total Membership.	Percentage of Membership to Total Population.
Austria .....	421,905 ... (6)	1'4 ... (11)
Belgium .....	210,902 ... (7)	2'6 ... (4)
Denmark.....	142,786 ... (9)	4'6 ... (3)
France.....	1,029,238 ... (4)	2'5 ... (6)
German Empire	3,791,665 ... (1)	5'8 ... (2)
Hungary ...	97,000 ... (11)	4' ... (12)
Italy.....	817,034 ... (5)	2'4 ... (7)
Netherlands .....	152,071 ... (8)	2'5 ... (5)
Sweden .....	81,000 ... (12)	2'2 ... (9)
Switzerland .....	114,520 ... (10)	2'3 ... (8)
United Kingdom	3,010,346 ... (2)	6'7 ... (1)
United States ...	2,810,420 ... (3)	2'2 ... (10)

### TRADE UNION PROGRESS, 1900-1911.

Year.	United Kingdom.	United States.		Germany.	France.	Austria.	Denmark.
		Federation of Labour.	New York State (all Unions).				
1900	1,957,710	548,321	245,381	995,435	491,647	—	96,295
1905	1,923,868	1,494,300	382,201	1,819,930	781,344	323,099	90,695
1906	2,117,611	1,454,200	398,494	2,213,654	836,134	448,270	99,052
1907	2,412,611	1,538,970	437,092	2,446,480	896,102	501,094	109,914
1908	2,379,723	1,586,885	372,459	2,421,950	957,102	482,279	117,350
1909	2,305,783	1,483,372	410,020	3,597,259	944,761	415,256	121,295
1910	2,440,723	1,562,112	475,890	3,452,055	977,350	400,565	131,563
1911	3,010,346	1,812,921	458,070	3,791,665	1,029,238	421,905	142,786

# Diplomatic and Consular Representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States in Foreign Countries.

## ABYSSINIA.

### British.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General* (Adis Ababa), Capt. Hon. Wilfred Theisger, D.S.O. (1909).

### Consuls.

*Adis Ababa*, Maj. C. H. M. Doughty-Wylie, C.M.G.  
*Harrar* J. H. H. Dodds.  
*North-Western Abyssinia*, C. H. Armbruster.  
*Western Abyssinia*, C. H. Walker.

### American.

*Minister Resident and Consul-General* (Adis Ababa),  
*Vice-Consul-General*, G. R. Love.

## ARGENTINA.

### British.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* (1,220 Maipú, Buenos Aires), Sir Reginald T. Tower, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1911).  
*Naval Attaché*, Capt. H. S. Grant.  
*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. Sir E. Grogan, Bart.  
*1st Secretary*, H. W. Gaisford.  
*Translator and Archivist*, C. F. A. Bristow.

### Consuls.

*Buenos Aires* (C.-G.), H. G. Mackie.  
" *Vice-Consuls*, W. G. C. Gardner; P. E. Davies; C. F. A. Bristow.  
*Bahia Blanca* (V.-C.), C. C. Cumming.  
*Campana* (V.-C.), T. R. Wood.  
*La Plata* (V.-C.), S. H. Puleston.  
*Port Madryn* (V.-C.), C. T. Alt.  
*Tucuman* (V.-C.), F. E. Tirbutt.  
*Rosario*, P. J. F. Staniforth.  
" *Vice-Consul*, Alexander S. Nolan.  
*Concordia* (V.-C.), Herbert Robinson.  
*Parana* (V.-C.), W. Thompson.  
*Sante Fé* (V.-C.), H. G. Norman.  
*Villa Constitucion* (V.-C.), F. W. Darch.  
*Consular Agents* at Gallegos and La Plata.

### American.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* (634 Charcas, Buenos Aires), John Work Garrett.  
*Secretary of Legation*, George L. Lorillard.  
*Military Attaché*, Maj. James A. Shipton.  
*Naval Attaché*, Lieut. Guy Whitlock.

### Consuls.

*Buenos Aires* (C.-G.), B. M. Bartleman.  
*Vice-Consul-General*, Eli Taylor.  
*Rosario*, R. T. Crane.  
" *Vice-Consul*, Thomas B. van Horne.  
*Consular Agent* at Santa Fé.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

### British.

*Ambassador* (III. Metternichgasse 6, Vienna), His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Maurice de Bunsen, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (1913).  
*Councillor of Embassy*, Hon. Theo. Russell, C.V.O.  
*Naval Attaché*, Comm. W. H. D. Boyle.

*Military Attaché*, Maj. Sir Thomas A. A. Montgomery-Cunninghame, Bart., D.S.O.  
*1st Secretary*, Hon. A. Akers-Douglas.  
*3rd Secretaries*, Hon. F. G. Agar-Robartes, M.V.O.; Hon. Alexander Cadogan.  
*Chaplain*, Rev. A. P. Hill, B.A.

### Consuls.

*Brünn* (V.-C.), G. V. Neumark.  
*Carlsbad* (V.-C.), H. M. Gann.  
*Innsbruck* (V.-C.), Theodore Stern.  
*Lemberg* (V.-C.), Prof. R. Zaloziecki.  
*Prague*, Capt. A. W. Forbes.  
*Trieste* (C.-G.), John Bowring Spence.  
*Vice-Consul*, N. Salvati.  
*Vienna* (C.-G.), Sir F. W. Duncan, Bart.  
*Consul*, Owen S. Phillpotts.

*Serajevo, Bosnia*, J. F. Jones.  
*Ragusa, Herzegovina*, (V.-C.), E. M. de Garston.

*Buda Pest* (C.-G.), W. G. Max-Müller, C.B., M.V.O.  
*Consul*, Dr. Ignatz Brull, C.M.G.  
*Vice-Consul*, Dr. Alexander Kauffmann.  
*Fiume*, G. L. Faber.  
*Vice-Consul*, Arthur Steinacker.  
*Kolozsvar* (V.-C.), S. Tamasi.

### American.

*Ambassador* (IV., Wohllebenstrasse, 9, Vienna), Frederic Courtland Penfield (1913).  
*Secretary of Embassy*, U. Grant Smith.  
*2nd Secretary*, A. H. Frazier.  
*Naval Attaché*, Comm. R. D. White.  
*Military Attaché*, Capt. Allan L. Briggs.

### Consuls.

*Carlsbad*, C. L. Hoover.  
*Prague*, L. A. Bergholz.  
*Reichenberg*, W. J. Pike.  
*Trieste*, Ralph C. Busser.  
*Vice-Consul*, O. de Martini.  
*Vienna* (C.-G.), Charles S. Denby.  
*Vice-Consul-General*, R. W. Heingartner.

*Budapest* (C.-G.), Wm. Coffin.  
*Vice-Consul-General*, F. E. Mallett.  
*Fiume*, Samuel H. Shank.

## BELGIUM.

### British.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* (a Rue de Spa, Brussels), Hon. Sir Francis H. Villiers, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. (1911).  
*1st Secretary*, R. Macleay.  
*Naval Attaché*, Comm. W. A. H. Kelly, R.N., M.V.O.  
*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. G. T. M. Bridges, D.S.O.  
*2nd Secretary*, H. A. Grant-Watson.

### Consuls.

*Antwerp* (C.-G.), Sir Cecil Hertsetlet.  
*Vice-Consuls*, W. Lydcotte; R. H. Cox; M. N. Kearney.  
*Bruges* (V.-C.), Lt.-Col. H. E. Boileau.

*Brussels*, Thomas E. Jeffes.  
*Charleroi (V.-C.)*, Henry Le Fanu.  
*Ghent (V.-C.)*, Frank Lethbridge.  
*Liège (V.-C.)*, John B. Dolphin.  
*Ostend (V.-C.)*, Capt. F. H. Peyton, R.N.  
*Spa (V.-C.)*, H. Hayemal.

*Boma, Congo*, W. J. Lamont.  
*Kasai District (V.-C.)*, H. H. Castens.  
*Katanga (V.-C.)*, F. W. Manners.  
*Leopoldville (V.-C.)*, (vacant).  
*Stanleyville (V.-C.)*, R. I. Purdon.

#### American.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* (33, Rue de la Science, Brussels), Brand Whitlock (1913).  
*Secretary of Legation*, Fred Morris Dearing.  
*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. J. S. Parke.

#### Consuls.

*Antwerp (C.-G.)*, H. W. Diederich.  
*Vice-Consul-General*, H. T. Sherman.  
*Brussels (C.-G.)*, E. Watts.  
*Vice-Consul-General*, C. R. Nasmith.  
*Ghent*, H. A. Johnson.  
*Liège*, A. Heingartner.

*Boma, Congo (C.-G.)*, (vacant).  
*Vice-Consul-General*, Harry A. McBride.

### BOLIVIA.

#### British.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General (La Paz)*, Cecil W. G. Gosling (1910).

#### Consuls.

*Cochabamba (V.-C.)*, A. Barber.  
*La Paz (V.-C.)*, G. T. Maclean.  
*Oruro (V.-C.)*, C. E. Palmer.  
*Santa Cruz (V.-C.)*, H. E. Bloomfield.  
*Sucre*, Ernest F. Moore.  
*Yuni (V.-C.)*, T. Mason.

#### American.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (La Paz)*, John D. O'Rear (1912).  
*Secretary of Legation*, Charles E. Strangeland.

### BRAZIL.

#### British.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Rio de Janeiro)*, Sir William H. D. Haggard, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1906).  
*1st Secretary*, Arnold Robertson.  
*Naval Attaché*, Capt. H. S. Grant.  
*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. Sir Edward Grogan, Bart.  
*3rd Secretary*, H. S. Birch.  
*Translator*, L. A. H. Parish (acting).

#### Consuls.

*Rio de Janeiro (C.-G.)*, Sir Roger Casement, C.M.G.  
 „ *Vice-Consul*, E. Hambloch.  
 „ C. G. Pullen.  
*Cuyaba (V.-C.)*, J. L. H. Atkinson.  
*Morro Velho (V.-C.)*, Dr. John Spear.  
*São João del Rey (V.-C.)*, C. Causer.  
*Victoria (V.-C.)*, Brian Barry.  
*Bahia*, W. H. M. Sinclair.  
 „ *Vice-Consul*, Frank Stevenson.  
*Aracaju (V.-C.)*, Thales Ferraz.

*Pará*, George A. Pogson.  
*Manaos (V.-C.)*, Wyndham Robilliard.  
*Maranhão (V.-C.)*, Ernest Clissold.  
*Pernambuco*, C. L. M. Pearson.  
 „ *Vice-Consul*, Comm. J. S. Wilde, R.N.  
*Do. & Chaplain*, Rev. G. W. Baile, B.A.  
*Ceará (V.-C.)*, William Studart.  
*Maceio (V.-C.)*, E. G. Paton.  
*Paraíba (V.-C.)*, W. J. Knox-Little.  
*Rio Grande do Norte (V.-C.)*,  
*Porto Alegre*, K. W. Sefton.  
*Uruguayana (V.-C.)*, A. F. Lockwood-Thompson.

*Rio Grande do Sul*, E. J. Wigg.  
*Sao Paulo*, D. R. O'Sullivan-Bears.  
 „ *Vice-Consul*, C. W. Miller.  
*Curitiba (V.-C.)*, H. H. Gomm.  
*Santa Catharina (V.-C.)*, W. B. Chaplin.  
*Santos (V.-C.)*, R. A. Sandall.  
*São Francisco (V.-C.)*, R. O'N. Addison.

#### American.

*Ambassador (Rio de Janeiro)*, Irving B. Dudley (1907).  
*Secretary of Embassy*, G. B. Rivas.  
*2nd Sec.*,  
*Military Attaché*, Capt. J. S. Hammond.

#### Consuls.

*Bahia*, S. P. Warner.  
*Pará*, G. W. Pickerell.  
*Pernambuco*, P. M. Griffith.  
*Rio de Janeiro (C.-G.)*, J. G. Lay.  
*Vice-Consul-General*, J. J. Schlechta.  
*Santos*, J. White.  
*Vice-Consul*, W. H. Lawrence.  
*Consular Agents* at Ceará, Maceio, Manaos, Maranhão, Natal, Rio Grande do Sul, and Victoria.

### BULGARIA.

#### British.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General (Sofia)*, Sir Henry O. Bax-Ironside, K.C.M.G. (1911).  
*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. F. Lyon, D.S.O., B.A.  
*Hon. Attachés*, Kenelm E. Digby; W. B. Toulmin-Rothe.

#### Consuls.

*Sofia (V.-C.)*, W. B. Heard.  
*Varna (V.-C.)*, B. Gilliat-Smith.  
*Consular Agents* at Bourgas and Rustchuk.

#### American.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (see Serbia)*.

### CHILE.

#### British.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Santiago)* (1913).  
*Naval Attaché*, Capt. H. S. Grant.  
*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. Sir E. Grogan, Bart.

#### Consuls.

*Antofagasta*, H. W. W. Bird.  
*Caldera (V.-C.)*, H. B. Beazley.  
*Caleto Caloso (V.-C.)*, E. Feilmann.  
*Carrizal Bajo (V.-C.)*, J. King.  
*Mejillones (V.-C.)*, H. E. Peet.  
*Taltal (V.-C.)*, H. T. S. Pearch.  
*Tocopilla (V.-C.)*, C. Nicholls.  
*Coquimbo*, G. L. Ansted.

*Iquique*, E. F. Hudson.

" *Vice-Consul*, F. Watson.  
*Arica* (V.-C.), G. MacKirdy.  
*Caleta Buena* (V.-C.), C. C. Aitken.  
*Junin* (V.-C.), L. J. Garratt.  
*Pisagua* (V.-C.), T. G. Patrickson.  
*Tacna* V.-C.), A. P. Roe (*acting*).  
*Santiago*, Allen C. Kerr.  
*Valparaiso* (C.-G.), Allan Maclean.  
" *Vice-Consul*, G. F. Atlee.  
*Concepcion*, Wm. Borrowman.  
*Coronel* (V.-C.), Edward Cooper.  
*Lota* (V.-C.), H. H. Maguire.  
*Punta Arenas*, Capt. C. A. Milward.  
*Talcahuano* (V.-C.), H. J. Coke.  
*Tome* (V.-C.), M. S. Pasmore.  
*Valdivia & Corral* (V.-C.), P. M. Nicholson.  
*Consular Agents* at Chaiaral, Copiapo, Los Andes Temuco, and Talca.

#### American.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* (Santiago), Henry P. Fletcher (1909).  
*Secretary of Legation*, Roland B. Harvey.  
*Military Attaché*, Capt. Earl Biscoe.  
*Naval Attaché*, Comm. Alfred W. Johnson.

#### Consuls.

*Iquique*, Percival Gassett.  
" *Vice and Deputy do.*, Edward E. Muecke.  
*Punta Arenas*, C. L. Latham.  
" *Vice and Deputy do.*, Harold E. Stubbs.  
*Valparaiso*, A. A. Winslow.  
*Consular Agents* at Antofagasta, Arica, Caldera, Coquimbo and Talcahuano.

#### CHINA.

##### British.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* (Peking), Sir John N. Jordan, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (1906).  
*Councillor*,  
*Naval Attaché*, Capt. Hon. H. G. Brand, M.V.O.  
*Military Attaché*, Maj. D. S. Robertson.  
*Commercial Attaché*, W. P. Ker, C.M.G.  
*Chinese Secretary*, S. Barton, C.M.G.  
*3rd Secretaries*, T. H. Lyons; Sir S. Head, Bart.  
*Accountant* (V.-C.), J. B. Affleck.  
*Physician*, Dr. Douglas Gray.  
*Chaplain*, Rt. Rev. Bishop Scott, D.D.

#### Consuls.

*Amoy*, H. A. Little.  
*Canton*, (C.-G.), J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G.  
" *Vice-Consul*, G. A. Combe.  
*Changsha*, B. Giles.  
*Chefoo*, R. Willis.  
*Chengtu* (C.-G.), H. H. Fox.  
*Chungking* (V.-C.), W. R. Brown.  
*Chingkiang*, F. E. Wilkinson, C.M.G.  
*Foochow*, E. T. C. Werner.  
*Hangchow*, V. L. Savage.  
" *Ningpo* (V.-C.), G. W. Pearson.  
*Hankow* (C.-G.), Sir. W. H. Wilkinson.  
" (V.-C.), H. H. Bristow.  
*Harbin*, H. E. Sly.  
*Ichang*, B. G. Tours.  
*Kiu-kiang*, H. F. King.  
*Kiungchow and Pakhoi*, B. Twyman.  
*Mukden* (C.-G.), P. E. O'Brien Butler.  
*Nanking*, E. J. Wilton, C.M.G.  
*Newchwang*, W. J. Clennell.  
*Shanghai—Judge of Supreme Court*, Sir Haviland W. de Sausmarez.

*Consul-General and Registrar of Shipping*, Sir E. Fraser, K.C.M.G.  
*Assist. Judge*, F. S. A. Bourne, C.M.G.  
*Crown Adv.*, Hiram Parkes Wilkinson.  
*Consul*, H. Phillips.  
*Registrar*, G. W. King.  
*Chief Clerk*, W. R. Strickland.  
*Swatow*, G. D. Pitzipios.  
*Tengyueh*, J. L. Smith.  
*Tientsin* (C.-G.), H. E. Fulford, C.M.G.  
" *Vice-Consul*, J. F. Brenan (*acting*).  
*Tsinan*, J. T. Pratt.  
*Wuchow*, H. Porter.  
*Wuhu*, B. A. Ottewill.  
*Yunnan-fu* (C.-G.), H. Goffe, C.M.G.  
*Consular Agent* at Pagoda Island.

#### American.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* (Peking), Paul S. Reinsch (1913).  
*1st Secretary*, John Van A. MacMurray.  
*Chinese Secretary*, W. R. Peck.  
*2nd Secretary*, G. T. Summerlin.  
*Military Attaché*, Maj. Albert J. Bowley.  
*Naval Attaché*, Comm. L. A. Cotten.

#### Consuls.

*Amoy*, Lester Maynard.  
" *Vice and Deputy do.*, C. F. Brissel.  
*Antung*, Edwin L. Neville.  
*Canton* (C.-G.), Fleming D. Cheshire.  
" *Vice and Deputy do.*, John K. Davis; W. H. Webber.  
*Chefoo*, J. H. Arnold.  
" *Vice and Deputy do.*, G. C. Hanson, C. M. Bishop.  
*Chungking*, E. C. Baker.  
*Foochow*, John Fowler.  
*Hankow* (C.-G.), R. S. Greene.  
" *Vice and Deputy do.*, J. P. Jameson. H. Remillard.  
*Harbin*, S. P. Warner.  
*Mukden* (C.-G.), F. D. Fisher.  
" *Vice-Consul General*, M. S. Myers.  
*Nanking*, C. D. Tenney.  
" *Vice and Deputy do.*, G. F. Bickford.  
*Newchwang* (C.-G.), W. P. Kent.  
*Shanghai* (C.-G.), Amos P. Wilder.  
" *Vice and Deputy do.*, C. E. Gauss, N. T. Johnson, M. F. Perkins, C. P. McKiernan.  
*Swatow*, C. L. L. Williams.  
*Tientsin* (C.-G.), S. E. Knabenshue.  
" *Vice and Deputy do.*, P. R. Josselyn.

#### COLOMBIA

##### British.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General* (Bogotá), Percy C. H. Wyndham (1911).

#### Consuls.

*Bogotá* (V.-C.), (vacant).  
*Honda* (V.-C.), John Owen.  
*Medellin* (V.-C.), Maurice Badian.  
*Barranquilla*, John Gillies.  
*Cartagena* (V.-C.).  
*Santa Martha* (V.-C.), P. H. Marshal.  
*Consular Agents* at Buenaventura and Tumaco.

#### American.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* (Bogotá), Thaddens Austen Thomson (1913).  
*Secretary of Legation*, Leland Harrison.

*Consuls.*

*Barranquilla*, J. A. Manning  
*Cartagena*, G. H. Kemper.  
*Consular Agents* at Cali, Medellin, Quibdo and Santa Marta.

**COSTA RICA.***British.*

*Minister Resident and Consul General* (resident at Panama, q.v.), Sir C. C. Mallet, C.M.G. (1909).

*Consuls.*

*San Jose*, F. Nutter Cox.  
*Port Limon* (V.-C.), C. D. Doswell (actg.).

*American.*

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* (San José), Edward J. Hale (1913).  
*Secretary of Legation*, M. M. Langhorne.

*Consuls.*

*Puerto Limon*, Chester Donaldson  
*San Jose*, S. T. Lee.  
*Consular Agent* at Puntarenas.

**CUBA.***British.*

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General* (San Juan de Dios), Stephen Leech (1909).

*Consuls.*

*Cardenas* (V.-C.), A. FitzGibbon.  
*Cienfuegos* (V.-C.), Geo. R. Fowler.  
*Guantanamo* (V.-C.), Theodore Brooks.  
*Havana* (V.-C.), Denys Cowan; G. F. Plant.  
*Matanzas* (V.-C.) (vacant).  
*Santiago*, William Mason.

*American.*

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* (Malecón and Leatad, Havana), William E. Gonzales (1913).  
*1st Secretary*, H. S. Gibson.  
*2nd Secretary*, F. T. Cox.  
*Military Attaché*, Col. H. J. Slocum.

*Consuls.*

*Cienfuegos*, M. J. Baehr.  
*Havana* (C.-G.), J. L. Rodgers.  
*" Vice and Deputy do.*, J. A. Springer.  
*Santiago*, R. E. Holaday.  
*Consular Agents* at Antilla, Baracoa, Caibarien, Cardenas, Manzanilla, Matanzas, Nueva Gerona, Nuevitas and Sagua La Grande.

**DENMARK.***British.*

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* (Bredgade, 26, Copenhagen), Sir Henry Crofton Lowther, K.C.M.G. (1912).  
*1st Secretary*, R. S. Seymour. M.V.O.  
*Naval Attaché*, Capt. W. W. P. Consett, R.N.  
*Military Attaché* (see Belgium).  
*Commercial Attaché*, Sir F. Oppenheimer.  
*Chaplain*, Rev. M. E. Kennedy, M.A., M.V.O.

*Consuls.*

*Copenhagen* (Consul for Denmark), R. Erskine.  
*" Vice-Consul*, C. H. Funch, M.V.O.  
*Aalborg* (V.-C.), W. F. Godbey.  
*Aarhus* (V.-C.), C. G. E. von der Hude.  
*Bandholm* (V.-C.), H. C. L. Hovmand.  
*Elsinore* (V.-C.), Albert Wright.  
*Fredericia* (V.-C.), C. Loehr.  
*Frederikshavn* (V.-C.), Sophus Korup.

*Horsens* (V.-C.), Poul Norgaard.  
*Kastrup* (V.-C.), Silvio Alfred Fugl.  
*Kolding* (V.-C.), Christian F. Eff.  
*Korsøer* (V.-C.), Sophus Möller.  
*Lemvig* (V.-C.), L. Kier.  
*Nyborg* (V.-C.), R. C. Michell.  
*Odense* (V.-C.), Laurids B. Mads.  
*Randers* (V.-C.), A. Kraunsøe.  
*Rønne, Bornholm* (V.-C.), C. P. Lund.  
*Svendborg* (V.-C.), Ingvar A. Petersen.  
*Thisted* (V.-C.), F. C. Bendixsen.  
*Esbjerg* (V.-C.), C. L. Okholm.

*St. Thomas and Ste. Croix*, C. B. Stewart.  
*" Chaplain*, Rev. Eyre Hutson.  
*" Bassin* (V.-C.), R. Armstrong.  
*Frederiksted* (V.-C.), Robert L. Merwin.  
*Thorshavn, Farøes*, A. G. Coates, M.V.O.  
*" Vice-Consul*, Valdemar Lutzen.  
*Rejkjavik*, A. G. Coates, M.V.O.  
*" Vice-Consul*, Asgeir Sigurdsson.

*American.*

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* (Amaliegade, 12, Copenhagen), Maurice Francis Egan (1907).  
*Secretary of Legation*, A. R. Magruder.  
*Military Attaché* (see Sweden).

*Consuls.*

*Copenhagen* (C.-G.), E. D. Winslow.  
*" Vice and Deputy do.*, A. Permin.

*St. Thomas*, C. H. Payne.  
*" Vice and Deputy do.*, D. W. W. Perdue.  
*Frederiksted* (Agent), R. L. Merwin.

**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.***British.*

*Minister for Haiti and Dominican Republics* (Resident in Havana), Stephen Leech (1913).  
*Santo Domingo* (V.-C.), G. A. Fisher (*Charge d'Affairs*); H. H. Gosling.  
*San Pedro de Macoris* (V.-C.), C. R. Schumacher.

*American.*

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* (Santo Domingo), James L. Sullivan (1913).  
*Secretary of Legation and C.-G.*, B. H. Curtis.  
*Vice-Consul-General* (vacant).  
*Puerto Plata* (Consul), C. M. Hathaway.  
*Consular Agents* at Azua, Macoris, Monte Christi, Samana and Sanchez.

**ECUADOR.***British.*

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* (resident at Lima, Peru), E. A. Rennie, M.V.O. (1913).

*Consuls.*

*Esmeralda* (V.-C.), H. Cornwall.  
*Guayaquil*, Alfred Cartwright.  
*" Vice-Consul*, George A. Powell.  
*Manta* (V.-C.), C. Voelcker.  
*Quito*, G. W. E. Griffith.

*American.*

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* (Quito), Montgomery Schuyler (1913).  
*Secretary of Legation* (vacant).

*Consuls.*

*Guayaquil* (C.-G.) (vacant).

*Vice-Consul-General*, Charles F. Baker.  
*Consular Agents* at Bahia, Esmeraldas, Manta and Salango.

# EGYPT.

## British.

*Diplomatic Agent, Consul-General and Minister Plenipotentiary* (Cairo), Field Marshal Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.L.E., LL.D. (1912).  
*Councillor*, Milne Cheetham, C.M.G.  
*Military Attaché*, Maj. O. A. G. Fitzgerald.  
*1st Secretary* (acting), R. H. Greg.  
*and Secretary*, F. Rattigan.  
*3rd Secretary*, Lord C. Crichton-Stuart.  
*Oriental Secretary*, Ronald Storrs.  
*Archivist*, A. R. Craig.  
*Medical Adviser*, Alexander Murison, M.D.

## Consuls.

*Alexandria* (C.-G.), Donald Andreas Cameron, C.M.G.  
 " *Vice Consul*, A. B. Geary.  
 " *Scottish Chaplain*, Rev. G. M. Mackie, D.D.  
 " *Surgeon*, A. Morrison, M.D.  
*Cairo* (C.-G.), see above.  
 " *Consul*, Arthur D. Alban.  
 " *Vice Consul*, G. G. Knox.  
*Zagazig* (V.-C.), G. Diacono.  
*Port Said* (C.-G.), E. C. Blech, C.M.G.  
 " *Vice-Consul*, R. E. W. Chafy.  
 " *Suez—Pro-Consul*, H. B. Bush.  
*Consular Agents* at Birket es Sab, Mansourah and Tantah.  
*Port Sudan* (V.-C.), B. W. Echlin.

## American.

*Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General* (Kasr-el-Dubara, Cairo), Olney Arnold (1913).  
*1st Secretary*, P. Knabenshue.  
*2nd Secretary*, Louis Belrose.  
*Student Interpreter*, Frank Rairden.  
*Druggoman*, Ameen Abadeer.  
*Alexandria* (Consul), Arthur Garrels.  
*Consular Agents* at Assiut, Port Said, and Suez.

# FRANCE.

## British.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary* (39 Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris), His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir Francis L. Bertie, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (1905).  
*Councillor*, Hon. L. D. Carnegie, M.V.O.  
*Naval Attaché*, Capt. W. A. H. Kelly, R.N.  
*Military Attaché*, Col. Hon. Henry Yarde-Buller, M.V.O., D.S.O.  
*Commercial Attaché and British Administrator of the Suez Canal Company*, Sir Hy. Austin Lee, K.C.M.G., C.B.  
*1st Secretary*, Geo. D. Grahame, M.V.O.  
*2nd Secretaries*, P. L. Loraine; Hon. P. W. M. Ramsay; Reginald Bridgeman.  
*3rd Secretary*, Charles M. Palaret.  
*Hon. Attachés*, Thomas Follitt Powell; Charles Gordon.  
*Archivist*, W. D. Cuthbertson.

## Consuls.

*Paris* (C.-G.), W. S. Harriss-Gastrell.  
 " *Vice-Consul*, Constantine Graham.  
 " *E. Attwell Smith*.  
*Chantilly* (V.-C.), E. Spearman, C.M.G.  
*Reims* (V.-C.), John Lewthwaite.

*Ajaccio*, Hon. H. C. Dundas.  
*Bastia* (V.-C.), W. Follett Routley.  
*Bordeaux*, A. L. S. Rowley.

" *Vice-Consul*, James Patterson.

*Arcachon*, F. Audap.

*Bayonne*, Paul Schoedelin.

*Biarritz*, N. A. Bellairs.

*La Rochelle*, C. J. Hans Hamilton.

*Limoges*, Henri F. de Luze.

*Pau*, H. Hewetson.

*Pauillac*, Maurice Adde.

*Tonnay Charente*, E. Rizat.

*Toulouse*, Thomas Huggins.

*Calais* (C.-G.), C. A. Payton, M.V.O.

" *Vice-Consul*, E. H. Blomefield, M.V.O.

*Amiens* (V.-C.), William Sutcliffe.

*Boulogne* (V.-C.), Henry F. Farmer.

*Croix* (V.-C.), A. Faulkner.

*Lille* (V.-C.), Jas. E. Walker.

*Dunkirk*, P. C. Sarell.

" *Vice-Consul*,

*Havre* (C.-G.), Harry L. Churchill.

" *Vice-Consul*, J. O'B. T. Walsh.

*Caen* (V.-C.), A. G. B. Bax.

*Dieppe* (V.-C.), Comm. H. C. Wallis, R.N.

*Fécamp* (V.-C.), Jerome Malandrin.

*Honfleur* (V.-C.), J. R. D. Charlesson.

*Treport and Eu* (V.-C.), E. Harrison Barker.

*Lyons*, Edward R. E. Vicars.

" *Vice-Consul*, W. Annett.

*Jean Chatillon*.

*Grenoble* (V.-C.), J. Lewis.

*Marseilles* (C.-G.), M. C. Gurney, M.V.O.

" *Vice-Consul*, Thomas I. Rees.

*W. M. Gurney*.

*Cette* (V.-C.), George B. Nègre.

*Hyères* (V.-C.), Jesse Hook.

*Toulon* (V.-C.), P. Wilkinson.

*Nice*, J. W. Keogh.

*Cannes* (V.-C.), John Taylor, M.V.O.

*Mentone* (V.-C.), Hector H. Hill.

*Rouen*, C. B. C. Clipperton.

*Angers* (V.-C.), R. Richou.

*Brest*, Spencer S. Dickson.

*Cherbourg* (V.-C.), Capt. C. D. Beresford.

*Nantes and St. Nazaire* (V.-C.), Alf. Trillot.

*St. Brieuc* (V.-C.), Henry W. Beghin.

*St. Malo* (V.-C.), Hon. E. Henniker-Major.

*Consular Agents* at Lorient and Sables d'Olonne.

*Algiers* (C.-G.), Basil S. Cave, C.B.

" *Vice-Consul*, L. G. C. Graham.

" " L. Graeme Scott.

*Arzew and Mostaganem* (V.-C.), Aimé Gautray, M.D.

*Bone* (V.-C.), Herbert Scratchley, M.V.O.

*Oran* (V.-C.), Thomas Barber.

*Philippeville* (V.-C.), G. E. Wauquier.

*Antananarivo*, T. P. Porter.

*Majunga*, H. S. London.

*Tamatave*, C. Bang.

*Cayenne*, Godfrey Hewett.

" *Vice-Consul*, Henri Fourrage.

*Congo*, W. J. Lamont.

" *Vice-Consul*, John E. Bell.

*Libreville* (V.-C.), J. Deemin.

*Dahomey*,

*Dakar* (C.-G.), Capt. C. Braithwaite Wallis.

" *Vice-Consul*,

*Grand Bassam* (V.-C.),

*Martinique*, Henry J. Meagher.

*Guadeloupe* (V.-C.), J. E. Devaux.

*New Caledonia*, H. C. Venables.

" *Vice-Consul*,

*Pondicherry* (India), A. H. Deane.

**Réunion,**

*Vice-Consul*, John T. Plat.  
*Saigon* T. F. Carlisle.  
 (V.-C.), J. L. O'Connell.  
*Haiphong* (V.-C.), J. J. A. Gigueava.  
*St. Pierre and Miquelon*, A. P. Murray.  
*Tahiti*, H. A. Richards.  
*Consular Agent at Diego Suarez* (Madagascar).

**American.**

*Ambassador* (18 Avenue Kléber, Paris), Myron T. Herrick (1912).  
*Secretary of Embassy*, Robert Woods Bliss.  
*and Secretary*, S. Whitehouse.  
*3rd Secretary*, W. D. Robbins.  
*Military Attaché*, Major Spencer Cosby.  
*Naval Attaché*, Comm. H. H. Hough.

**Consuls.**

*Bordeaux*, A. K. Moe.  
*Calais*, J. B. Milner.  
*Cognac*, G. H. Jackson.  
*Grenoble*, C. H. P. Nason.  
*Le Havre*, J. B. Osborne.  
*Limoges*, E. Belisle.  
*Lyons*, G. B. Hurst.  
*Marseilles* (C.-G.), A. Gaulin.  
 (Vice-Consul-General, V. P. H. Cram.  
*Nantes*, W. H. Schulz.  
*Nice*, W. D. Hunter.  
*Paris* (C.-G.), A. M. Thackara.  
*Reims*, W. Bardel.  
*Roubaix*, J. E. Haven.  
 (Vice-Consul, C. H. Bellamy.  
*Rouen*, Lucien Memminger.  
*St. Etienne*, W. H. Hunt.  
*Consular Agents at* Amiens, Angers, Bastia, Biarritz, Boulogne, Brest, Caudry, Cette, Cherbourg, Dieppe, Dijon, Dunkirk, Lille, St. Malo, and Toulon.

*Algiers*, Dean B. Mason.  
*Guadeloupe*, F. A. Henry.  
*Martinique*, T. R. Wallace.  
*Saigon*, H. G. Baugh.  
*St. Pierre*, J. K. Baxter.  
*Tahiti*, James H. Goodier.  
*Tamatave*, J. G. Carter.  
*Consular Agent at* Oran.

**GERMAN EMPIRE.****British.**

*Ambassador*, (70 Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin, W.), His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir William Edward Goschen, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (1908).  
*Councillor*, Earl Granville, M.V.O.  
*Naval Attaché*, Capt. H. D. R. Watson.  
*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. Hon. A. V. F. Russell, M.V.O.  
*and Secretaries*, Hugh Gurney; H. G. Chilton; H. J. Bruce, M.V.O.  
*3rd Secretary*, H. T. Beresford Hope.  
*Hon. Attaché*, John Monck.  
*Archivist*, G. F. Sampson.

**Consuls.**

*Berlin* (C.-G.), H. Boyle.  
 (Vice-Consul, A. C. Charlton.  
*Breslau* (V.-C.), H. Humbert.  
*Magdeburg*, Edgar Drake.  
*Dantzig*, Allan Maclean.  
 (Vice-Consul, F. Berger.  
*Königsberg*, Otto Birth.  
*Memel* (V.-C.), W. Doerksen.  
*Pillau* (C.-G.), R. Lietke.

*Düsseldorf* (C.-G.), Dr. F. P. Koenig.

(Vice-Consul, J. Schneider.  
*Cologne*, C. A. Niessen, G.V.O.  
*Frankfort* (C.-G.), E. B. von Speyer.  
*Hamburg* (C.-G.), W. R. Hearn.  
*Brake* (V.-C.), Franz Ohlrogge.  
*Cuxhaven* (V.-C.), Paul Thode.  
*Emden* (V.-C.), W. N. Lucas Shadwell.  
*Fleensburg* (V.-C.), Thos. Hollesen.  
*Hanover* (V.-C.), C. C. Stevenson.  
*Harburg* (V.-C.), Hermann Ritter.  
*Husum* (V.-C.), Carl Christiansen.  
*Kiel* (V.-C.), A. L. A. Sartori, M.V.O.  
*Nordenham* (V.-C.), F. H. W. Seedorf.  
*Papenburg* (V.-C.), C. Bruns.  
*Rostock* (V.-C.), H. Ohlerich.  
*Tonning* (V.-C.), Carl Becker.  
*Wismar* (V.-C.), Heinrich Podeus.  
*Stettin*, Ralph Bernal.  
*Swinemünde* (V.-C.), Edward Rose.

*Africa, East* (C.-G.), E. A. W. Clarke (Zanzibar).  
*Cameroon*, W. F. W. Fosbery, C.M.G.  
*Dar-es-Salaam* (V.-C.), N. King.  
*Jap, Carolines* (V.-C.), Capt. A. B. Scott.  
*Luderitzbucht* (S. W. Africa), E. H. W. Müller.  
*Rabaul* (New Guinea), F. R. Jolley.  
*Samoa*, T. Trood.  
*Togoland* (C.-G.), Capt. C. Braithwaite-Wallis.  
*Tsingtao* (V.-C.), R. H. Eckford.  
*Consular Agent at* Duala.

**BADEN.**

*Chargé d'Affaires*, Lord Acton, M.V.O. (see Hesse).  
*Mannheim* (Consul), Dr. Paul Ladenburg.

**BAVARIA.**

*Minister Resident* (Munich), Sir Vincent Corbett, K.C.V.O. (1911).  
*Munich* (Consul), Lucien Buchmann.  
 (V.-C.), Arthur Abbott.  
*Nuremberg* (Consul), S. Ehrenbacher.

**HANSE TOWNS.**

*Hamburg* (C.-G.), Walter R. Hearn.  
 (V.-C.), A. J. Ogston; W. R. K. Gandell.  
*Bremen* (Consul), Carl Scholl.  
*Bremerhaven* (V.-C.), Norman C. Haag.  
*Lübeck* (V.-C.), Daniel E. W. Eschenburg.

**HESSE.**

*Chargé d'Affaires* (Darmstadt), Lord Acton, M.V.O. (1911).  
*Hon. Attaché*, Douglas Rooke.  
*Frankfort* (C.-G.), E. B. von Speyer.  
 (V.-C.), C. Gardner; J. W. F. Thelwall.

**SAXONY.**

*Minister Resident* (Dresden), A. C. Grant-Duff (1909).  
*Hon. Attaché*, H. H. Cardall.  
*Dresden* (Consul), Christopher W. Palmié.  
 (V.-C.), F. J. Bassenge.  
*Leipzig* (V.-C.), R. M. Turner.  
*Chemnitz* (V.-C.), F. H. Felkin.

**WÜRTTEMBERG.**

*Minister Resident*, Sir Vincent Corbett, K.C.V.O. (1911) (see Bavaria).  
*Stuttgart* (Consul), James Hardwyn Harriars-Gastrell.  
 (V.-C.), B. Ehrenbacher.  
**American.**  
*Ambassador* (16, Rauchstrasse, Berlin), James Watson Gerard (1913).  
*Councillor of Embassy*, Joseph C. Grew.

and Secretary, Willing Spencer.  
3rd Secretary, Albert B. Ruddock.

*Consuls.*

*Aix-la-Chapelle*,  
Barmen, G. E. Eager.  
Berlin (C.-G.), Robert P. Skinner.  
Vice-Consul-General,  
Bremen, W. T. Fee.  
Breslau, H. L. Spahr.  
Brunswick, T. J. Albert.  
Chemnitz, T. H. Norton.  
Coburg, Joseph T. Brittain.  
Vice-Consul-General, M. C. Dillingham.

Cologne,  
Dresden (C.-G.), Leon A. Bergholz.  
Vice-Consul-General, J. L. A. Burrell.  
Erfurt, Graham H. Kemper.  
Frankfort on Main (C.-G.), H. W. Harris.  
Vice-Consul-General, W. Danson.

Hamburg (C.-G.),  
Vice-Consul-General, J. Mummenhoff.  
Hanover, Albert H. Michelson.

Kehl, Milo H. Jewett.  
Leipzig, N. B. Snyder.  
Magdeburg, A. W. Donegan.  
Mannheim, W. C. Teichman.  
Munich (C.-G.), T. St. John Gaffney.  
Vice-Consul-General, A. Schlesinger.

Nuremberg, G. N. Ifft.  
Plauen, R. B. Mosher.  
Stettin, Henry C. A. Damm.  
Stuttgart, E. Higgins.  
Consular Agents at Brake, Bremerhaven, Cassel,  
Danzig, Gera, Königsberg, Lubeck, Markneukirchen,  
Neustadt, Sonneberg, Soran, Swinemünde and Wiesbaden.

Apia (Samoa), Mason Mitchell.  
Tsingtao [Kiao Chao], J. C. McNally.

**GREECE.**

*British.*

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Athens), Sir Francis E. Hugh Elliot, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1904).  
Councillor, H. D. Beaumont.  
Naval Attaché, Commander W. H. D. Boyle.  
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. E. A. Plunkett.  
and Secretary, W. Seeds.  
Chaplain, Rev. W. Alan Gardner, M.A.  
Translator, Shirley C. Atchley.  
British Delegate on International Financial Commission, H. D. Beaumont.

*Consuls.*

Corfu, George Raymond, M.V.O.  
Vice-Consul, Pericles Papadachi.  
Cephalonia (V.-C.), John Saunders.  
Zante (V.-C.), E. Bonavia.  
Patras, Frederick B. Wood, I.S.O.  
Vice-Consul, George W. Crowe.  
Piræus, W. J. Norcop.  
Vice-Consul, John Joannidis.  
Ergasteria (V.-C.).  
Salonica (C.-G.), Harry H. Lamb, C.M.G. (V.-C.).  
Cavalla (V.-C.), H. E. Wilkie Young.  
Janina (V.-C.), C. Duchesne.  
Mitylene (V.-C.), Fredk. Hadkinson.  
Monastir (V.-C.), C. A. Greig.  
Prevesa (V.-C.), C. Conememos.  
Samos (V.-C.), G. D. L. Marc.  
Scio and Tchesni (V.-C.) Dr. G. Anamissaki.  
Scutari (V.-C.), N. J. Summa.  
Tskudi (V.-C.), H. W. D. Peckham.

Syra, John Saliba.

Vice-Consul, Alex. Germani.

Volo, A. A. C. E. Merlin.

Consular Agents at Milo, Santorin and Seriphos.

*American.*

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Athens), (vacant).  
Secretary of Legation, F. O. de Billier.

*Consuls.*

Athens (C.-G.), W. H. Gale.  
Vice-Consul-General, B. Melissinos.  
Patras, A. B. Cooke.  
Vice-Consul, A. B. C. Kuhn.  
Salonica, J. E. Kehl.  
Consular Agent at Kalamato.

**GUATEMALA.**

*British.*

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General (Guatemala), Alban Charles Young, M.V.O. (1913).

*Consuls.*

Guatemala (V.-C.), G. Haggard, E. Bellingham.  
Livingston and Puerto Barrios (V.-C.), William Agar.  
Quezaltenango, Hugo Fleischmann.  
San José (V.-C.), David Savage.

*American.*

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Guatemala), R. S. Reynolds-Hitt (1910).

Secretary of Legation, J. H. Stabler.

Military Attaché, Maj. W. O. Clarke.

*Consuls.*

Guatemala (C.-G.), G. A. Bucklin.  
Vice and Deputy Consuls-General, W. Owen ; C. H. Small.  
Consular Agents at Champerico, Livingston, Ocos and San José.

**HAITI.**

*British.*

Minister for Haiti and Dominican Republics (Resident at Havana) Stephen Leech (1913).  
Vice-Consuls, J. Pyke (Chargé d'Affaires) ; E. D. Watt.

Aux Cayes (V.-C.), Maurice Fontaine.

Cape Hayti, W. J. Langdon.

*American.*

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Port au Prince), Madison R. Smith (1913).

*Consuls.*

Cap Haitien, L. W. Livingston.  
Port au Prince, J. B. Terres.  
Consular Agents at Cayes, Gonaïves, Jacmel, Jeremie, Petit Goâve and Port de Paix.

**HONDURAS.**

*British.*

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General (resident at Guatemala), Alban Charles Young, M.V.O. (1913).

*Consuls.*

Amapala, R. Motz.  
La Ceiba (V.-C.), A. K. Tayelor.  
Puerto Cortez, William J. Bain.  
San Pedro Sula (V.-C.), H. F. Panting.  
Tegucigalpa, J. P. Armstrong (Acting C.-G.).  
Vice-Consul, A. W. Eijl.  
Truxillo, Alfred E. Melhado.

**American.**

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* (Tegucigalpa), Charles Dunning White (1908).

*Secretary of Legation*, J. B. Wright.

**Consuls.**

*La Ceiba*, C. F. Davis.

*Puerto Cortes*, C. J. Dawson.

*Tegucigalpa*, A. T. Haerberle.

*Consular Agents* at Amapala, Bonacca, Roatan, San Juanito, San Pedro Sula, Tela and Trujillo.

**ITALY.****British.**

*Ambassador*, (Via Venti Settembre, Porta Pia, Rome), His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Rennell Rodd, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. (1908).

*Councillor of Embassy*, Herbert G. Dering, M.V.O.

*Naval Attaché*, Capt. W. Boyle, R.N.

*Military Attaché*, Col. E. J. Granet, C.B., D.S.O.

*2nd Secretary*, G. A. Mounsey.

*3rd Secretaries*, R. H. Hoare; R. H. Parr; Hon. C. A. Lister.

*Hon. Attaché*, G. Tyrwhitt.

**Consuls.**

*Brindisi*, S. G. Cocoto, M.V.O.

*Barletta (V.-C.)*, A. Reichlin.

*Bari (V.-C.)*, Emil Berner.

*Manfredonia*, Francesco Cafarelli.

*Cagliari*, Henry R. Pernis.

*Carlo Forte, San Antico, and San Pietro (V.-C.)*, Emanuele Armeni.

*Sassari (V.-C.)*, Chev. G. Sechi-Pieron.

*Terranova (V.-C.)*, Gerolamo Tamponi.

*Florence*, A. Lemon.

*" Vice-Consul*, Gennaro Placci.

*Genoa (C.-G.)*, W. Keene, M.V.O.

*" Vice-Consul*, R. M. Kohan.

*Bordighera (V.-C.)*, A. E. Turton.

*San Remo (V.-C.)*, Meysey Turton.

*Spezia (V.-C.)*, R. Dunlop.

*Leghorn*, M. Carmichael.

*" Vice-Consul*, D. Carmichael.

*Ancona (V.-C.)*, Edward A. Kaue.

*Elba and Piombino (V.-C.)*, J. C. R. Airey.

*Milan*, Joseph H. Towsey.

*" Vice-Consul*, J. Rose.

*Venice (V.-C.)*, G. Campbell.

*Naples and S. Italy (C.-G.)*, S. J. A. Churchill,

M.V.O.

*" Vice-Consul*, A. Napier.

*Castellamare*, E. S. Albanese.

*Reggio*, E. Briglia.

*Salerno*, Pio Consiglio.

*Palermo Sicily*, R. G. Macbean, M.V.O.

*" Vice-Consul*, Wm. A. Morrison.

*Catania (V.-C.)*, W. A. Franck.

*Licata (V.-C.)*, A. Verderame.

*Lipari (V.-C.)*, F. Ferlazzo.

*Marsala (V.-C.)*, C. E. Massey.

*Mazzara (V.-C.)*, Onofrio Favara Maccagnone.

*Mazzarelli (V.-C.)*, E. Criscione.

*Messina (V.-C.)*, J. B. Heynes.

*Milazzo (V.-C.)*, Stefano Trifiletti.

*Porto Empedocle (V.-C.)*, Calogero Deleo.

*Pozzallo (V.-C.)*, Francesco P. Giunta.

*Siracusa (V.-C.)*, Joseph Lobb.

*Taormina (V.-C.)*, Dr. Salvatore Cacciola.

*Terranova (V.-C.)*, Vincenzo Bresmes.

*Trapani (V.-C.)*, Luigi M. Marino.

*Rome*, C. C. Morgan.

*" Vice-Consul*, H. D. Johnson.

*Civita-Vecchia (V.-C.)*, P. R. Mackenzie.

*Savona*, Salvatore Guattari.

*Turin (C.-G.)*, Maj. W. P. Chapman.

*" Vice-Consul*, A. G. Linari.

*Consular Agents* at Capri and Como.

**American.**

*Ambassador* (Palazzo Amici, 16 Piazza San Bernardo, Rome), Thomas J. O'Brien (1911.)

*1st Secretary*, Post Wheeler.

*2nd Secretary*, Alexander Benson.

*Attaché*, John P. S. Harrison.

*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. George Dunn.

*Naval Attaché*, Comm. R. D. White.

*Chancellor*, W. A. Newcome.

**Consuls.**

*Catania*, A. W. Weddell.

*Florence*, L. J. Keena.

*Genoa (C.-G.)*, J. A. Smith.

*" Vice and Deputy do.*, A. B. Dorman.

*Leghorn*, F. Deedmeier.

*Milan*, C. M. Caughy.

*Naples*, W. W. Handley.

*Palermo*, H. de Soto.

*Rome*, C. Coleman.

*Turin*, Charles B. Perry.

*Venice*, J. V. Long.

*Consular Agents* at Bari, Capri and Carrara.

**JAPAN.****British.**

*Ambassador and Consul General* (Tokio), His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir W. Conyngham Greene, K.C.B. (1912).

*Councillor of Embassy*, H. G. M. Rumbold, M.V.O.

*Naval Attaché*, Capt. Hon. Hubert George Brand, M.V.O.

*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. J. A. C. Somerville.

*1st Secretary*, D. E. M. Crackanthorpe.

*Japanese Sec.*, E. M. Hobart-Hampden.

*Commercial Attaché*, E. T. F. Crowe, C.M.

*3rd Secretary*, E. St. J. Monson.

*Hon. Attaché*, Major A. O. L. Kindersley.

*Hon. Chaplain*, Rev. L. B. Cholmondeley, M.A.

**Consuls.**

*Hakodate (V.-C.)*, E. L. S. Gordon.

*Kobé (C.-G.)*, R. de B. Layard.

*" Vice-Consul*.

*Nagasaki (Consul)*, R. G. E. Forster.

*Osaka (V.-C.)*, E. H. Holmes.

*Shimonoseki*, E. A. Griffiths.

*Yokohama (C.-G.)*, J. C. Hall, C.M.G., I.S.O.

*" Vice-Consul*, T. J. Harrington.

*Chemulpo*, J. T. Wawn.

*Dairen (Dalny)*, H. G. Parlett.

*Seoul (C.-G.)*, A. M. Chalmers.

*" Vice-Consul*, C. J. Davidson.

*Formosa (Tamsui)*, J. B. Rentiers.

**American.**

*Ambassador* (Tokio), George W. Guthrie (1913).

*Secretary of Embassy*, A. Bailly Blanchard.

*2nd Secretary*, (vacant).

*Japanese Secretary*, C. J. Arnell.

*3rd Secretary*, Frank D. Arnold.

*Assistant Japanese Secretary*, J. K. Caldwell.

*Military Attaché*, Maj. H. L. Wigmore.

*Naval Attaché*, Comm. L. A. Cotten.

*Attachés*, Maj. G. H. Gosman; Lieuts. O. C.

Troxel; C. Burnett; R. S. Keyser.

**Consuls.**

*Dairen (Dalny)*, A. W. Pontius.

*Kobé*, G. N. West.

*Nagasaki*, C. F. Deichman.  
*Tamsui*, S. C. Reat.  
*Yokohama (C.-G.)*, Thomas Sammons.  
*Vice and Deputy do.*, E. G. Babbitt.  
*Consular Agents at Hakodate and Yokkaichi.*

*Seoul (C.-G.)*, G. Seidmore.  
*Vice and Deputy do.*, E. L. Neville.

# **LIBERIA.**

**British.**

*Consul-General (Monrovia)*, Maj. J. G. Baldwin  
 (1909).  
*Vice-Consul*, M. Y. H. Parks.

**American.**

*Minister Resident and Consul-General (Monrovia)*,  
 George W. Buckner (1913).  
*Secretary of Legation*, R. C. Bundy.  
*Vice-Consul-General*, J. H. Reed.

# **LUXEMBURG.**

**British.**

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* (resident at The Hague), Hon. Sir Alan Johnstone, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. (1911).  
*Consul at Luxemburg*, N. Le Gallais.

**American.**

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* (resident at The Hague), Dr. Henry van Dyke (1913).

# **MEXICO.**

**British.**

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* (3a de Lerma, Mexico), Sir Lionel E. G. Carden, K.C.M.G. (1913).  
*1st Secretary*, T. B. Hohler.  
*Naval Attaché*, Capt. H. S. Grant.  
*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. M. F. Gage.  
*Translator*, Geo. F. Rohrweger.

**Consuls.**

*Colima*, D. G. C. MacNeill.  
*La Paz (V.-C.)*, F. W. Moore.  
*Mazatlan (V.-C.)*, F. Stait-Gardner.  
*Mexico (C.-G.)*, C. E. W. Stringer.  
*Vice-Consul*, R. C. E. Milne.  
*Chihuahua (V.-C.)*, Calvert G. Scobell.  
*Chinipas (V.-C.)*, G. E. Stephenson.  
*Durango (V.-C.)*, W. W. Graham.  
*Ensenada (V.-C.)*, W. D. Madden.  
*Gomez Palacio (V.-C.)*, H. A. C. Cummins.  
*Guadalajara (V.-C.)*, P. Holms.  
*Guaymas and Sta. Rosalia (V.-C.)*, W. Fearon.  
*Progreso*, Arthur Peirce.  
*Laguna de Terminos (V.-C.)*, G. A. Ludewig.  
*Salina Cruz*, William S. Buchanan.  
*Acapulco (V.-C.)*, R. Fernandez.  
*Oaxaca (V.-C.)*, C. G. Rickards.  
*Soconusco (V.-C.)*, R. O. Stevenson.  
*Tuxtla Gutierrez (V.-C.)*, C. J. Wachter.  
*Tampico*, Hubert W. Wilson.  
*Vice-Consul*, W. J. Pulford.  
*Monterrey (V.-C.)*, J. B. Sanford.  
*Saltillo (V.-C.)*, Jasper Lynch.  
*San Luis Potosi (V.-C.)*, Dr. H. E. Nolan.  
*Vera Cruz*, J. B. Hutchison (acting).  
*Frontera (V.-C.)*, C. W. Rickard.  
*Jalapa (V.-C.)*, D. B. Vandergoot.  
*Puerto Mexico (V.-C.)*, T. Gemmill.  
*Tuxpan (V.-C.)*, G. A. Grahame.  
*Consular Agent at Payo Obispo.*

**American.**

*Ambassador* (24 Calle Veracruz, Mexico), (vacant).  
*1st Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires*, N. O'Shaughnessy.  
*Military Attaché*, Capt. William A. Burnside.

**Consuls.**

*Acapulco*, C. S. Edwards.  
*Aguascalientes*, G. Schmutz.  
*Chihuahua*, M. Letcher.  
*Ciudad Juarez*, Thomas D. Edwards.  
*Durango*, T. C. Hamm.  
*Ensenada*, C. E. Guyant.  
*Frontera*, A. I. Lespinasse.  
*Guadalajara*, Dr. Will B. Davis (actg.)  
*Hermosillo*, L. Hostetter.  
*La Paz*, L. N. Sullivan.  
*Manzanillo*, M. B. Kirk.  
*Matamoros*, H. H. Johnson.  
*Mazatlan*, W. E. Alger.  
*Mexico (C.-G.)*, A. Shanklin.  
*Vice and Deputy do.*,  
*Monterrey (C.-G.)*, P. C. Hanna.  
*Vice and Deputy do.*, T. A. Robertson.  
*Nogales*, F. Simpich.  
*Nuevo Laredo*, A. B. Garrett.  
*Piedra Negras*, Wm. P. Blocker (actg.).  
*Progreso*,  
*Salina Cruz*, Warren W. Rich.  
*Saltillo*, Phineas E. Holland.  
*San Luis Potosi*, W. L. Bonney.  
*Tampico*, C. A. Miller.  
*Tapachula*, A. F. Leshner (actg.).  
*Vera Cruz*, W. W. Canada.  
*Consular Agents at Alamos, Campeche, Cananea, Ciudad del Carmen, Guanajuato, Guyamas, Oaxaca, Parral, Puebla, Puerto Mexico, Topia and Torreón.*

# **MONACO.**

**British Consulates.**

*Consul* (see Nice), J. W. Keogh.  
*Vice-Consul*, C. J. Sim.  
*Chaplain*, Ven. Archdeacon Spens.

# **MONTENEGRO.**

**British.**

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* (Cettinje), Count de Salis, C.V.O., C.M.G. (1911).  
*Military Attaché*,

**American.**

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* (resident at Athens).

# **MOROCCO.**

**British.**

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* (Tangier), (vacant) (1912).  
*1st Secretary*, Herbert E. White, C.M.G.  
*and Secretary*, H. W. Kennard.  
*Interpreter and Dragoman*, A. Irwin, C.M.G.  
*Assistant Interpreter*, C. D. Elphick.

**Consuls.**

*Casca Blanca*, A. M. Madden, C.M.G.  
*Vice-Consuls*, E. G. Lomas; R. H. Broome.  
*Marakesh (V.-C.)*, A. Lennox.  
*Mazagan (V.-C.)*, T. G. Spinney.  
*Mogador (V.-C.)*, H. L. Rabino.  
*Morocco (V.-C.)*, A. Lennox.  
*Rabat (V.-C.)*,  
*Saffi (V.-C.)*, E. H. Mulock.

Fez, James McIver Macleod, C.M.G.  
 Tangier (C.-G.), H. E. White, C.M.G. (above).  
 Vice-Consul, H. B. Johnstone.  
 Larache (V.-C.), Lewis Forde.  
 Tetuan (V.-C.), Capt. C. F. S. Ewart.  
 Consular Agents at Alcazar and Arzila.

**American.**

Consul-General at Tangier, Maxwell Blake.  
 „ Vice and Deputy do., Arthur Gassett.  
 Consular Agents at Casablanca and Mogador.

**NETHERLANDS.**

**British.**

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (12, Hooge Westeinde, The Hague),  
 Hon. Sir Alan Johnstone, G.C.V.O. (1910).  
 2nd Secretary, H. G. Chilton.  
 Naval Attaché, Capt. W. Henderson, R.N.  
 Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. G. T. M. Bridges, D.S.O.  
 2nd Secretary, Count Charles Bentinck.  
 Hon. Attaché, W. R. Younger.  
 Archivist, Francis A. Chambers.  
 Hon. Chaplain, Rev. H. Ratford, B.A.

**Consuls.**

Amsterdam (vacant).  
 „ Vice-Consul, Emile J. Labarre.  
 Groningen (V.-C.), A. P. Schilthuis.  
 Harlingen (V.-C.), J. M. Prillewitz.  
 Helder (V.-C.), W. J. Van Neck.  
 Tiel (V.-C.), C. W. Dresselhuys, junior.  
 Utrecht (V.-C.), John Twiss.  
 Ymuiden (V.-C.), S. C. L. Reigersberg.  
 Rotterdam, Ernest G. B. Maxse, C.M.G.  
 „ Vice-Consuls, Henry Tom; J. W. Van Dyk.  
 Dordrecht (V.-C.), J. G. Vriesendorp.  
 Flushing (V.-C.), P. de Bruyne.  
 The Hague (V.-C.), Gerrit Barger.  
 Consular Agents at Maassluis and Terneuzen.

Batavia (Java), W. R. D. Beckett, C.M.G.  
 Samarang (V.-C.), N. G. McLean.  
 Sourabaya (V.-C.), H. Gervis Jackson.  
 Macassar, Celebes (V.-C.), Stephen P. Stephens.  
 Medan, Sumatra (V.-C.), Arthur L. Mathewson.

Curaçao, Jacob Jesurun.  
 Paramaribo, Surinam, G. Hewett.  
 „ Vice-Consul, Rev. W. L. Kissack, M.A.  
 Nickerie (V.-C.), Charles Spence.

**American.**

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Lange Voorhout 13, The Hague), Dr. Henry Van Dyke (1913).  
 Secretary of Legation, James G. Bailey.  
 Naval Attaché, Comm. W. R. Gherardi.

**Consuls.**

Amsterdam, F. W. Mahin.  
 Rotterdam (C.-G.), S. Listoe.  
 „ Vice and Deputy do., Gerhard H. Krogh.  
 Consular Agent at Flushing and Scheviningen.

Batavia, B. S. Riarden.  
 Curaçao, E. H. Cheney.  
 Consular Agents at Bonaire, Macassar, Padang, Paramaribo, Samarang and Sourabaya.

**NICARAGUA.**

**British.**

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General (resident at Guatemala), A. C. Young, M.V.O. (1913).

**Consuls.**

Bluefields, N. H. Lauder.  
 Corinto (V.-C.), J. May.  
 Managua, C. H. Wheelock (acting).  
 Vice-Consul, A. J. Martin.  
 Matagalpa (V.-C.), Alex. Potter.

**American.**

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Managua), L. Jefferson (1913).  
 Secretary of Legation, A. Mason Jones.

**Consuls.**

Bluefields, A. J. Clare.  
 Corinto, W. J. Johnson.  
 „ Vice and Deputy do. H. H. Leonard.  
 Managua,  
 Consular Agents at Matagalpa and San Juan del Sur.

**NORWAY.**

**British.**

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Christiania), M. de C. Findlay, C.B., C.M.G. (1911).  
 1st Secretary, Hon. F. O. Lindley.  
 Naval Attaché, Capt. M. W. W. P. Consett.  
 Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. G. T. M. Bridges, D.S.O.  
 Commercial Attaché, Sir F. Oppenheimer.  
 Translator, Henry C. Dick.  
 Hon. Chaplain, Rev. G. E. Mooney, M.A.

**Consuls.**

Christiania, Edward Francis Gray.  
 „ Vice-Consul, H. C. Dick.  
 „ Pro-Consul, H. G. Kirsebom.  
 Arendal (V.-C.), Emil Kallevig.  
 Bergen (V.-C.), Douglas F. S. Pillitter.  
 „ Pro-Consul, E. Gran.  
 Bodø (V.-C.), M. Christoffersen.  
 Christiansand (V.-C.), Gottlob Carl Reinhardt.  
 Christiansund (V.-C.), Gram Parelius.  
 Drammen (V.-C.), Anders Sveaas.  
 Flekkefjord (V.-C.), J. P. M. Eyde.  
 Fredrikshald (V.-C.), W. Klein.  
 Fredrikstad (V.-C.), Oscar Thils.  
 Hammerfest (V.-C.), Charles Robertson.  
 Haugesund (V.-C.), E. M. Fredriksen.  
 Kragerø (V.-C.), Thomas Parker.  
 Larvik (V.-C.), Christian Nielsen.  
 Lofoten, Svolvær (V.-C.), John Berg.  
 Mandal (V.-C.), Tórnes F. Andorsen.  
 Molde (V.-C.), Peter F. Dahll.  
 Moss (V.-C.), Johan J. H. Vogt.  
 Namsos (V.-C.), Johan Sommerschild.  
 Porsgrund (V.-C.), Christen Knüdsen.  
 Risør (V.-C.), A. F. Finne.  
 Skien (V.-C.), C. Stousland.  
 Stavanger (V.-C.), T. Waage.  
 Tönsberg (V.-C.), H. Wilhelmsen.  
 Tromsø (V.-C.), J. R. Holmboe.  
 Trondhjem (V.-C.), Francis Kjeldsberg, M.V.O.  
 Vadsø (V.-C.), Bernhard Akermund.  
 Vardø (V.-C.), Gustav Gundersen.

**American.**

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Kronprinsengade 17 and 19, Christiania),  
 Albert G. Schmedeman (1913).  
 Secretary of Legation, F. Munroe Endicott.  
 Military Attaché, Capt. Guy Cushman.

**Consuls.**

Bergen, B. M. Rasmussen.  
*Christiania (C.-G.)*, Dr. Charles A. Holder.  
*Vice-Consul-General*, H. E. Dahr.  
*Stavanger*, Walter Leonard.  
*Consular Agents at Christiansand and Trondjem.*

**OMAN.**

**British.**

*Consul and Political Agent (Muscat)*, Major S. G. Knox, C.I.E. (1911).

**American.**

*Consul at Muscat (vacant).*

**PANAMA.**

**British.**

*Minister Resident and Consul-General (Panama)*,  
 Sir Claude C. Mallet, C.M.G. (1907)  
*Panama (V.-C.)*, D. F. S. Filliter.  
 „ *Pro-Consul*, E. S. Humber.  
*Bocas del Toro (V.-C.)*, W. H. Ponton.  
*Colon*, H. O. Chalkley.  
 „ *Vice-Consul*, J. R. Murray.

**American.**

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Panama)*, William J. Price (1913).  
*Secretary of Legation*, Cyrus F. Wicker.

**Consuls.**

*Colon*, J. C. Kellogg.  
*Panama (C.-G.)*, A. G. Snyder.  
*Vice and Deputy do.*, Daniel A. Waters.  
*Consular Agents at Bocas del Toro and Santiago.*

**PARAGUAY.**

**British.**

*Minister Plenipotentiary (resident at Buenos Aires)*, Sir Reginald T. Tower, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1911).  
*Consul at Asuncion (with local rank of First Secretary)*, F. A. Oliver (1910).

**American.**

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (resident at Monte Video)*, Nicolay A. Grevstad (1911).  
*Asuncion*, Cornelius Ferris.  
 „ *Vice-Consul*, Maxim F. Croskey.

**PERSIA.**

**British.**

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General (Tehran)*, Sir Walter B. Townley, K.C.M.G. (1912).  
*Councillor*, C. Alban Young, M.V.O.  
*Military Attaché*, Major W. Fordham.  
*2nd Secretary*, W. Garnett.  
*3rd Secretary*, Sir Coleridge Kennard, Bart.  
*Oriental Secretary*, G. P. Churchill.  
*Head of Oriental Chancery*, Abbas Kuli Khan, C.M.G.  
*Physician*, Dr. Anthony Neligan.

**Consuls.**

*Tehran (C.-G.)*, see above.  
*Vice-Consuls*, G. T. Havard; N. Worrall.  
*Resht (V.-C.)*, E. Bristow.  
*Arabistan (Mohammerah)*, Maj. L. B. H. Haworth.  
*Ahwaz (V.-C.)*, Capt. A. H. Grey.

**Bushire (Consul-General and Political Resident),**

*Lt.-Col. P. Z. Cox, C.S.I., C.I.E.*

„ *Consul*, Capt. R. L. Birdwood.

„ *Vice-Consul*, H. G. Chick.

*Bunder Abbas (V.-C.)*, Capt. H. V. Biscoe.

*Lingah (V.-C.)*, Rowland H. New.

*Ispahan (C.-G.)*, T. G. Grahame.

„ *Vice-Consuls*, N. P. Cowan; M. S. P. Aganoor.

*Sultanabad (V.-C.)*, Ian Moir.

*Yezd (V.-C.)*.

*Kermanshah*, W. McDouall.

*Kasr-i-Shirin (V.-C.)*, E. B. Soane.

*Khorassan (Consul-General and Agent to Govt. of India, Meshed)*, Major P. M. Sykes, C.M.G., C.I.E.

„ *Vice-Consul*, Capt. F. E. Thorburn, I.M.S.

*Seistan and Katin*, Maj. F. B. Prideaux, C.I.E.

„ *Vice-Consul*, Capt. D. Heron.

*Birjand (V.-C.)*, W. R. Howson.

*Shiraz*, Major W. F. T. O'Connor, C.I.E.

*Bam (V.-C.)*.

*Tabriz (vacant)*.

*Vice-Consul*, Charles Stevens.

**American.**

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Tehran)*, Charles W. Russell (1910).  
*Secretary of Legation*, Craig W. Wadsworth.  
*Interpreter*, J. Tyler.

**Consuls.**

*Tabriz*, G. Paddock.

*Tehran (C.-G.)*, Craig W. Wadsworth.

„ *Vice and Deputy do.*, Ralph H. Bader.

**PERU.**

**British.**

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Lima)*, E. A. Rennie, M.V.O. (1913).  
*Naval Attaché*, Capt. H. S. Grant.  
*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. Sir E. I. B. Grogan, Bart.

**Consuls.**

*Callao (C.-G.)*, George G. Wilson.

(V.-C.), Robert A. Clay.

*Arequipa (V.-C.)*, George Stafford.

*Lima*.

*Mollendo (V.-C.)*, James F. Rowlands.

*Payta (V.-C.)*, H. E. Dawson.

*Salaverry and Trujillo (V.-C.)*, Juan Dalman.

*Iquitos*, V. St. John Huckin.

„ *Vice-Consul*, David Brown.

*Consular Agent at Cerro de Pasco.*

**American.**

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Lima)*, Henry Clay Howard (1911).  
*Secretary of Legation*, W. P. Cresson.

**Consuls.**

*Callao (C.-G.)*, W. H. Robertson.

*Iquitos*.

*Consular Agents at Cerro de Pasco, Mollendo, Payta and Salaverry.*

**PORTUGAL.**

**British.**

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (63 Rua de São Francisco da Borja, Lisbon)*, Hon. Launcelot D. Carnegie, M.V.O. (1913).  
*Secretary of Legation*, C. J. Wingfield.  
*Naval Attaché*, Comm. W. A. H. Kelly.

*Military Attaché*, Col. Hon. Henry Yarde  
 Buller, M.V.O., D.S.O.  
*3rd Secretaries*, W. Seeds; H. Oakley.  
*Hon. Chaplain*, Rev. E. P. Lewis, D.D.

#### Consuls.

*Lisbon*, Philip A. Somers Cocks, C.M.G.  
 (V.-C.), Harold E. Jones.  
*Belem* (V.-C.), Charles J. Ffrench Duff.  
*Faro and Tavira* (V.-C.), Candido P. dos Santos.  
*Portimão* (V.-C.), José P. d'Azevedo.  
*Setubal* (V.-C.), Joaquim P. Fryxell.  
*Villa Real de San Antonio* (V.-C.), Francisco José L. Travares.  
*Oporto*, Honorius Grant.  
*Figueira* (V.-C.), George Laidley.  
*Vianna and Caminha* (V.-C.), João de Castro.

*Chinde*, Stanley Hewitt-Fletcher.  
 (V.-C.), G. H. V. Mercier.  
*Dakar, Portuguese Guinea* (C.-G.), Capt. C. B. Wallis.  
*Bissau* (V.-C.), J. A. Secheyaye.  
*Funchal, Madeira*, Capt. J. Boyle, M.V.O.  
 (V.-C.), E. Sarsfield.  
*Loanda*, H. Hall Hall.  
 (V.-C.), R. T. Smallbones.  
*Lobito* (V.-C.).  
*São Thomé* (V.-C.), J. T. Montgomery.  
*Lorenzo Marques*, Errol MacDonell.  
 (V.-C.), A. T. Long.  
*Beira* (V.-C.), F. G. Rule.  
*Mozambique* (V.-C.), F. Robson.  
*Macao* (V.-C.).  
*Marmagao, India*, A. Ashley Biggs.  
*St. Michael's, Azores*, T. W. Rumble.  
 (V.-C.), G. W. Hayes.  
*Fayal* (V.-C.), S. Millier Wood.  
*Flores* (V.-C.), James Mackay.  
*St. Vincent*, Capt. A. Taylor, R.N.  
 (V.-C.), G. J. Smallcombe.  
*Consular Agents at Quillimane, St. George and St. Jago.*

#### American.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* (Praça de Rio de Janeiro, Lisbon), Samuel H. Birch (1913).  
*Secretary of Legation*, Wm. Whiting Andrews.

#### Consuls.

*Lisbon* (C.-G.), Will L. Lowrie.  
 (Vice and Deputy do.), Kenneth S. Paton.  
*Consular Agent at Oporto.*

*Lorenzo Marques*, G. A. Chamberlain.  
 (Vice and Deputy do.), James O. Spence.  
*St. Michael's, Azores*, Edward A. Creevy.  
 (Vice and Deputy do.), W. W. Nicholls.  
*Consular Agents at Fayal, São Vincente and Terceira.*

### RUMANIA.

#### British.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* (24 Strada Jules Michelet, Bucharest), Sir George Barclay, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1911).

*1st Secretary*,  
*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. E. A. Plunkett.

#### Consuls.

*Bucharest* (V.-C.), L. Schondorf.  
*Galatz*, Maj. J. G. Baldwin, C.B.

*Braila* (V.-C.), J. Pitts (acting).  
*Constantza* (V.-C.), Lionel Keyser.  
*Sulina* (V.-C.), A. A. Adams.

#### American.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* (8 Strada Putu de Piatra, Bucharest), Charles J. Vopicka (1913).  
*Secretary of Legation*, Charles Campbell.

#### Consuls.

*Bucharest* (C.-G.), The Secretary of Legation.  
 (Vice and Deputy do.), W. G. Boxshall.

### RUSSIA.

#### British.

*Ambassador* (4 Court Quay, St. Petersburg), His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir George William Buchanan, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. (1910).  
*Councillor of Embassy* (Minister Plenipotentiary), H. J. O'Beirne, C.V.O., C.B.  
*Naval Attaché*, Comm. H. G. Grenfell.  
*Military do.*, Lt.-Col. A. W. F. Knox.  
*2nd Secretaries*, H. J. Bruce, M.V.O., Neville Henderson.  
*Commercial Attaché* (with local rank of 2nd Secretary), H. A. Cooke.  
*3rd Secretary*, R. S. Hudson.  
*Attaché*, E. Millington Drake.  
*Translator*, Capt. Rowland Smith.

#### Consuls.

*St. Petersburg*, Arthur W. Woodhouse.  
 (V.-C.), C. H. Mackie.  
*Archangel* (vacant).  
*Cronstadt* (V.-C.), A. Fishwick.  
*Narva* (V.-C.), G. Cottam.  
*Revel* (V.-C.), W. Girard.  
*Batoum*, Patrick William Joseph Stevens.  
*Baku* (V.-C.), A. E. Ranald MacDonell.  
*Novorossisk* (V.-C.), O. Geelmuyden.  
*Poti* (V.-C.), John Pavoni (acting).  
*Helsingfors*, V. K. Kestell-Cornish.  
 (V.-C.), S. W. Wancke.  
*Abo* (V.-C.), W. J. B. Wilson.  
*Björneborg* (V.-C.), C. G. Sundell.  
*Gamla Karleby* (V.-C.), Carl Forsen.  
*Hango* (V.-C.), Uno Cairenius.  
*Kotka* (V.-C.), Alex. Gullichsen.  
*Kristinestad* (V.-C.), W. Hagen.  
*Lovisa* (V.-C.), August Ljungquist.  
*Nicolaistadt* (V.-C.), Carl Kurten.  
*Tammerfors* (V.-C.), E. Forsström.  
*Uleaborg* (V.-C.), J. R. Weckman.  
*Wiborg* (V.-C.), V. Frisk.  
*Moscow* (C.-G.), C. Clive Bayley.  
 (V.-C.), R. H. Lockhart.  
*Krasnoyarsk* (V.-C.), H. J. S. Sykes.  
*Omsk* (V.-C.), S. R. Randrup.  
*Odessa* (C.-G.), J. F. Roberts, C.M.G.  
 (V.-C.), F. Watson.  
*Berdiansk* (V.-C.), J. E. Greaves.  
*Kharkov* (V.-C.), C. Blakey.  
*Kherson* (V.-C.), E. Caruana.  
*Kieff* (V.-C.), J. F. Douglas.  
*Mariupol* (V.-C.), W. S. Walton.  
*Nicolaieff* (V.-C.), J. Picton Bagge.  
*Rostof-on-Don* (V.-C.), J. Lowdon.  
*Sebastopol* (V.-C.) (vacant).  
*Taganrog* (V.-C.), E. Clively.  
*Theodosia* (V.-C.), W. E. W. von Stürler.  
*Riga*, V. H. G. Bosanquet.  
 (V.-C.), T. Woodhouse.  
*Libau* (V.-C.), C. J. Hill.  
*Pernau* (V.-C.), J. Dicks.  
*Windau* (V.-C.), E. H. Ruffmann.

*Vladivostok*, R. MacLeod Hodgson.  
*Warsaw*, Henry M. Grove.  
 „ (V.-C.), E. B. St. Clair.  
*Consular Agents at Barga and Eupatoria.*

**American.**  
*Ambassador* (34, Fourstadskaya, St. Petersburg),  
 H. M. Pindell (1913).  
*1st Secretary*, Charles S. Willson.  
*2nd Secretary*, F. A. Sterling.  
*3rd Secretary*, F. R. Furness.  
*Military Attaché*, Capt. C. B. Hagadom.  
*Naval Attaché*, Capt. H. H. Hough.  
**Consuls.**

*Batoum*, Leslie A. Davis.  
 „ (V.-C.), F. Mattievich.  
*Moscow* (C.-G.), J. H. Snodgrass.  
 „ *Deputy do.*, A. W. Smith.  
*Odessa*, J. H. Grout.  
 „ *Vice-Consul*, D. J. Howells.  
*Riga*, W. F. Doty.  
 „ *Vice-Consul*, L. Hill.  
*St. Petersburg*, J. Conner.  
 „ *Vice-Consul*, H. C. Vezey.  
*Vladivostok*, J. F. Jewell.  
 „ *Vice-Consul*, H. F. Newhard.  
*Warsaw*, T. E. Heenan.  
 „ *Vice-Consul*, W. Fuchs.  
*Consular Agents at Helsingfors, Libau, Omsk,*  
*Revel and Rostov on Don.*

#### **SALVADOR.**

**British.**

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General* (resident at Guatemala), A. C. Young, M.V.O. (1913).

**Consuls.**

*San Salvador*, Walter E. Coldwell.  
 „ (V.C.), W. Gibson.  
*La Union* (V.C.),

**American.**

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* (San Salvador), William Heimke (1909).  
*Secretary of Legation*, Thomas Hinkley.

**Consuls.**

*San Salvador* (C.-G.), The Secretary of Legation.  
 „ *Vice and Deputy do.*, A. J. Perrone.

#### **SAN MARINO.**

**British.**

*Consul-General*, M. Carmichael (Florence).

#### **SERVIA.**

**British.**

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* (Belgrade), C. L. des Graz (1913).  
*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. F. Lyon, D.S.O.  
*Belgrade* (V.-C.), Charles L. Blakeney.

**American.**

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* (resident at Bucharest, Rumania, q.v.).  
*Belgrade* (Consul), S. S. Weiss.  
 „ *Deputy do.*, E. Yeffremovitch.

#### **SIAM.**

**British.**

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* (Bangkok), A. R. Peel (1909).  
*Hon. Chaplain*, Rev. H. J. Hillyard, LL.D.

**Consuls.**

*Bangkok* (C.-G.), T. H. Lyle.  
 „ (V.-C.), Josiah Crosby.  
*Chiengmai*, (vacant).  
*Nikawin Lampang* (V.-C.), W. A. R. Wood.  
*Senggora*, G. H. B. Moor.  
*Puket* (V.-C.), W. N. Dunn.

**American.**

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* (Bangkok), Fred Warner Carpenter (1913).  
*Secretary of Legation*, Sheldon L. Crosby.  
*Interpreter*, Lao Leng Hui.

**Consuls.**

*Bangkok* (C.-G.), The Secretary of Legation.  
 „ *Vice and Deputy do.*, C. C. Hansen.

#### **SPAIN.**

**British.**

*Ambassador* (16 Calle Fernando el Santo, Madrid),  
 His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur  
 Hardinge, G.O.M.G., K.C.B. (1913).  
*Councillor of Embassy*, J. Vaughan, M.V.O.  
*Naval Attaché*, Comm. W. A. H. Kelley.  
*Military Attaché*, Col. Hon. Henry Yarde-  
 Buller, M.V.O., D.S.O.  
*1st Secretary*, Eric Phipps.  
*3rd Secretaries*, Hon. Mervyn Herbert; Charles  
 F. I. Ramsden.  
*Chaplain*, Rev. Herbert Brown, B.A.  
*Archivist*, Arthur Jackson.

**Consuls.**

*Barcelona* (C.-G.), C. S. Smith.  
 „ (V.-C.), Geo. R. Smither; G. Loly.  
*Alicante* (V.-C.), José Tato.  
*Burriana*, Edward Harker.  
*Denia* (V.-C.), Joseph R. Morand.  
*Gandia*, etc. (V.-C.), F. Romaguera.  
*Iviza* (V.-C.), José S. Lopez.  
*Palamos* (V.-C.), Pablo Matas.  
*Palma* (Bal. Island) (V.-C.), B. Bosch y Cerda.  
*Port Mahon* (V.-C.), B. Escudero, M.V.O.  
*San Felix de Guixols* (V.-C.), José Sibils.  
*Saragossa* (V.-C.), Enrique Miret.  
*Tarragona* (V.-C.), Ignacio Navarro.  
*Torreveja* (V.-C.), M. Ballester.  
*Valencia*, Edward Harker.

*Bilbao*, Lord Herbert Hervey

„ (V.-C.), James Innes.

*Castro Urdiales* (V.-C.), A. Ybañes.  
*San Sebastian* (V.-C.), A. Budd, M.V.O.

*Santander* (V.-C.), M. Piñeiro.

*Corunna*, Arthur F. H. Medhurst.

„ (V.-C.), Thomas Guyatt.

*Cárril and Villagarcía* (V.-C.), Reginald

Walker.

*Corcubion* (V.-C.), Plácido de Castro.

*Ferrol* (V.-C.), Emilio Anton.

*Gijón* (V.-C.), Arthur Lovelace.

*Rivadesella* (V.-C.), W. D. Mckenzie.

*Vigo* (V.-C.), M. Barcena y Andres.

*Madrid*, Arthur Jackson.

*Malaga*, H. Villiers, M.V.O.

„ (V.-C.), Edward R. Thornton.

*Aguilas* (V.-C.), Thomas H. Naftel.

*Almería* (V.-C.), John Murison.

*Carthage* (V.-C.), Peter Miller.

*Garrucha* (V.-C.), Pedro Gea.

*Granada* (V.-C.), William Davenport.

*Linares* (V.-C.), J. B. Naylor.

*Marbella* (V.-C.), Miguel Calzado.

*Tenerife*, John E. Croker.

„ (V.-C.), R. C. Griffiths.

*La Palma* (V.-C.), R. F. Millar.  
*Las Palmas and Puerto de la Luz*, Peter Swanston.  
*Orotava* (V.-C.), Thomas M. Reid.  
*Seville*, Arthur L. Keyser.  
 " (V.-C.), A. Henderson.  
*Algeciras* (V.-C.), Wm. J. Smith.  
*Cádiz* (V.-C.), R. Calvert.  
*Huelva* (V.-C.), A. Attwood.  
*Jerez* (V.-C.), W. J. Buck.  
*La Línea* (V.-C.), Maj. O. H. Pedley.  
*Port St. Mary* (V.-C.), Robt. J. Pitman.  
*Consular Agents* at Mazarran, Porman, San Lucar and Irun.

**American.**

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* (55 Calle de Velazquez, Madrid), Joseph E. Willard (1913).  
*Secretary of Legation*, Gustave Scholle.  
*Military Attaché*, Capt. Norton Wood.

**Consuls.**

*Barcelona* (C.-G.), H. H. Morgan.  
 " (Vice and Deputy do.), C. A. Albrecht.  
*Jerez*, W. R. Dorsey.  
*Madrid*, F. T. F. Dumont.  
*Malaga*, R. Frazer, jun.  
 " (V.-C.), T. R. Geary.  
*Seville*, C. S. Winans.  
*Tenerife*, (vacant).  
*Valencia*, C. I. Dawson.  
*Consular Agents* at Alicante, Almeria, Bilbao, Cadiz, Denia, Grand Canary, Huelva La Corogna, Palma, Tarragona and Vigo.

**SWEDEN.****British.**

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* (17 Strandvägen, Stockholm), Esme Howard, C.V.O., C.M.G. (1912).  
*1st Secretary*, Hon. W. Erskine, M.V.O.  
*Naval Attaché*, Capt. M. W. W. P. Consett.  
*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. Hon. A. V. F. Russell, M.V.O.  
*Archivist*, C. F. Madeley.  
*Chaplain*, Rev. J. H. Winstead, M.A.

**Consuls.**

*Stockholm*, (vacant).  
 " (V.-C.), F. V. Zetterlund; C. A. E. Bolinder.  
*Göteborg* (V.-C.), Robert Carrick.  
*Gotland* (V.-C.), Edward Cramér.  
*Härnösand* (V.-C.), Paul Burchardt.  
*Hudiksvall* (V.-C.), J. C. Henric Annéus.  
*Kalmar* (V.-C.), John Jeansson.  
*Luleå* (V.-C.), A. J. Westerberg.  
*Norrköping* (V.-C.), G. F. A. Euhorning.  
*Nyköping* (V.-C.), A. Helander.  
*Ornsköldevik* (V.-C.), Henric Öhngren.  
*Oskarshamn* (V.-C.), O. Wingren.  
*Skelefteå* (V.-C.), Emil Forssell.  
*Söderhamn* (V.-C.), Christoffer Myhre.  
*Sundsvall* (V.-C.), Jakob K. Barth.  
*Umeå* (V.-C.), Andreas Grahn.  
*Västervik* (V.-C.), Erik W. Tillberg.  
*Göteborg*, John Duff, I.S.O.  
 " (V.-C.), Richard Duff.  
*Halmstad* (V.-C.), T. Schéle.  
*Hälsingborg* (V.-C.), Carl Westrup.  
*Karlskrona* (V.-C.), Gustaf W. Albrecht.  
*Landskrona* (V.-C.), Fred E. Neess.  
*Malmö* (V.-C.), F. J. Carter.

*Marstrand* (V.-C.),  
*Strömstad* (V.-C.), Wilhelm Theodor Lundgren.  
*Uddevalla* (V.-C.), Charles David Thorburn.  
*Varberg* (V.-C.), R. C. T. Jobson.  
*Ystad and Åhus* (V.-C.), Emil A. Borg.  
*Consular Agent* at Borgholm.

**American.**

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* (7A Strandvägen, Stockholm), Charles H. Graves (1905).  
*Secretary of Legation*, (vacant).  
*Military Attaché*, Capt. Guy Cushman.

**Consuls.**

*Göteborg*, D. Jenkins.  
*Stockholm* (C.-G.), E. L. Harris.  
 " (Vice do.), P. T. Berg.  
*Consular Agents* at Malmö and Sundsvall.

**SWITZERLAND.****British.**

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* (50 Thunstrasse, Berne), Evelyn Grant-Duff, C.M.G.  
 and *Secretary*, R. H. Clive.  
*Military Attaché*, Colonel E. J. Granet.  
*Hon. Chaplain*, Rev. H. Lightburne.

**Consuls.**

*Berne*, Gaston de Muralt  
*Neuchâtel* (V.-C.), Edouard Chable.  
*Geneva*, R. E. A. de Candolle.  
 " (V.-C.), Lewis Stein.  
*Lausanne*, Alfred Galland.  
*Montreux* (V.-C.), Marcel Cuénod.  
*Zürich* (C.-G.), Sir Henry Angst, K.C.M.G.  
 " (V.-C.), John C. Milligan.  
*Bâle* (V.-C.), C. Oswald.  
*Davos*, Dr. Bernard Hudson.  
*Lucerne*, Dr. Louis A. Falck.  
 *Lugano* (V.-C.), R. H. Hamilton.  
*St. Gall* (V.-C.), E. A. Stieger-Züst.  
*St. Moritz*, Dr. Frank Holland.

**American.**

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* (Hirschengraben 6, Berne), Pleasant A. Stovall (1913).  
*Secretary of Legation*, William Walker Smith.

**Consuls.**

*Bâle*, Philippe Holland.  
 " (Vice and Deputy do.), Samuel Hollinger.  
*Berne*, G. Heimrod.  
 " (Vice and Deputy do.), Leo J. Frankental.  
*Geneva*, Francis B. Keene.  
 " (Vice and Deputy do.), Louis H. Munier.  
*St. Gall*, D. I. Murphy.  
 " (Vice and Deputy do.), Eugene Nabel.  
*Zürich* (C.-G.), David F. Wilber.  
 " (V.-C.), Frank Bohr.  
 " (Deputy C.-G.), Carl Gubler.  
*Consular Agents* at Lucerne and Vevey.

**TRIPOLI.****British.**

*Tripoli* (C.-G.), Justin C. W. Alvarez, I.S.O.  
 " (V.-C.), Alfred Dickson.  
 " *Hon. Physician*, Dr. Angelo Mizzi.  
*Rhoms* (V.-C.), Joseph Tate.  
*Benghazi* (Consul), J. F. Jones.

**American.**

*Tripoli* (Consul), John Q. Wood.  
 " (Vice and Deputy do.), A. E. Saunders.

TUNIS.

British.

*Consul-General* (Tunis), E. J. L. Berkeley, C.B. (1899).  
*Vice-Consuls*, C. A. Goodwin; R. Schembri.  
*Bizerta* (V.-C.), Hon. Terence Bourke.  
*Sfax* (V.-C.), Silvio Leonardi.  
*Susa* (V.-C.), H. Engerer.  
*Consular Agents* at Gabes, Gerba, Mehdiah and Monastir.

American.

*Consular Agent* at Tunis, (vacant).

TURKEY.

British.

*Ambassador* (Pera, Constantinople), His Excellency The Rt. Hon. Sir Louis du Pan Mallet, K.O.M.G., C.B. (1913).  
*Councillor of Embassy*, C. M. Marling, C.B., C.M.G.  
*Naval Attaché*,  
*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. G. E. Tyrrell.  
*Judge of Sup. Court*, R. B. P. Cator.  
*Chief Dragoman*, G. H. Fitzmaurice, C.B., C.M.G.  
*Assistant Judge*, Peter Grain.  
*1st Secretary*, G. J. Kidston.  
*Commercial Attaché*, E. Weakley, C.M.G. and *Secretary*, Esmond Ovey, M.V.O.  
*Chaplain*, Rev. Canon F. C. Whitehouse, M.A.  
*Physician*, Frank G. Clemow, M.D.  
*3rd Secretaries*, Lord Gerald Wellesley; H. G. Nicolson; E. A. Keeling.  
*Hon. Attaché*, R. A. Cooper.  
*Dragoman and Archivist*, W. E. Fuller.  
*and Dragoman (Embassy)*, A. Ryan.  
*3rd Dragoman*, R. W. Bullard.

Consuls.

*Constantinople* (C.-G.), Harry C. A. Eyres.  
 „ *Consul and Dragoman*, Alex. T. Waugh.  
 „ *Vice-Cons. and Interpreter*, W. S. Edmonds.  
*Adana* (V.-C.), W. D. W. Matthews.  
*Brussa* (V.-C.), E. Gilbertson.  
*Dardanelles* (V.-C.), C. E. S. Palmer.  
*Gallipoli* (V.-C.), W. Grech.  
*Ismidt* (V.-C.), A. Amat.  
*Mersina* (V.-C.), M. Charnaud.  
*Rodosto* (V.-C.), Edmond Dussi.  
*Adrianople*, Maj. L. L. R. Samson.  
*Aleppo*, R. A. Fontana.  
 „ *Alexandretta* (V.-C.), Augustine Catoni.  
*Bagdad* (C.-G.), J. G. Lorimer, C.I.E.  
 „ (V.-C.), Capt. N. E. H. Scott, I.M.S.  
 „ *Kerbala* (V.-C.), Muhammad Hassan Mohsin.  
*Mosul* (V.-C.), G. E. Hubbard.  
*Basrah*, Francis E. Crow, C.M.G.  
*Beyrut* (C.-G.), H. A. Cumberbatch, C.M.G.  
 „ (V.-C.), H. C. Hony.  
*Haifa* (V.-C.), Pietro Abela.  
*Latakia* (V.-C.), Theodosius Vitali.  
*Safed* (V.-C.), C. L. Micklasiewicz.  
*Sidon* (V.-C.), F. Abela.  
*Tripoli* (V.-C.), (vacant).  
*Damascus*, George P. Devey.  
*Erzeroum*, J. H. Monahan.  
*Bitlis* (V.-C.).  
*Diarbekir* (V.-C.), N. Worrall.  
*Van*, (V.-C.), J. M. Smith.  
*Jeddah*, A. Shipley.  
 „ (V.-C.), Shaikh Muhammad Hussain.

*Hodeida* (V.-C.), Geo. A. Richardson.  
*Jerusalem*, P. J. C. McGregor.  
*Jaffa* (V.-C.), W. Hough.  
*Smyrna* (C.-G.), H. D. Barnham, C.M.G.  
 „ (V.-C.), C. E. Heathcote-Smith.  
 „ *Clerk*, E. F. A. Eldridge.  
*Adalia* (V.-C.), Gustave A. Keun.  
*Aidin* (V.-C.), A. Pengelley.  
*Aivati, &c.* (V.-C.), E. Eliopulo.  
*Rhodes* (V.-C.), A. Billiotti.  
*Scala-Nuova* (V.-C.), John Alexachl.  
*Tenedos* (V.-C.), D. A. Tolmides.  
*Trebizond*, H. E. Satow.  
*Consular Agents* at Gaza, Kirk Kilisse, Panderma and Samsoon.

American.

*Ambassador* (42 & 44 Rue Cabristan, Pera, Constantinople), William Woodville Rockhill (1911).  
*Secretary of Embassy*, Hoffman Philip.  
*Turkish Secretary*, Charles W. Fowle.  
*and Secretary*, G. Cornell Tarler.  
*3rd Secretary*,  
*Legal Adviser*, A. K. Schmavonian.  
*Military Attaché*, Major J. R. M. Taylor.  
*Assistant Turkish Secretary*, Arthur H. Leavitt.

Consuls.

*Aleppo*, J. B. Jackson.  
*Bagdad*, E. Sauer.  
*Beyrut* (C.-G.), W. Stanley Hollis.  
 „ (Vice and Deputy do.), F. W. Smith.  
*Constantinople* (C.-G.), G. B. Ravndal.  
 „ (Vice do.), O. S. Heizer.  
*Jerusalem*, W. Coffin.  
*Kharput*, W. W. Masterson.  
*Mersina*, E. I. Nathan.  
*Sivas*,  
*Smyrna* (C.-G.), G. Horton.  
 „ (Vice and Deputy do.), John W. Dye.  
*Trebizond*, Alfred S. Northrup.  
*Consular Agents* at Alexandretta, Basrah, Damascus, Dardanelles, Haifa, Hodeida, Jaffa, Samsoon and Tripolis (Syria).

URUGUAY.

British.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General* (Plaza Zabala, Montevideo), Alfred Mitchell Innes (1913).  
*Naval Attaché*, Capt. H. S. Grant.  
*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. Sir E. J. B. Grogan, Bart.  
*Chaplain*, Rev. C. K. Blount, M.A.

Consuls.

*Montevideo* (C.-G.), *Ses above*.  
 „ (V.-C.), H. C. Ricardo; Maj. De S. Dobree;  
 „ C. E. R. Rowland.  
*Fray Bentos* (V.-C.), Luis Meyer.  
*Maldonado* (V.-C.), Henry W. Burnett.  
*Paysandu* (V.-C.), (vacant).  
*Salto* (V.-C.), J. J. Armstrong.

American.

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* (1056, 18, de Julio, Montevideo), Nicolay, A. Grovstad (1911).  
*Secretary of Legation*,  
*Military Attaché*,

Consul.

*Montevideo*, F. W. Goding.

**VENEZUELA.**
**British.**

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* (Caracas), F. D. Harford, C.V.O. (1911).  
*Chaplain*, Rev. Canon Trotter, M.A.

**Consuls.**

*Cardenas* (V.-C.), Guy Gilliat-Smith.  
*La Guayra* (V.-C.), M. Brewer.  
*Maracaibo* (V.-C.), F. Schröder.  
*Puerto Cabello* (V.-C.), Ricardo Kolster.  
*Ciudad Bolivar*, C. H. de Lemos.  
*Guiria* (V.-C.), E. J. Permyu.  
*Consular Agent* at Puerto Tablas.

**American.**

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* (Caracas), Elliott Northcott (1912).  
*Secretary of Legation*, J. Caffery.

**Consuls.**

*La Guayra*, Thomas W. Voetter.  
*Maracaibo*, J. A. Ray.  
*Puerto Cabello*, H. R. Wright.  
*Consular Agents* at Caracas, Carúpano, Ciudad Bolivar and Coro.

**BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES IN U.S.**
**EMBASSY.**

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*Embassy*—Connecticut Avenue.  
*Councillor of Embassy*, C. de R. Barclay, M.V.O. .... 900  
*Naval Attaché*, Capt. Heathcoat Salusbury Grant, R.N. .... 800  
*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. Moreton Foley Gage ..... 500  
*1st Sec.*, Hon. E. Scott, C.M.G., M.V.O. .... 300 to 500  
*3rd Secs.*, Hon. T. A. Spring-Rice; Francis G. Osborne; Lord Eustace Percy ..... 250  
*Hon. Attachés*, John M. Wilson; Ivar Campbell; Viscount Campden .....  
*Vice-Consul*, H. B. Rowland .....

**CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES.**

*Baltimore, Ma.*—*Consul-General*, Gilbert Fraser ..... 1,400  
*"* *V.-Cons.*, E. A. Boyd ..... £500 to 700  
*"* *V.-Cons.*, J. Guthrie.....  
*Newport News*—*V.-Cons.*, H. J. FitzGerald  
*Norfolk, Va.*—*Vice-Consul*, Barton Myers  
*Richmond, Va.*—*Vice-Cons.*, Arthur P. Wilmer .....  
*Boston, Mass.*—*Cons.-Gen.*, F. P. Leay ..... 1,400  
*"* *V.-Cons.*, F. O'Meara ..... £500 to 700  
*"* *V.-Cons.*, J. B. Masson .....  
*Portland, Me.*—*V.-Consul*, J. B. Keating  
*Providence, R.I.*—*V.-Cons.*, H. J. Dubois  
*Chicago, Ill.*—*Cons.-Gen.*, H. D. Nugent ..... 1,500  
*"* *Vice-Cons.*, H. H. Cassells... £500 to 700  
*Detroit*—*Vice-Cons.*, H. G. Meredith ...  
*Duluth*—*Vice-Cons.*, Henry Taylor .....  
*Omaha*—*Vice-Cons.*, M. A. Hall.....  
*St. Paul*—*Vice-Cons.*, C. E. Hamilton ...  
*Galveston, Tex.*—*Consul*, C. A. S. Perceval .....  
*"* *Vice-Cons.*, S. W. Barnes ..... £900 to 1,000  
*Port Arthur*—*Vice-Cons.*, Jn. R. Adams

*Honolulu (Hawaii)*—*Cons.*, John B. Rentlers ..... £1,000  
*"* *Vice-Consul*, .....  
*Manila*—*Cons.-Gen.*, A. E. Wileman ..... 1,267  
*"* *Vice-Cons.*, W. M. Royds ..... 700  
*Cebu*—*Vice-Consul*, J. T. Knowles .....  
*Iloilo*—*Vice-Consul*, T. H. W. Price .....  
*New Orleans, La.*—*Cons.-Gen.*, H. T. Carew-Hunt ..... 1,300  
*"* *V.-Cons.*, G. H. Bullock..... £500 to 700  
*Biloxi*—*V.-Cons.*, J. J. Lemon.....  
*Fernandina, Fla.*—*V.-C.*  
*Gulfport*—*Vice-Consul*, Max Rowland ...  
*Jacksonville, Fla.*—*V.-Con.*, W. Mucklow  
*Key West, Fla.*—*V.-C.*, Wm. J. H. Taylor  
*Mobile, Ala.*—*V. Con.*, T. J. McSweeney ...  
*Pensacola, Fla.*—*V.-Con.*, W. D. Howe  
*Port Tampa, Fla.*—*V.-C.*, Jas. W. Morris  
*New York, N.Y.*—*Consul-Gen.*, C. W. Bennett, C.I.E. .... 2,400  
*"* *Vice-Cons.*, R. L. Nosworthy ... £750 to 950  
*"* *"* L. M. Robinson..... 550 to 750  
*"* *"* E. H. G. Shepherd ... 550 to 750  
*"* *Buffalo*—*Vice-Consul*, W. H. J. Cole.....  
*Philadelphia, Penn.*—*Consul - General*, Wilfred Powell ..... 1,400  
*"* *Vice-Consul*, H. A. Ford ... £500 to 700  
*"* *Vice-Consul*, E. W. Wilson .....  
*Cincinnati*—*Vice-Consul*, W. L. Finch...  
*Cleveland*—*Vice-Consul*, H. E. Gresham  
*Pittsburg*—*Consul*, C. E. E. Childers ...  
*Portland, Oregon*—*Consul*, T. E. Erskine ..... 1,400  
*"* *Vice-Consul*, J. P. Trant ... £500 to 700  
*Astoria, Oregon*—*Vice-Cons.*, E. M. Cherry  
*Grays Harbour*—*Vice-Consul*, T. M. Watt Copland .....  
*Port Townsend, Washington*—*Vice-Con.*, Oscar Klöcker .....  
*Seattle*—*Consul*, Bernard Pelly .....  
*"* *Vice-Consul*, W. H. Murray .....  
*Tacoma, Washington*—*Vice-Con.*, Chas. E. L. Agassiz .....  
*Porto Rico (San Juan)*—*Consul*, G. A. Pogson ..... £950 to 1,050  
*"* *Vice-Consul*, T. G. Waymouth .....  
*Arecibo*—*Vice-Consul*, Lorenzo Oliver ...  
*Arroyo de Guayama*—*Vice-Consul*, H. A. McCormick.....  
*Humacao, Naguabo and Fajardo*—*Vice-Consul*, Antonio Roig .....  
*Mayaguez*—*Vice-Consul*, Adolf Steffens  
*Ponce*—*Vice-Consul*, Fernando M. Toro  
*St. Louis, Mo.*—*Consul*, C. L. M. Pearson ..... £1,000 to 1,100  
*Denver (Colo.)*—*Vice-Consul*, A. Crebbin  
*Kansas City, Mo.*—*V.-C.*, H. W. Mackirdy  
*San Francisco, Cal.*—*Cons.-Gen.*, A. C. Ross, C.B. .... 1,700  
*San Francisco, Cal.*—*Vice-Cons.*, Douglas Young..... £500 to 700  
*Los Angeles, Cal.*—*V.-C.*, C. W. Mortimer  
*San Diego, Cal.*—*V.-C.*, Allen Hutchin-son .....  
*Savannah, Ga.*—*C.*, Col. A. M. Brookfield ..... £950 to 1,050  
*Brunswick, Ga.*—*V.-C.*, Rosendo Torras  
*Charleston, S.C.*—*Vice-Consul*, Alexander Harkness.....  
*Darien*—*Vice-Consul*, B. Manson .....  
*Port Royal and Beaufort, S.C.*—*Vice-Consul*, Capt. G. A. Crofut .....  
*Wilmington, N.C.*—*V.-C.*, James Sprunt

**U.S. REPRESENTATIVES IN BRITISH**

**EMPIRE.**

**EMBASSY.**

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in London, His Excellency Hon. Walter Hines Page.*..... \$17,500

*Private Address, 6 Grosvenor Square, W.*

*Office of Embassy, 123 Victoria Street, S.W.*

*Secretary of Embassy, Irwin Laughlin,*

*123 Victoria Street, S.W.*..... \$3,000

*2nd Secretary, Edward Bell, 123 Victoria*

*Street, S.W.*..... 2,000

*3rd Secretary, Hallett Johnson, 123 Victoria*

*Street, S.W.*..... 1,400

*Naval Attaché, Commander Powers Symington.*

*Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. G. O. Squier.*

*Despatch Agent, R. Newton Crane, 4 Trafalgar*

*Square, S.W.*

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*Bradford—Consul, A. E. Ingram*..... 3,500

*Bristol—Consul, Roger C. Tredwell*..... 2,000

*Derby—Agent, C. K. Eddowes.*

*Dover—Agent, F. Crundal.*

*" Consul, Franklin D. Hale*..... 3,000

*Hull—Consul, Lewis W. Haskell*..... 2,500

*Kidderminster—Agent, J. Morton.*

*Leeds—Consul, Homer Byington*..... 2,500

*Leicester—Agent, S. S. Partridge.*

*Liverpool—Consul, H. L. Washington*..... 8,000

*London—Consul-Gen., John L. Griffiths*..... 12,000

*" Vice & Deputy do., Robert Westacott.*

*" Do. do., Carl R. Loop.*

*" Deputy do., Herbert D. Jameson.*

*Consular Office, 42 New Broad St., E.C.*

*Manchester—Consul, Wm. H. Robertson*..... 6,000

*Newcastle-on-Tyne—Consul, Walter C.*

*Hamm*..... 3,000

*Nottingham—Consul, S. M. Taylor*..... 4,500

*Plymouth—Consul, J. G. Stephens*..... 3,500

*Redditch—Agent, William U. Brewer.*

*St. Helens—Agent, E. L. Phillips.*

*Sheffield—Consul, Robert J. Thompson*..... 3,000

*Southampton—Consul, A. W. Swalm*..... 4,500

*West Hartlepool—Agent, H. C. Nielsen.*

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**Wales:—**

*Cardiff—Consul, L. A. Lathrop*..... 2,500

*Holyhead—Agent, R. D. Roberts.*

*Swansea—Consul, C. L. Livingston*..... 3,000

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*Aberdeen—Agent, W. P. Quann.*

*Dundee—Consul, E. H. Dennison*..... 4,000

*Dunfermline—Consul, H. D. Van Sant*..... 3,000

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*Greenock—Agent, J. A. Love.*

*Troon—Agent, P. H. Waddell.*

**Ireland:—**

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*Cork—Consul, G. E. Chamberlin*..... 2,500

*Dublin—Consul, E. L. Adams*..... 4,000

*Galway—Agent, R. A. Tennant.*

*Limerick—Agent, E. Ludlow.*

*Londonderry—Agent, P. O'Hagan.*

*Queenstown—see Cork.*

**Europe:—**

*Gibraltar—Consul, R. L. Sprague*..... 2,500

*Jersey—Agent, E. B. Renouf.*

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## INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited .....	502	<i>Financier of New York</i> .....	493
Anglo-South American Bank, Limited .....	500	Homœopathic Publishing Company .....	vi
Atlantic Transport Company .....	492	Imperial Bank of Canada .....	494
Australian Mutual Provident Society .....	508	International Whitaker .....	510
Banco Español del Río de la Plata .....	498	King Edward Hotel, New York .....	493
Bank of Adelaide .....	504	Legal and General Life Insurance Society ...	xi
Bank of Australasia .....	503	London and Brazilian Bank, Limited .....	497
Bank of Montreal .....	494	London and River Plate Bank, Limited .....	499
Bank of New South Wales .....	505	London City and Midland Bank, Limited ...	495
Bank of New Zealand .....	506	Morgan, J. P. & Company, New York .....	499
Bill's Homes .....	iii	Natal Line of Steamers .....	491
British Bank of South America, Limited ...	500	National Bank of Egypt .....	502
British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited .....	490	National Bank of New Zealand, Limited ...	503
Brown Brothers & Company, New York .....	496	National Bank of South Africa, Limited .....	503
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China .....	504	New Zealand Shipping Company, Limited ...	492
Colonial Bank .....	496	Queensland National Bank, Limited .....	506
Dade Loose Leaf Ledgers .....	iv	Royal Bank of Canada .....	497
Delhi and London Bank, Limited .....	499	Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited .....	501
Deutsche Liberia Bank .....	508	Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada .....	iv
Dr. Barnardo's Homes .....	xiii	Union Bank of Australia, Limited .....	507
Elder Dempster & Company, Limited, Steam Ship Company .....	iv	Whitaker's Peerage .....	xv
Fry's Cocoa .....	ix	Whitaker's Schools, List of .....	509
		Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited .....	507

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Chantala	4948
Chilka	3952
Chindwara	5192
Chinkoa	5222
Chupra	6173

	Tons.
Chyebassa	6249
Coconada	3958
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Cooyanna	3922
Culina	6142
Dulwara	5378
Dumra	1695
Dunera	5389
Dwarka	1695
Eclipse (Tug)	74
Edavana	5284
Egra	5198
Ekma	5108
Elephanta	5292
Ellenga	5196
Ellora	5201
Eripura	5128
Erscot (Tug)	234
Euryalus	3570
Fazika	4152
Galtala	4154
Golconda	5374
Gracchus	3730
Gregory Apar	4604
Hindu	770
Hymettus	4606
Islanda	5237

	Tons.
Ismaila	5265
Itaura	5197
Itinda	5251
Itola	5257
Itorus	5318
Janus	4824
Japan	6013
Jelunga	5206
Kaputhala	1180
Kasara	1195
Katoria	1127
Kistna	1182
Kola	1205
Lama	2198
Lhasa	2184
Lightning	3315
Lindula	3358
Linga	2185
Lunka	2183
Malda	7884
Mandala	8200
Manora	7575
Mantola	8200
Margha	8200
Mashobra	8200
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Matiana	5281
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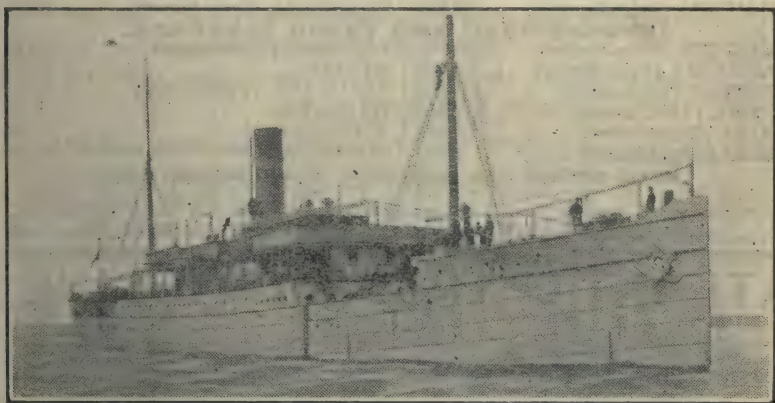
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 C. B. GORDON, Esq. H. R. DRUMMOND, Esq. D. FORBES ANGUS, Esq.  
 WILLIAM McMASTER, Esq.

## HEAD OFFICE - - - MONTREAL.

SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, *General Manager.*

A. D. BRAITHWAITE, Esq., *Assistant General Manager.*

**Branches and Agencies throughout Canada and Newfoundland; also at New York, Chicago, and Spokane, in the United States; and at Mexico City.**

*London Offices—***47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.O.**  
**9, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W.**  
**London Committee.**

RT. HON. LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. SIR THOMAS SKINNER, Bart.  
 SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, *Manager.*

**Financial Agents of the Government of the Dominion of Canada.**

The Bank undertakes monetary business with all parts of Canada, Newfoundland, the United States and Mexico, and issues Sterling and Currency Drafts and Cable Transfers.

[81]

# Imperial Bank of Canada.

*Head Office - - - TORONTO.*

**CAPITAL PAID-UP . . . . . \$7,000,000.00**  
**RESERVE & UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$8,100,000.00**

**BRANCHES** in the Provinces of ONTARIO, QUEBEC, MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, and BRITISH COLUMBIA.

**SETTLERS** and others going out to any of the Provinces named afforded exceptional Banking facilities.

**AGENTS: ENGLAND—LLOYDS BANK LIMITED**, 60, Lombard Street, London, E.C., and Branches.

**AGENTS: SCOTLAND—THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED**, and Branches.

**DRAFTS** issued upon and remittances cabled to any point in **CANADA** by the agents of the Bank in England and Scotland, through whom enquiries regarding Canadian securities and business generally can be made and will be promptly attended to.

[20]

# THE LONDON CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

HEAD OFFICE :

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address—"CIMIDHO, STOCK, LONDON."

Telephone—2481 London Wall.

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<b>SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL</b>	-	<b>£20,873,520</b>
<b>PAID-UP CAPITAL</b>	- -	<b>£4,348,650</b>
<b>RESERVE FUND</b>	- -	<b>£3,700,000</b>

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**DEPOSIT & CURRENT ACCOUNTS** (30 Sept., 1913) **£91,828,323**

<b>CASH</b> in hand, at CALL, and at			
<b>SHORT NOTICE</b>	-	-	<b>£27,208,874</b>
<b>BILLS OF EXCHANGE</b>	-	-	<b>£12,211,659</b>
<b>INVESTMENTS</b>	-	-	<b>£8,146,727</b>
<b>ADVANCES, &amp;c.</b>	-	-	<b>£50,031,021</b>

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**OVER 800 OFFICES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.**

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**FOREIGN BRANCH OFFICE : FINCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.**

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Sir EDWARD H. HOLDEN, Bart., *Chairman.*

# THE COLONIAL BANK

(Established and Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1836.)

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 in 100,000 Shares of £20 each.  
Paid-up, £600,000. Reserve Funds, £150,000.

**Head Office, London: 16, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.**

J. K. MORRISON, *Manager.*

CHARLES H. HEWETT, *Assistant Manager and Secretary.*

*Bankers:* LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

## BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

ANTIGUA.	GRENADA—ST. GEORGE'S,	<i>And Agents at</i>	ST. KITTS.
BARBADOS.	<i>And Agents at</i> GRENVILLE.	FALMOUTH.	ST. LUCIA.
BERBICE.		MONTIGO BAY.	ST. THOMAS.
DEMERARA.	JAMAICA—KINGSTON,	PORT MARIA.	ST. VINCENT.
DOMINICA.	PORT ANTONIO.	SAVANNA-LA-MARE.	TRINIDAD—PORT OF SPAIN, SAN FERNANDO.

**New York Agency: 82, Wall Street.**

**Agents in Canada: The Bank of British North America.**

The Bank in London and New York, and their Agents in Canada, issue Letters of Credit, Drafts on Demand, and Telegraphic Transfers on the Branches, negotiate approved Bills of Exchange, receive Bills for Collection, and conduct a general Banking business with the West Indies and British Guiana.

The Branches issue Demand and Usance Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on London, New York, Paris, Hamburg, the principal cities in Canada and other points, negotiate approved Bills, and do a general Banking business. [16]

## BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

**NEW YORK: 59, WALL STREET.**

**PHILADELPHIA:**

*Corner of*  
4th and Chestnut Streets.

**BOSTON:**

60, State Street.

**BALTIMORE:**

ALEX. BROWN & SONS,  
*Corner of*  
Baltimore & Calvert Streets.

**Telegraphic Transfers of Money made between the United States and all parts of the World.**

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD BOUGHT AND SOLD.  
COLLECTIONS OF DRAFTS Drawn in the United States on all Foreign Countries are effected.

COMMERCIAL and CIRCULAR CREDITS, available in all parts of the world, and a special form of INTERNATIONAL CHEQUE for the convenience of Travellers, are issued.

## LONDON HOUSE:

**Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.**

Make Telegraphic Transfers of Money between London and the United States, Canada, and Mexico; buy and sell Bills of Exchange, and make collections of Drafts drawn on the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Costa Rica, Panama, Porto Rico, Honolulu, and the West Indies: also receive Deposits and Current Accounts of American Banks, Firms and Individuals upon favourable terms.

**FOUNDERS' COURT, LOTHBURY, E.C.**  
WEST END OFFICE: 123, Pall Mall, S.W.

# LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK, Limited.

Capital, £2,500,000, in 125,000 Shares of £20 each.

Paid-up Capital, £1,250,000.

Reserve Fund, £1,400,000.

Head Office: 7, TOKENHOUSE YARD, LONDON, E.C.

## DIRECTORS.

Chairman—JOHN BEATON, Esq. Deputy Chairman—WILLIAM DOURO HOARE, Esq.  
LEONARD DANEHAM CUNLIFFE, Esq. JOHN GORDON, Esq.  
MAURICE GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq. CHARLES SEYMOUR GREENFELL, Esq.  
CHARLES EVELYN JOHNSTON, Esq.

General Manager—E. A. BENN.

Joint Sub-Managers—N. F. DUFF and T. J. FINNIE.

Secretary—A. W. SAUNDERS.

Inspector of Branches—H. L. RICHARDSON.

## BANKERS.

London: THE BANK OF ENGLAND; Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

Liverpool—THE BANK OF LIVERPOOL, Ltd.

France: BANQUE DE FRANCE (Paris); SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE (Paris and Branches).

Germany: Messrs. JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & Co., Hamburg.

Italy: CREDITO ITALIANO. Spain: CRÉDIT LYONNAIS. Portugal: BANCO DE PORTUGAL.

Austria-Hungary: ANGLO-OESTERREICHISCHE BANK (Anglo-Austrian Bank).

## BRANCHES.

**Brazil**—Rio de Janeiro, Manáos, Pará, Ceará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo, Curitiba, Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre. **Argentina**—Buenos Ayres, Rosario. **Uruguay**—Montevideo. **United States**—New York (Agency). **France**—Paris, 5, Rue Scribe. **Portugal**—Lisbon, Oporto.

## CORRESPONDENTS.

The Bank has Agents or Correspondents in all the principal Ports and Cities of Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, the United States, and Europe.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued, Telegraphic Transfers made, and Bills of Exchange negotiated or collected on the most favourable terms.

The Bank undertakes the Agencies of parties connected with the above countries, grants Circular Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers, makes investments in the Public Funds and other Securities, and receives Dividends and Interest on account of Clients. Current Accounts opened at the Branches, where money is also received on deposit at rates of interest varying according to the length of time for which the Deposit is made.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Bank, 7, TOKENHOUSE YARD.

Office Hours: 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2.

[2]

# THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

Capital Authorised...	...	...	\$25,000,000
Capital Paid Up	...	...	\$11,560,000
Reserve Funds	...	...	\$13,000,000

Head Office - MONTREAL, CANADA.

320 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland,

28 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, and  
Dominican Republic.

Branches in British West Indies: BAHAMAS, Nassau; BARBADOS, Bridgetown; GRENADA, St. George's; JAMAICA, Kingston; TRINIDAD, Port of Spain and San Fernando; BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize.

NEW YORK CITY: Corner William and Cedar Streets.

Correspondence invited from Business Firms or Individuals contemplating establishment in Canada.

London Office—

BANK BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET, E.C.

W. M. BOTSFORD, Manager.

JAMES MACKIE, Joint-Manager.

[210]

# BANCO ESPAÑOL DEL RIO DE LA PLATA

(Established in 1886).

HEAD OFFICE - BUENOS AIRES.  
LONDON BRANCH - 7, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	\$ <sup>m</sup> /100,000,000	= £8,730,158
PAID-UP CAPITAL	- - 94,952,870	= 8,289,537
RESERVE FUND	- - 44,617,614	= 3,895,189
NEW RESERVE FUND	- 3,028,278	= 264,373

General Manager: J. A. MITCHELL.

London Manager: ALEX. BURNS.

London Sub-Manager: W. Y. ROGERS.

London Bankers: BANK OF ENGLAND and PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	- 54 Branches in the principal cities.
BRAZIL	- - - Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo and Santos.
URUGUAY	- - - Montevideo.
EUROPE	- - - Paris, Madrid, Vigo, Barcelona, Valencia, Coruña, Bilbao, San Sebastian, Genoa, and Hamburg.

AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BRITISH AND  
FOREIGN BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished on all parts of the world.

CURRENT AND DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE negotiated or advanced against.

COLLECTIONS: Bills collected at most reasonable rates and returns promptly made.

STOCKS bought and sold; Dividends collected and advances made against securities; Coupons and Drawn Bonds collected and negotiated.

SHIPPING Credits opened; Freights collected and remitted; Ships' Disbursements attended to.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold; Sterling and Currency Drafts issued; cable and mail Transfers made to all parts of the Continent and cities in North and South America.

# J. P. MORGAN & CO.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKERS  
Wall Street, Corner of Broad, **NEW YORK**

**DREXEL & CO., PHILADELPHIA** Corner of 5th and Chestnut Streets

**MORGAN, GRENFELL & CO., LONDON** No. 22 Old Broad Street

**MORGAN, HARJES & CO., PARIS** 31 Boulevard Haussmann

Deposits received subject to Draft. Securities bought and sold on Commission.  
Interest allowed on Deposits. Foreign Exchange, Commercial Credits. Cable Transfers.  
Circular Letters for Travelers, available in all parts of the world. [19]

## The DELHI & LONDON BANK, Limited.

Established in India in 1844. Registered in London under Companies Acts 1862 and 1867.  
CAPITAL, £500,000, in 20,000 Shares of £25 each. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £337,625 fully paid up.

Head Office: 5, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Col. WILLIAM GRAHAM SMITH, *Chairman*.  
DAVID HENRY SMALL, Esq.

WALTER F. SMITH, Esq.  
A. F. SIMSON, Esq.

A. T. RAWLINSON, Esq.  
C. C. McLEOD, Esq.

P. B. BAKER, *Manager*. J. BANES, *Accountant*.

*Bankers*—THE BANK OF ENGLAND AND UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, Ltd.  
*Branches in India*—CALCUTTA, DELHI, LUCKNOW, MUSSOORIE, SIMLA, KARACHI, AMRITSAR.  
*Agents at Bombay*—BANK OF BOMBAY.

Current Accounts are opened and kept on the same terms as by London Bankers.  
Deposits are received, repayable at Seven and Fourteen Days' Notice, and for longer periods, upon terms which can be had upon application.  
Purchases and Sales effected in all British and Foreign Stock. Pay, Pensions, Annuities, &c., realised free of charge to constituents.  
Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued, payable on the Continent of Europe, Egypt, Africa, China, Australia, New Zealand, America, Canada, &c., and the Bank draws upon most parts of India. [18]

## LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

<b>AUTHORISED CAPITAL</b> ...	<b>£4,000,000.</b>
<b>PAID-UP CAPITAL</b> ...	<b>£1,800,000.</b>
<b>RESERVE FUND</b> ...	<b>£2,000,000.</b>

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

E. ROSS DUFFIELD, Esq. (*Chairman*).  
HON. HUGO BARING.  
W. T. BRAND, Esq.  
JOHN G. GRIFFITHS, Esq.

KENNETH MATHIESON, Esq.  
HERMAN BILLING SIM, Esq.  
DAVID SIMSON, Esq.  
ROBERT A. THURBURN, Esq. (*Managing*).

*Sub-Manager and Secretary*—G. R. HUTCHINSON.

### BRANCHES.

**Argentina**.—Buenos Aires; Rosario; Mendoza; Cordoba; Tucumán; Paraná; Concordia; Bahía Blanca; and Barracas, Boca del Riachuelo, Once de Setiembre, Calle Santa Fé, Calle B de Yrigoyen (Districts of City of Buenos Aires). **Uruguay**.—Monte Video; Monte Video Agency (District of City of Monte Video); Paysandu (Agency); Salto (Agency). **Brazil**.—Rio de Janeiro; Santos; São Paulo; Bahia; Pernambuco; Pará; Victoria; Curitiba; Manaus (Agency). **Chili**.—Valparaíso. **France**.—Paris. **United States of America**.—New York (Agency). **Belgium**.—Antwerp.

*Bankers*—London: THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, Limited. Liverpool: THE BANK OF LIVERPOOL, Limited. Provinces: THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited. Scotland: THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Limited. Ireland: THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND, Limited.

Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange, and Cable Transfers issued on the Branches. Bills negotiated or sent for collection. Purchases and Sales of Stocks, Shares, and other Securities, and every description of Banking Business undertaken on the usual terms.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, PRINCES STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PARIS BRANCH: 16, RUE HALÉVY, PARIS.

ANTWERP BRANCH: 22, PLACE DE MEIR, ANTWERP. [28]

# THE ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK, LTD.,

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

## THE LONDON BANK OF MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA, LTD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... ..	£4,500,000	<u>£5,000,000</u>
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... ..	500,000	
UNISSUED CAPITAL ... ..	1,650,000	
CAPITAL ISSUED AND PAID UP ... ..	600,000	
CAPITAL ISSUED (IN COURSE OF PAYMENT) ... ..		
<b>RESERVE FUND</b> ... ..	<b>1,140,000</b>	<b>£2,250,000</b>
Ditto (to which will be added premium on issue of 120,000 new shares) ... ..	360,000	
<b>UNCALLED LIABILITY</b> ... ..		<b>1,500,000</b>
		<b>2,250,000</b>
Total responsibility for Creditors ... ..		<u><b>£6,000,000</b></u>

### DIRECTORS:

SIR ROBERT HARVEY (Chairman).	AUGUSTE DE LANTSHEERE, Esq.	ROBERT JOHN HOSE, Esq. (Managing Director.)
EDWARD EXTON BARCLAY, Esq.	FRANCIS JAMES ECK, Esq.	A. NAYLOR, Esq. (ing Director.)
EDWARD BUNGE, Esq.	ANDREW GEDDES, Esq.	H. C. WATERS, Esq.
BARON EMILE B. DERLANGER.	CHARLES EUGENE GUNTHER, Esq.	THOMAS WOODSEND, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE:—OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PARIS BRANCH:—23, Rue de la Paix.

HAMBURG BRANCH:—3, Adolphsplatz.

NEW YORK AGENCY:—60, Wall Street.

**Branches in Chile.**—Antofagasta, Chillan, Concepcion, Copiapo, Coquimbo, Iquique, La Serena, Punta Arenas, Santiago, Valparaiso. **Branches in Argentina.**—Bahia Blanca, Buenos Aires, Mendoza, Rio Gallegos, Rosario de Santa Fé, San Rafael. **Branch in Uruguay.**—Montevideo. **Agency in Bolivia.**—Oruro. **Correspondents: Mexico.**—Branches of the Banco de Londres y Mexico. **Peru.**—Branches of The Banco del Peru y Londres. **Argentina.**—Branches of The Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires. **Havana.**—Banco de la Habana. **San Salvador.**—Banco Agricola Comercial. **Bolivia.**—Banco de la Nacion Boliviana.

**Bankers in London.**—Bank of England; Barclay & Co., Lombard Street, E.C.; Capital & Counties Bank, Ltd., Threadneedle Street, E.C.; London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd., Lothbury, E.C.

Cable Transfers, Drafts, and Letters of Credit issued. The purchase and sale of Funds undertaken; also the receipt of Dividends, the negotiation and collection of Bills of Exchange, Coupons, and Drawn Bonds, and other Banking business.

Current Accounts opened and Deposits received for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application. [4]

# THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LTD.

Authorised Capital, £2,000,000, in 100,000 Shares of £20 each, with power to increase.  
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000, in £100,000 Shares of £20 each. Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000.  
Reserve Fund, £1,100,000.

Head Office: 4, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

### DIRECTORS.

HUGH KINSMAN BRODIE, Esq.	JOHN CONRAD IM THURN, Esq.	FRANCIS MACKENZIE OGILVY, Esq.
CHARLES CARRINGTON, Esq.	FREDERICK LUBBOCK, Esq.	ROSS PINSENT, Esq.
PHILIPP MORITZ DENEF, Esq.		

Manager—ALEXANDER DICK-CUNYNGHAM, Esq. Sub-Manager—WILLIAM HERBERT HOLLIS, Esq.  
Secretary—THURGOOD, DODD, Esq.

### AUDITORS.

MESSRS. TURQUAND, YOUNGS & CO.

### BANKERS.

**LONDON:** THE BANK OF ENGLAND AND THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED. **United Kingdom:** LLOYDS BANK LIMITED; THE BANK OF SCOTLAND; THE NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED, and their Branches. **France:** MESSRS. HEINE & CO., Paris, and E. RAUL DUVAL & CO., Havre. **Italy:** BANCA BELINZAGHI; Milan; and BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA, Genoa. **Germany:** MESSRS. JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO., Hamburg. **Portugal:** BANCO DE PORTUGAL, Lisbon; CREDIT FRANCO-PORTUGAIS, Oporto. **Spain:** MESSRS. E. SAINZ OJOS; MESSRS. GARCIA-CALAMARTE Y CA. Madrid.

Agents in New York: THE BANK OF NEW YORK, N.B.A., NEW YORK.

### BRANCHES AT

Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Bahia, Buenos Ayres, Rosario de Santa Fé, Monte Video. Also Sub-Branches at Plaza Once de Setiembre, Plaza Constitución, Avellaneda, Calle Santa Fé, Calle Victoria, Calle Corrientes, Buenos Ayres, and Avenida Rondeau, Monte Video.

### CORRESPONDENTS

At Antwerp, Bordeaux, Constantinople, Marseilles, Trieste; Pará, Ceará, Manóas, Macaé, Pernambuco, Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul; and all the principal Cities and Towns in Europe, Brazil, and the River Plate, Also in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa.

Drafts issued on the Bank's Branches and Correspondents. The purchase and sale of Funds undertaken, as also the receipt of Dividends, the issue of Letters of Credit, the negotiation and collection of Bills of Exchange, Drawn Bonds and Coupons, Cable Transfers, and all other legitimate Banking business.

Deposits received at Interest for fixed periods, the terms of which may be ascertained on application.

# STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA

LIMITED.

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in Cape Province; to the Imperial Government in South Africa; and to the Administration of Rhodesia.

Subscribed Capital . . . £6,194,100

Paid-up Capital . . . £1,548,525

Reserve Fund . . . £1,990,000

Uncalled Capital . . . £4,645,575

Head Office: £8,184,100

10, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

Hamburg Agency: 27, Alsterdamm.

New York Agency: 55, Wall Street.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WM. REIERSON ARBUTHNOT, Esq.

EDWARD BANBURY, Esq.

SIR DAVID M. BARBOUR, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.

ROBERT E. DICKINSON, Esq.

HON. SIR CHAS. W. FREMANTLE, K.C.B.

HORACE PEEL, Esq.

Rt. Hon. LORD SYDENHAM, G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I.

Rt. Hon. LORD WELBY, P.C., G.C.B. [G.C.I.E.]

General Managers in South Africa—H. SHELTON CORBETT and HECTOR MACKENZIE.

Assistant General Manager—J. P. GIBSON.

London Manager—WILLIAM SMART.

Secretary—FRANCIS SHIPTON.

Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; PARIS BANK, LIMITED.

## BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

### CAPE PROVINCE.

Aberdeen	Fraserburg	Philipsburg
Adelaide	George	Port Alfred
Albertinia	Graaff-Reinet	(Agency to
(Agency to	Graham's Town	Grahamstown)
Riversdale)	Hanover	Port Elizabeth
Alexandria	Heidelberg	Porterville
Alice	Hoekies Bay	Port St. John
Aliwal North	(Agency to	Prieska
Barkly East	Hopefield)	Prince Albert
Barkly West	Hofmeyr	Queen's Town
Barrisdale	Hopefield	Rhodes
Bayville (Agency	Hopetown	Richmond
to Uitenhage)	Humansdorp	Riversdale
Beaconsfield	Idutywa	Robertson
Beaufort West	Indwe	Seymour
Bedford	Jamestown	Simon's Town
Bredasdorp	Jansenville	Somerset East
Bristown	Joubertina	Somerset West
Burgersdorp	(Agency to	Somerset Strand
Butterworth	Humansdorp)	(Agency to
Cala	Kenhardt	Somerset W.)
Caledon	Kimberley	Stellenbosch
Calitdorp	King Wilms. Tn.	Sterkstroom
Calvinia	Knysna	Steynsburg
Cape Town	Kokstad	Steytlerville
do., Long Street	Komga	Sutherland
do., Plain Street	Ladismith	Swellendam
Carnarvon	Lady Grey	Tarkastad
Cathcart	Langesburg	Tulbagh
Cedarville	Muclear	Uitenhage
Ceres	Mafeking	Umtata
Clanwilliam	Malmesbury	Uniondale
Claremont	Matatiele	Uppington
Colesberg	McGregor	Van Rhynsdorp
Cookhouse	(Agency to	Van Wyk's Dorp
(Agency to	Robertson)	(Agency to
Somerset E.)	Middelburg	Ladismith)
Craddock	Molteno	Venterstad
Darling	Mossel Bay	Victoria West
De Aar	Mount Frere	Vredenburg
De Doorns	Muizenberg	(Agency to
(Agency to	Murraysburg	Hopefield)
Worcester)	Naaupoot	Vryburg
De Rust	Oudtshoorn	Wellington
Dordrecht	Paarl	Williston
East London	Pearston	Willowmore
Elliot	Peddie	Woodstock
Fort Beaufort	Petrusville	Worcester

### NATAL.

Dannhauser	Hatting Spruit	Mooi River
(Agency to	(Agency to	Newcastle
Newcastle)	Dundee)	New Hanover
Dundee	Krantzkop	(Agency to
Durban	(Agency to	Pietermaritzburg
Estcourt	Greytown)	Pietermaritzburg
Greytown	Ladysmith	Port Shepstone

### ORANGE FREE STATE.

Bethlehem	Kroonstad	Reitz
Bloemfontein	Ladybrand	Senekal
Picksburg	Lindley	Smithfield
Frankfort	Lindley Road	Vrede
Harriesmith	(Agency to	Wepener
Heilbron	Lindley)	Winburg
Jagersfontein		Zastron

### TRANSVAAL.

Balfour	Groot Marico	Lydenburg
Barberton	(Agency to	Middelburg
Benoni	Zeerust)	Pietersburg
Bloemhof	Hartebeestfontein	Potchefstroom
Boksburg	(Agency to	Pretoria
Brakpan (Agency	Klerksdorp)	Randfontein
to Benoni)	Heidelberg	Randfontein Cn.
Delmas (Agency	Johannesburg	(Agency to
to Boksburg)	do. Eloff St.	Randfontein)
Devon (Agency to	do. Newtown	Rodepoort
Springs)	(Agency)	Rustenburg
Ermelo	Klerksdorp	Springs
Fordsburg	Krugersdorp	Standerton
Germiston	Leslie (Agency to	Val (Agency to
Greylingstad	Springs)	Greylingstad)
	Lichtenburg	Vereeniging
		Zeerust

### BASUTOLAND.—Maseru

### RHODESIA.

Bindura	Livingstone	Salisbury
Bulawayo	Marandellas	Selukwe
Eldorado	(Agency to Salisbury)	Umtali
Gatooma	Penhalonga	Umvuma
Gwelo	(Agency to Umtali)	Victoria
Hartley	Que Que	

### NYASALAND.—Blantyre

### PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

Beira Lourenço Marques (Delagoa Bay) Villa Fontes

### EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

Eldoret Mombasa Nairobi

### UGANDA.—Kampala

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS transacted with the Cape Province, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, East Africa Protectorate, Uganda, Zanzibar, Portuguese East Africa, and the Belgian Congo, and with the Bank's Agencies in Hamburg, New York, and elsewhere.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on the usual terms. DEPOSITS RECEIVED for fixed periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

The Officers of the Bank are bound not to disclose the transactions of any of its Customers.

# THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital, £1,500,000, represented by 100,000 Shares of £15 each.  
Paid-up Capital, £500,000. Reserve Fund, £680,000.

## DIRECTORS.

H. A. RICHARDSON, Esq., *Chairman.*

RAOUL HECTOR FOÀ, Esq.

ALAN RICHARDSON, Esq.

JOHN HOWARD GWYTHYR, Esq.

THOMAS USBORNE, Esq.

LEWIS HUTH WALTERS.

*Bankers*—THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

*Solicitors*—Messrs. BUDD, JOHNSON & JECKS, 24, Austin Friars.

*Manager*—H. R. COOMBS, Esq.

*Secretary*—GEO. H. SOUL, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE: 27, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

## Branches:

ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, BENI-SOUËF, MANSOURAH, PORT SAID, TANTAH, ZAGAZIG,  
KHARTOUM, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and  
PARIS (29, RUE TAITBOU).

The Bank transacts every description of Banking business in Egypt and other countries where it has Branches, grants Letters of Credit, and affords facilities to travellers proceeding to Egypt and elsewhere.

The Bank will also effect purchases and sales of Stocks and Egyptian and other produce.

Deposits received for one year at 4 per cent. per annum.

On current accounts, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum allowed on minimum monthly balances provided they do not fall below the sum of £200. [3]

# NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT.

(Established by Khedivial Decree, June, 1898,

with the exclusive right to issue Notes payable at sight to bearer.)

CAPITAL . . . . . £3,000,000

(In 300,000 Shares of £10 each, fully paid)

RESERVE FUND . . . . . £1,500,000

Governor - - - - F. T. ROWLATT, Esq.

Head Office—Cairo.

London Committee.

Hon. HUGO BARING. Sir CARL MEYER, Bart. Hon. ALGERNON MILLS. Hon. SIDNEY PEELE.

London Agency:—4 & 5, King William Street, E.C.

Manager - - - J. T. BEATY-POWNALL.

Assistant Manager - A. F. GILLBER.

ACCOUNTS OPENED WITH TRADERS AND PRIVATE PERSONS.

CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED.

EVERY KIND OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Offices in Egypt at Cairo (Head Office), Alexandria, Assiout, Assuan, Benha, Beni-Suef, Chibin-el-Kom, Damanhur, Fayoum, Keneh, Luxor, Mansourah, Minieh, Mousky (Cairo), Port Said, Sohag, Tantah, and Zagazig; and in the Sudan at Khartoum, Port Sudan, Suakim, and Wad Medani. [38]

# THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED.

Registered in the Transvaal (With which is incorporated the Bank of Africa, Ltd.)  
 Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal and Orange Free State.  
 Bankers to the Imperial Government in South Africa.

**SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL - - £2,350,000.**

With power to increase to £4,000,000. Reserve Fund, £500,000.

**HEAD OFFICE - - - - - PRETORIA.**

## Directors:

Hon. H. CRAWFORD, Esq., *Chairman.* J. EMRYS EVANS, Esq., *Vice-Chairman.* P. DUNCAN, Esq., C.M.G., M.L.A.  
 C. H. MULLINS, Esq., V.O., C.M.G. EUGENE RENAUD, Esq. H. A. ROGERS, Esq. H. O'K. WEBBER, Esq.  
**General Manager** E. C. REYNOLDS.

**Branches in Cape of Good Hope.**—Adelaide, Aliwal North, Cape Town (The Market, Strand Street, St. George's Street), Cradock, Dordrecht, Douglas, East London, Grahamstown, Griquatown, Kimberley, King William's Town, Kuruman, Ladismith, Mafeking, Matatiele, Middelburg, Mossel Bay, Oudtshoorn, Paarl, Port Alfred, Port Elizabeth (North End), Prieska, Prince Albert, Queenstown, Robertson, Salt River, Somerset East, Springbok (Namaqualand), Strydenburg, Stutterheim, Sydney (Vaai River), Tarkastad, Taungs, Uitenhage, Uniondale, Vryburg, Warrenton, Windsorton.

**Branches in Orange Free State.**—Bethlehem, Bethulie, Bloemfontein, Boshof, Bothaville, Brandfort, Bultfontein, Clocolan, Dealesville, Dewetsdorp, Edenburg, Excelsior, Fauresmith, Ficksburg, Fouriesburg, Frankfort, Harrismith, Heilbron, Hobhouse, Hoopstad, Jacobstad, Jagersfontein, Kestell, Kofffontein, Kopjes, Kroonstad, Ladybrand, Lindley, Luckhoff, Marquard, Memel, Odendaalsrust, Parys, Paulroux, Petrusburg, Petrus Steyn, Philippolis, Reddersburg, Reitz, Rosendal, Rouxville, Senekal, Smithfield, Springfontein, Steynsrust, Thaba Nchu, Thunissen, Trompsburg, Ventersburg, Villiers, Vrede, Vrededorp, Warden, Wepener, Winburg, Zastron.  
**Branches in Transvaal.**—Amersfoort, Balfour, Barberton, Belfast, Benoni, Bethal, Bloemhof, Boksburg, Boksburg North, Brakpan, Bronkhorstspuit, Carolina, Christiana, Cleveland, Clifton, Comet (East Rand), Denver, Ermelo, Fordsburg, Germiston, Heidelberg, Jeppestown, Johannesburg (Commissioner Street East, Commissioner Street Central, Joubert Street, Market Square, Pritchard Street, Simmonds Street), Klerksdorp, Knights, Koster, Krugersdorp, Langlaate, Lichtenburg, Lydenburg, Machadodorp, Marisburg, Messina, Middelburg, Morgenzon, Newtown (Johannesburg), Nylostroom, Ophirton (Johannesburg), Pietersburg, Piet Retief, Pilgrim's Rest, Potchefstroom, Potgietersrust, Pretoria, Randfontein, Roodepoort, Rooiberg, Rustenburg, Sabie, Schweizer Reneke, Springs, Standerton, Treurfontein, Ventersdorp, Vereeniging, Volksrust, Wakkerstroom, Witbank, Wolmaransstad, Zeerust.

**Branches in Natal.**—Durban, Durban Point, Ixopo, Newcastle, Paarlpietersburg, Pietermaritzburg, Richmond, Umzinto, Utrecht, Vryheid. **Branch in Bechuanaland**—Kilmarney.

**Branch in Swaziland.**—Mbabane. **Branches in Rhodesia.**—Bulawayo, Gwelo, Salisbury, Umtali.

**Branches in Portuguese East Africa.**—Beira, Lourenço Marques, Macequece.

**AGENTS at AMSTERDAM, BERLIN, HAMBURG, NEW YORK, and PARIS.**

**LONDON OFFICES.**—Circus Place, London Wall, E.C., and 117, Cannon Street, E.C.  
 London Committee: F. A. GILLAM, Esq., *Chairman.* B. KITZINGER, Esq. J. MACALISTER, Esq. H. B. SIM, Esq.  
 Of Management: O. R. DUNELL, Esq. H. D. LEWIS, Esq. M. VON RAPP, Esq. J. B. TAYLOR, Esq.

The Bank is prepared to grant drafts and letters of credit, to make telegraphic remittances, to buy and collect bills, and to undertake every description of banking business in connection with South Africa and the Belgian Congo. Current accounts opened and deposits received on terms which may be ascertained on application. [34]  
 London Office: CIRCUS PLACE, LONDON WALL, E.C. D. CUNNINGHAM, Manager.

# THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835),

**Head Office—4, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.**

<b>Paid-up Capital</b>	... ..	<b>£2,000,000</b>
<b>Reserve Fund</b>	... ..	<b>£2,660,000</b>
<b>Reserve Liability of Proprietors under the Charter</b>	... ..	<b>£2,000,000</b>
		<b>£6,660,000</b>

## COURT OF DIRECTORS.

RT. HON. LORD ALDENHAM.  
 CHAS. E. BARNETT, Esq.  
 HON. SIR C. W. FREMANTLE, K.C.B.  
 CHARLES G. HAMILTON, Esq.  
 RT. HON. LORD GEORGE F. HAMILTON.  
 THE HON. MICHAEL H. HICKS-BEACH, M.P.

RT. HON. THE EARL OF LICHFIELD.  
 F. V. C. LIVINGSTONE-LEARMONTH, Esq.  
 SIR E. MONTAGUE NELSON, K.C.M.G.  
 LESLIE SANDERSON, Esq.  
 RIGHT HON. SIR A. R. SCOBLE, K.C.S.I., K.C.  
 ARTHUR WHITWORTH, Esq.

**Agents and Correspondents throughout the United Kingdom.**

LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS issued on the numerous Branches of the Bank in the States of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and the Dominion of New Zealand. Bills negotiated or sent for Collection. Telegraphic transfers made. Deposits received in London at interest for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained at the Office.

R. W. JEANS, *General Manager.* [5]

# Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,

38, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Capital £1,200,000.

Reserve Fund £1,700,000.

## COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Sir MONTAGU CORNISH TURNER (*Chairman*).  
Sir HENRY STEWART CUNNINGHAM, K.C.I.E.  
THOMAS CUTHBERTSON, Esq.  
Sir ALFRED DENT, K.C.M.G.

WILLIAM HENRY NEVILLE GOSCHEN, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, G.C.S.I.  
WILLIAM FOOT MITCHELL, Esq.  
LEWIS ALEXANDER WALLACE, Esq.

Joint Managers:—T. H. WHITEHEAD and T. FRASER.

Sub-Manager:—W. E. PRESTON.

## AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

AMRITSAR.	COLOMBO.	IPOH.	MANILA.	SEREMBAN.
BANGKOK.	DELHI.	KARACHI.	MEDAN.	SHANGHAI.
BATAVIA.	FOOCHOW.	KLANG.	NEW YORK.	SINGAPORE.
BOMBAY.	HAMBURG.	KOBE.	PENANG.	SOURABAYA.
CALCUTTA.	HANKOW.	KUALA LUMPUR.	PUKET.	TAIPING (F.M.S.)
CANTON.	HONGKONG.	MADRAS.	RANGOON.	TIENTSIN.
CEBU.	ILOILO.	MALACCA.	SAIGON.	YOKOHAMA.

## BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, Ltd.

THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Ltd.

THE LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, Ltd.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ltd.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

Deposits of Money are received for fixed periods at rates which may be ascertained on application, interest payable half-yearly, June and December. On Current Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, provided they do not fall below £200. [14

# THE BANK OF ADELAIDE.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1865.

Paid-up Capital	£500,000
Reserve Fund .. .. .	490,000
	990,000
Uncalled Capital	125,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders .. .. .	825,000
	£1,740,000

## Head Office—ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

DIRECTORS: A. G. DOWNER, Esq., *Chairman*, JAMES HARVEY, Esq., J.P., H. C. F. MUECKE, Esq., J.P.,  
ARTHUR WATERHOUSE, Esq., GEO. BROOKMAN, Esq., J.P.

JOHN SHIELDS, *Manager*.

R. S. YOUNG, *Assistant Manager*.

## BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:

ALDINGA	CRYSTAL BROOK	KAPUNDA	PARILLA	SWAN REACH
ANGASTON	CUMMINS	KETH	PARRAKIE	TAILEM BEND
BALAKLAVA	CURRAMUKA	KOOLUNGA	PINNAROO	TRURO
BALHANNAIH	DENIAL BAY	LAMEROO	PORT ADELAIDE	TUMBY BAY
BLANCHETOWN	EASTERN WELL	LOBETHAL	PORT AUGUSTA	UNLEY
BLIGH	EDEN VALLEY	LOXTON	PORT BRIGHTON	URANIA
BLUMBERG	EDITHBURGH	MANNUM	PORT LINCOLN	WAIKERIE
BLYTH	EDWARDS TOWN	MINLATON	PORT PIRIE	WAROOKA
BOWHILL	FREELING	MCLAREN VALE	PORT VICTORIA	WILKAWATT
BRENTWOOD	GEORGETOWN	MONAROTO SOUTH	PORT VINCENT	WILLOWIE
BRINKWORTH	GERANITUM	MORGAN	PURNONG	WILLUNGA
CALLINGTON	GULNARE	MOUNT PLEASANT	RHINE VILLA	WOODSIDE
CALTOWIE	GUMERACHA	MOUNT TORRENS	SEDAN	YACKA
CARRISTON	HALBURY	MUNDOORA	SNDTOWN	YANKAILLA
OEDUNA	HAMMOND	MURRAY BRIDGE	SPALDING	YEELANNA
CLARENDON	HAWKER	NOARLUNGA	SPRINGTON	YORKETOWN
CLEVE	HINDMARSH	OWEN	STANSBURY	
COWELL	HOYLETON	PALMER	STREAKY BAY	

## London Office—11, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.

DIRECTORS: WILLIEHM LUND, Esq., W. A. HORN, Esq., Sir KENNETH S. ANDERSON, K.C.M.G.  
PERCY ARNOLD, *Manager*. W. J. MASSON, *Accountant*.

## AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Bills on Australasia purchased or collected.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued and Remittances cabled. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application, and every other description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

# Bank of New South Wales

ESTABLISHED 1817.

Paid-up Capital,  
**£3,500,000**

Reserve Fund,  
**£2,250,000**



Reserve Liability of  
Proprietors,

**£3,500,000**

Total Assets, 31st March, 1913, **£48,728,176**

## Directors:

The Hon. Sir CHARLES K. MACKELLAR, Kt., M.L.C., President.

The Hon. REGINALD JAMES BLACK, M.L.C.

THOMAS BUCKLAND, Esq.

RICHARD BINNIE, Esq.

The Hon. Sir NORMAND MACLAURIN, Kt., M.L.C.

Senator The Hon. JAMES THOMAS WALKER.

The Hon. EDMUND W. FOSBERY, C.M.G., M.L.C.

General Manager . . J. RUSSELL FRENCH.

Chief Inspectors . . . C. G. ALFORD, W. J. EDWARDS.

## HEAD OFFICE - - - SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

W. E. FRAZER, Manager.

W. D. ROBERTS, Assistant Manager.

London Office: 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

## London Directors:

Sir ROBERT L. LUCAS-TOOTH, Bart., Chairman.

Sir FREDERICK GREEN.

HERBERT LESLIE MELVILLE TRITTON, Esq.

DAVID GEORGE, Manager.

HALKERSTONE MELDRUM, Assistant Manager.

The Bank has 167 Branches and Agencies in New South Wales, 49 in Queensland, 37 in Victoria, 5 in South Australia, 11 in Western Australia, 57 in New Zealand, 3 in Tasmania, 3 in Fiji, and 2 in Papua, and has Agents and Correspondents all over the world.

The Bank allows Interest on Fixed Deposits, Negotiates and Collects Bills of Exchange. Makes Mail and Cable Transfers. Collects for its customers Dividends on Shares in Public Companies and Interest on Debentures. Undertakes the Agency of other Banks, and conducts all customary Australian Banking business. Issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes negotiable throughout the world.

# BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

(Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, 29th July, 1861.) Bankers to the New Zealand Government.

## CAPITAL—

Four per Cent. Guaranteed Stock	£1,000,000
Preference Shares, 75,000 of £8 13s. 4d. issued to N.Z. Government	500,000
150,000 Ordinary Shares at £6 13s. 4d., £1,000,000 of which	
amount called up £3 6s. 8d. per share	500,000
Uncalled, £3 6s. 8d. per Share	500,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	1,418,117

Head Office—WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

## Directors.

HAROLD BEAUCHAMP, Esq., Chairman.	WILLIAM MILNE, Esq.	J. H. UPTON, Esq.
MARTIN KENNEDY, Esq.	DAVID J. NATHAN, Esq.	WILLIAM WATSON, Esq.

General Manager—WILLIAM CALLENDER.

London Office—1, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.—ALEXR. KAY, Manager.

London Bankers—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

Chief Offices, Branches and Agencies—

AUCKLAND	GISBORNE	LYTTELTON	OAMARU
BLENHEIM	GREYMOUTH	NAPIER	THAMES   TIMARU
CHRISTCHURCH	HOKITIKA	NELSON	WANGANUI
DUNEDIN	INVERCARGILL	NEW PLYMOUTH	WELLINGTON

And at 173 other points in New Zealand.

## AUSTRALASIA—

MELBOURNE—VICTORIA. SYDNEY—NEW SOUTH WALES. SUVA AND LEVUKA—FIJI.

## THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LONDON.

Grants drafts on any of the above-named places in New Zealand, Australia, and Fiji. Makes telegraphic transfers.

Opens Current Accounts for the convenience of its Colonial Constituents.

Negotiates and collects Bills payable in any part of the Australasian Colonies and Fiji.

Undertakes the Agency of persons connected with the Colonies; and receives for safe custody, on their behalf,

Securities, Shares, &c., drawing interest and dividends on the same as they fall due.

Undertakes all other descriptions of Colonial Banking and Monetary Business, and affords every facility to persons

in their transactions with the Colonies.

[33]

# THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

Incorporated in Queensland under "The Companies Act, 1863."

Bankers to the Government of Queensland under Agreement extending to 30th June, 1921.

Bankers in Queensland to the Commonwealth of Australia.

Head Office: BRISBANE.

General Manager: WALTER VARDON RALSTON.

London Office: 8, PRINCES STREET, E.C.

Subscribed Capital, £800,000.

Paid up Capital, £413,418.

Reserve Fund, £142,000. 3½% Interminable Inscribed Deposit Stock, £3,091,669 4s. 5d.

Bankers:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

## BRANCHES.

SYDNEY: 99, PITT STREET. MELBOURNE: 360, COLLINS STREET.

## Queensland.

Allora	Cloncurry	Herberton	Mitchell	Tambo
Aramao	Cooktown	Hughenden	Mount Morgan	Tannymoreland
Ayr	Crow's Nest	Ingham	Muttaburra	Thurats Island
Bacaldine	Cunnamulla	Innisfail	Nobby	Tingora
Beaudesert	Dalby	Ipswich	Nornton	Toogoolawah
Biggenden	Esk	Irvinebank	Pittsworth	Toowoomba
Blackall	Forest Hill	Jondaryan	Port Douglas	Townsville
Boonah	Fortitude Valley	Killarney	Ravenswood	Wahoon
Bundaberg	Gatton	Laidley	Richmond	Warra
Burketown	Gladstone	Longreach	Rockhampton	Warwick
Cairns	Goombungee	Mackay	Roma	Winton
Charleville	Goondiwindi	Marburg	Sarina	Wondai
Charters Towers	Greenmount	Mareeba	South Brisbane	Wooreolin
Childers	Gympie	Maryborough	Southbrook	Yangan
Clifton	Halifax	Millmerran	St. George	

The Bank grants Drafts on all its Branches and Agencies; also Telegraphic Transfers, and transacts every description of Banking Business in connection with Queensland and other Australasian States on the most favourable terms.

The London Office receives Deposits for fixed periods, at rates which can be ascertained on application.

[40]

# THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1837. INCORPORATED 1880.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.	RESERVE FUND, £1,450,000	...TOGETHER, £2,950,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	...	3,000,000
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>	...	<b>£5,950,000</b>

**HEAD OFFICE—71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.**

## Directors.

HENRY PARKMAN STURGIS, *Chairman.*  
 ARTHUR P. BLAKE, Esq.  
 CHARLES E. BRIGHT, Esq., C.M.G.  
 The Rt. Hon. The EARL OF CHICHESTER.  
 JOHN DENNISTOUN, Esq.  
 HUGH D. FLOWER, Esq.

CHAS. A. GALTON, Esq.  
 WILLIAM O. GILCHRIST, Esq.  
 WM. R. MEWBURN, Esq.  
 The Hon. C. T. MILLS, M.P.  
 CHARLES PARBURY, Esq.  
 Sir WESTBY B. PERCEVAL, K.C.M.G.

## Trustees.

HENRY PARKMAN STURGIS, Esq. | The Rt. Hon. the EARL OF CHICHESTER. | MAURICE G. C. GLYN, Esq.

## Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

*Manager*—ARTHUR C. WILLIS.  
*Secretary*—T. C. C. SAUNDERS.

*Assistant Manager*—WILLIAM J. ESSAME.  
*Accountant*—C. M. C. SHANNON.

**The Bank has Branches throughout the principal Cities and Towns of Australia and New Zealand.**

Drafts upon the Branches are issued by the Head Office, and may also be obtained from the Bank's Agents throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Telegraphic Remittances are made to the Colonies. Bills on the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand are purchased or sent for collection. Deposits are received at the Head Office at rates of interest and for periods which may be ascertained on application. [43]

# THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Capital Paid Up	...	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Funds	...	„ 18,550,000

**HEAD OFFICE - - - - - YOKOHAMA.**

## BRANCHES and AGENCIES at

ANTUNG-HSIEN	FENGTIEN(Mukden)	KOBE	NEWCHWANG	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	HANKOW	LIAO YANG	NEW YORK	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	HARBIN	LOS ANGELES	OSAKA	TIELING
CHANGCHUN	HONG KONG	LYONS	PEKING	TIENTSIN
DAIREN (Dalny)	HONOLULU	NAGASAKI	RIOJUN	TOKIO
			(Port Arthur)	

The Bank buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit on above places and elsewhere, and transacts General Banking Business.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

**LONDON OFFICE: 7, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.**

K. TATSUMI, Manager. [47]

# THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD.

Incorporated in England under the Companies Acts, and in New Zealand by Special Act of the General Assembly.

**Authorised Capital . £3,000,000.**

**Paid-up Capital . . . £750,000.**

**Subscribed Capital . £2,250,000.**

**Reserve Fund . . . £645,000.**

**Uncalled Capital . . . £1,500,000.**

**HEAD OFFICE: 17, MOORGATE ST., LONDON. E.C. | CHIEF OFFICE IN NEW ZEALAND: WELLINGTON.**

**HENRY F. FRESHWATER, Secretary and London Manager.**

**J. H. B. COATES, General Manager.**

**BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN NEW ZEALAND.**—Alexandra South, Auckland, Auckland (Symond's Street), Auckland (Newmarket), Auckland (Newton), Balclutha (Kaitangata Agency), Otago Agency, Blenheim, Christchurch, Cromwell, Dargaville (Arapu Agency), Kaitiaki Agency, Ruawai Agency, Te Kopuru Agency, Dunedin, Dunedin (North), Gisborne, Gore (Waikato Agency), Greymouth, Hokitika, Invercargill, Kurow (Dunroon Agency), Milton, Mosgiel, Napier, Nelson, New Plymouth (Okato Agency), Oamaru, Onehunga, Otatau (Nightcaps Agency), Outram, Paeroa, Palmerston North, Paparoa (Maungaturoto Agency), Port Chalmers, Pukekohe (Tuakau Agency), Reefton, Riverton (Orepuki Agency), Thornbury Agency, Stratford, Tapanui (Heriot Agency), Timaru, Waikato, Wanganui, Wellington, Wellington (Te Aro).

The National Bank of New Zealand, Ltd., Issues Drafts and Letters of Credit; Makes Telegraphic Transfers; Negotiates and Collects Bills of Exchange; Receives Deposits of £50 and upwards on terms to be ascertained on application; Conducts every other description of Banking business between London and New Zealand. [35]

## DEUTSCHE - LIBERIA BANK

**MONROVIA (Liberia).**

*Telegramme für Monrovia:* "LIBERIABANK, MONROVIALIBERIA."

*Codes:* A B C Code, 5th Edition; Internat. Banking Code, "PIBCO."

### VERTRETEN:

In *Europa* durch die—Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft in Berlin und London;  
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg; Bank of Liverpool, Ltd., in Liverpool.

In *Amerika* durch die—National City Bank of New York.

**Agenturen** in CAPE MOUNT (Robertsport); MARSHALL (Junk River); GRAND BASSA (Buchanan und Edina); RIVER CESS; SINOE (Greenville); SASSTOWN; CAPE PALMAS (Harper). [36]

## SUPREMACY OF THE A.M.P.

(Australian Mutual Provident Society)

¶ There are more than 80 Offices doing Life Assurance business in the United Kingdom. The benefits granted by such offices vary to an enormous extent.

Taking examples from Stone & Cox's Bonus Tables (1913 issue), we find that for each £10 of Annual Premium paid by a man effecting an ordinary Whole Life Policy, the BEST RESULTS shown are as follows:—

Age at Entry.	Original Assurance.	Policy with Bonus Accumulations.	
		Actual Results of past 25 years	Results in 25 years based on the last rate of bonus only.
20	£ 535	£ 893	£ 897
30	415	690	691
40	310	514	516

**THE BEST RESULTS ARE THOSE OF THE Australian Mutual Provident Society (The A.M.P.)**

arising under a system of Annual Distribution of Bonus and a scale of Premiums unchanged since the foundation of the Society in 1849.

"A stronger Life Office does not exist, and the bonus record of the Society is truly remarkable."—*Saturday Review*.  
"The conditions it now presents makes the maintenance or improvement of its returns to policy-holders practically certain."—*The Insurance Spectator*.

## Australian Mutual Provident Society,

**37, Threadneedle Street, LONDON, E.C.**

**Funds (1912) £30,000,000.**

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